

Mr. Punch's Victorian era

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JOHN TENNIEL.

mr. puncs's Victorian era

An Illustrated Chronicle

FIFTY YEARS OF THE REIGN OF

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN



FROM THE CONTEMPORARY PAGES OF "PUNCH"

VOL. II.

LONDON

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MR. PUNCH'S YICTORIAN ERA.

1841 - 1887

+1860+

6 HE year opened with the prospect of "pleuty to do" in the political and diplomatic world. There was much talk of the proposed Congress, which has already been referred to, but it came to nothing. The Italian question was therefore before us in all its difficulty. There was war in China and in Morocco. and a dispute with the United States concerning the San Juan boundary. At home a Reform Bill had been promised, and the questions of Finance and of Naval Administration awaited consideration. The New Year therefore had his work cut out for him.

(See Cartoon, " Young 1860.")

JAN. 9.

GHR remains of Lord Macaulay were on this day interred in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Punch history the following lines on the occasion:—

MACAULAY IN WEST-MINSTER ABBEY. JANUARY 9, 1860.

Among the men whose words and deeds He best has taught our time to prize:

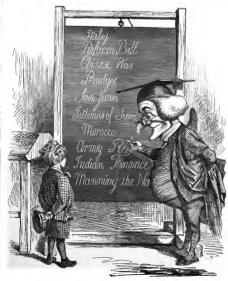
to prize;
Macsulay's honoured coffin
lies,
'Mid hush of jarring cliques and

crecis.

A shadow falls upon his grave
When morning lights the
eastern pane;
And one, when sunset splen-

dours rain
Through the west window of the
nave:
That by his recent marble

thrown, Who sang of Nelson and the North,



YOUNG 1860.

Mr. Punce (to the New Year). "There's the Work before you, my Bey."

And "England's mariners" rang forth In music like a trumpet-tone.

This, by his earlier statue flung, Who in the lettered reign of Anne Stands out, secenest type of man, Best wielder of our English tongue-

Addison, Campbell-such the guarda At our Macaulay's head and feet: And what companionship more meet-Of Essayists and Lyric bardsFor him, whose almost boyish breath The battle-ballad's clarion blew, And thence heroic war-notes drew, To breathe a soul through ribs of death-

When the Armada's march he sang, Along the guarded English steep While leaping watch-fires lit the deep, And village-bells defiance rang?

For him, whose later essays taught

To narrative feesh arts of grace :

Gave to old truths a novel face. And new to crystal-clearness wrought? If with the genial English life That lo Sir Roger charms the mind, Drawing us closer to our kind, His brilliant pages were not rife,

ERA.

Yet let us own the Art that threw Concentred light on giant men: Made Clive and Hastings breathe again, And Laud and Strafford strive anew.



Eur. "I think we have waited for our other friends long enough-suppose we begin ?"

Fitly his resting-place is given With these great dead he loved so well. Stand on his grave, and you may tell The chief stars of our English heaven.

From Chancer's glad May morning beam, To Spenser's planet rays that warm Cold Allegory with a charm Of life, seld given to Fancy's dream-

And Camden's steady light, that falls to each dim nook of England's past, Now on some worn inscription cast, Now on grey tower or minster walls - And Jonson's, Beaumont's, changing stars, One moment glad as Hesper's glow With light of minb :-- to tragic woe, Shifting, the next, like blood-red Mars-

Wiso shall deny his peo has cast New life in all wherewith it deals : That light from his bright pages steals, Between the clouds that wreathe the past?-Who shall gainsay his right to sleep

With those whom England honours most p Whom, while they live, we loudest bosst, Whom, when they die, we traliest weep?

By the Treaty of Villafranca, which had been signed at Zurich on the 11th November, 1859, it had been agreed that an endeavour should be made to assemble a Congress of the European Powers to consider the question of the pacification of Italy. Discordant views, however, on the part of the various Powers led to protracted delays, and ultimately to the abandonment of the scheme

(See Cartoon, " The Congress Party.")

JAN. 17.

A: COPDEN was appointed Pienipotentiary to negotiate a Treaty of Commerce with France. The Emperor had, on the 5th of the same month, intimated his intention to remove many of the existing restrictions on French Commerce. On the 23rd the Treaty was signed at Paris,

(See Cartoon, " Dame Colden's New Pupil.")

JAN. 24.

PARLIAMENT was opened by the Queen in person. Mr. Punch thus summarised the Royal Speech:—

Garat Peers of England, pillars of the State, [its piers And you, whom I may also call (Excuse the jest), because you do support it, Right glad am I to meet you

once again, [arkier, And ask for your assistance and Not being in the slightest need of either. [anagaran With all Ten Ten-Pots (the an Celled from the Beyl: Own Bent, and, analysed, Makes Potentates) I'm on the

happiest terms.

In August fast I told you I'd

In August fast I told you I'd been asked [Congress To send my envoy to the general That was to settle the Italian questions.

There is a hitch about the Congress now, [aze known. But if it meets, my sentiments I've made a Trenty with the

Emperor

For letting in French wines and
other things

At a diminished duty--better for

To tap the Frenchman's claret in that way, [Sayers Than belliconely, and as Mr. In April means to try Benicia's tap.

Not so I mean to teach John Chimman. [my ships, Who at the Pelho forta repulsed That folks had better play no tricks with me.

Our expedition's getting ready now (In concert with the French), and it will cook The Chinese goose right expeditionsly. Touchine that stund question of San Juan.

We might have got into an awkward row With Brother Jonathan, had not my men Behaved with all forbrance.—I believe That aquabble will be pleasantly arranged. Lord Clyde has trodden out the mutiny That might have lost me India;



DAME COBDEN'S NEW PUPIL

With Japan And Guntemala compacts I have made, Which, I dare say, will be enormous booms, But leave it to yourselves to find out why.

These islands must be guarded, O my Lords, So, O my Commons, tamble out the tin. There's no excuse for shilly-shally, Sire, The revenue is satisfactory. And now, my Lords and Gentlemen, perpend: You will be shortly asked to give your best Attention to a measure of Reform. Amendment and extension are your curs, I pray you tackle to the task in earnest,

I pray you tackle to the task in earnest,
And let's be quit of that same botheration.

Now, I have done.
The nation's tranquil, crime's diminishing,
And so is poverty; and everywhere
Loyalty, order, and contentment reien,

For which all thanks unto a Higher Power Than mine. Be your deliberations blessed t [Ext QUEEN, attended by Court. Scene closes.

Fee A

III New Treaty of Commerce between England and France was this day ratified. Under it French wines were admitted to this country on cheaper terms, and it was expected they would come into much more general use. Coals were now exported into France free of

> (See Cartoons, " The Next Invation," and " An Uncommonly Civil War.")

FEB. 6.

REFERENCE TO THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE



THE NEXT INVASION.

LANDING OF THE FRENCH (LIGHT WINES) AND DISCOMPTURE OF OLD GENERAL BEER.

Savey, you will not disguise from Count Cavour that, in the opinion of Her Majelay's Government, It would be a blot on the escutheon of the House of Savey if the King of Sardinia were to yield to France the cradle of his ancient and Illustrious House." The Emperor now temporised and equivocated, did not deny that "in cretian eventualise he might think it right to claim a proper frontier for France," said that he believed the with of the Savoyand was to be united to France, but disclaimed any intention of annexing them against their with. The

French Minister of Foreign Affairs also hinted that the annexation might "present itself as a geographical necessity for the safety of our frontier."

PEB. I

To the Chancellon or THE Exempores, Mr. Gladstone, introduced his Budget, whichhad been postponed from the 6th owing to his illness and loss of voice. As embodying the results of the French Treaty it was a Budget of special interest and importance, and portions of Mr. Punch's issumary of it may therefore be appended.

THE BUDGET OF 1860.

OUT spoke the gallant Chancellor, the Chancellor of X_e
White all the listening Swells outstretched their senatorial
necks:

"At present, Mr. Massey,—and I say it from my soul,—

We're all, financially at least, in what I call a Hole.

"Now, on we go to Turkey, and d'about, it seems to me

That I shan't touch the duties on sugar and on tea; One would have liked to take them off, but as I've often said,

The real way to help the poor's by stimulating trade.
"Then comes the Treaty. Inter alia, France will soon

Entherine Georgie

(At p. c. 30) sugar, crystal, iron, cost, and skin, Brass wire, and dyewoods, china, glass, cotton and eloth, and soop, Hossery, seed, and carriages, machinery, brandy, rope,

And a long list of other things to hammer, drink, or munch, I very much regret to add, she will not let la Panch. We on the other hand propose to let in, doty free, Sulphuric acid, agastes, arms, cocks, and embroidery, Clocks, gloves, hats, canes, quinine, broade, raw fruits, and China ware, Oils and pianos, perfames, grapes and all things made of

Thea, as to wine, we'll let it in at duties much havught.

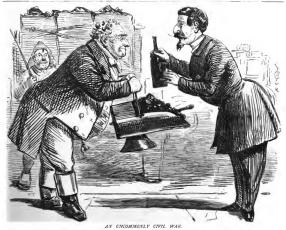
Three boh a gallon for the best that can be bought in town,

Brandy at eight and tuppence to the British shore shall.

And the same duty fall on French as on Colonial run.

There is the Trenty, meant to hind two nations very tight, I hope our project will have luck, I'm certain it is right I

Good wholesome wines of France let's bring to everybody's door, the more. Let him who never drank it drink, who drinks drink all Let's awamp the nasty African, not African at all, And be the British wines beneeforth doomed to the servants' hall.



Mr. BULL, "Allen me, my deer Experien, to introduce to your notice then beautiful Diamonds!"

EXPERIENCE, "And let me, cher M. BULL, after you a glass of this excellent light. Wine !"—(N. D. We know who has the best of it.)

Good wine is medicine—then how hard upon the labouring poor, When ill to drink the public-house decoction, so impare— The wise our poor sick sailors gct's as grissy as Old Nick, Upon my boutour, gentlemen, it nearly made me sick.

I'm sure I touch you to the heart, I'll only add that soon Trade will find out our Trenty is a most enormous boon. So now I'll burst apon you like a rouring bost or Aper, I mean, my boys, AROLISHING THE DUTY DYON PAPER. There goes a Million—never mind—let's set like bonets.

men-The Pen does justice to us all, do justice to the Pen. "One wey or other we shall lose Two Millions, rather more. How shall we get that money Jack—that mighty sum restore? I'll tell you. Take the credits no which Malt and Hops.

Screw up John Barleycorn, he's been too much Indelged Nearly a million and a half by this means we obtain— Then, the beloved old Income-Tax must go on once again,

again, It is as nice as Ninepence, but we'll raise it to the rank Of such a pretty coin of France—we'll make the Tax a France. "So there's my scheme. I've often read that Queens in times of old Among their subjects scattered showers of silver and of gold,

Among their supports contered showers of silver and of gold,
That was a goodly sight, no doubt, but 'tis a goodlier sight
To see this Council of our Queen assembled here to-night,

Enabled by Heaven's Providence to thing, with liberal hand, Such boons as I suggest you acatter broadcast o'er the Thus amid all those seasors, of whom he's Lord and

Rex, Outspake our gallant Chancellor, the Chancellor of X.

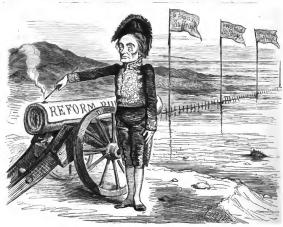
MARCH I.

SPEAKING at the opening of the legislative session, the Emperor of the French, referring to the annexation of Savoy, said:-"Looking at the transformation of Northern Italy, which has put all the passes of the Aips into the hands of a powerful State, it was my duty, for the security of our frontier, to claim

the French slopes of the mountains. This reassertion of a claim to a territory of small extent has nothing in it of a nature to alarm Europe, and give a denial to the policy of disinterestedness which I have proclaimed more than once; for France does not wish to proceed to this aggrandisement, however small it may be, either by military occupation, or by provoked insurrection, or by underhand manœuvres, but by frankly explaining the question to the Great Powers."

MARCH 1.

TIORO JOHN RUSSELL introduced the Government plan for Parliamentary Reform, proposing to reduce the borough franchise to £6, thus, it was estimated, increasing the number of



THE NEW RUSSELL SIX-POUNDER.

voters from 440,000 to 614,000. The Bill was (See Cartoon, " The New Russell Six-Pounder.") THE NICE LITTLE BILL.

very coidly received.

Ma. Dantson, Sir, I'm oblerged by those cheers, And I beg that the House will accord me its ears, While I try to set out to the best of my skill, The reforms I propose by my Nice Little Bill. A new constitution's not what I design.

I consider the old one remarkably fine. Nor could I its place advantageously fill By aught I might give in my Nice Little Bill, I do not admit that a faitnee I view In the Bill which I passed in the year XXXII. An contraire, 'tis because it succeeded, I will Amend its few faults by my Nice Little Bill.

That the Nation is rich and is happy, are facts-No need in these days for Lord Castlereagh's Acta : We're conservative, loyal, progressive, and mil Is wanted on earth but my Nice Little Bill,

Well, now for the franchise-some folks my francheeze,-And first to the Counties we'll go, if you please a All pledges to them I intend to fulfil By a £10 francheeze, in my Nice Little Bill.

Occupation shall give it,-but then understand, Though we don't value dwellings when coupled with land, On houses not dwellings-for instance, a mill-There's demanded £5 by my Nice Little Bill.

For votes in the boroughs, I mean, Sir, to fix The pounds in the rent at the figure of 6, Thus two hundred thousand one twist of my quill To the Register adds, by my Nice Little Bill.

That addition increases one-third, or about, The roll of Electors at present drawn out ; I trust I don't offer too bitter a pill To Conservative friends by my Nice Little Bill

As regards, Sir, the Working Class, surely the best Will be put on the list by the rate I suggest, And I thiok they've a right to remonstrate, until They've admitted to vote by my Nice Little Bill.

Then, as for disfranchisements, so much, you know, Was done by my Bill twentynine pears ago, That there's no extinct borough, mound, rain, or hill, To be scheduled in A by my Nice Little Bill.

But we must preserve Boroughs
—I think with yow, Ben,
mall places are famed for electing great mee;
Look at Burke, and Macanhy.
I'm blewed if I'll kill
One nice little burgh by my Nice
Little Bill

Besides, if I tried it, they'd kick up a row, And parties are ba'anced so sicely just now, That a junction of Tories and gramblers would spill The Palmerston dr.g, and my Nice Little Bill.

But for Iess than 7000 inhabitiants, two Representatives can't have sufficient to do, So we'll take away one, where there are not sept width In the census return, by my Nice Livite Bill.

Sing Marlborough, Thetford, and Harwich so base, Sing Totnes, and Honiton, famous for lace;

Sing Evesham, Wells, Tewkenbury (there don't they swill,*) All lose an M.P. by my Nice Little Bill. So Lymington, Leominster, and

Lutlow I sell,
And Knaresborough, known by
its strange Dropping Well—
And Andover, Maldon, and
Richmond so chill,
(Not the one where I live) by
my Nice Little Bill.

And so fares Devises, Sir, where, by the type, Old women fall dead when they unter a lie, And Cirencester, Ripon, and Bodmin we'll grill

On the same pan of coals, by
ary Nice Little Bill.
With Heriford and Huntingdon (bold Robin Hood),
And Marlow, where fashiog's uncommonly good,

with Heriford and Huntington (bold Robin Hood), And Marlow, where fishing's uncommonly good, And Dorchester, Chippenham, and Guiddford must drill In the corps I create by my Nice Little Bill,

Here toe Twenty-Five sents, you perceive I have got : Fifteen to hig Counties I mean to allot, And on cities that spread like great turbots or brill, Four sents I confer by my Nice Little Bill.



AN UP-HILL JOB.

MR. POLICEMAN PUNCH (compassionately). "Now, Little 'Un, do you think you'll be able to show that Perambulator up them Steps?"

Then Birkenhead, Staleybridge, Burnley, I name: One Member each place may undoubtedly claim; Let Chelsea-cum-Kennington stick out its frill, I bestow on it Two, by my Nice Little Bill.

Both Oxford and Cambridge will cheer what I do Io giving one seat to our own London U. They are fountains of learning, but Gower Street's a rill Should be honoured, and shall, by my Nice Little Bill. That's all, Mr. Denison—no, I should say The Poor Rate, alone, every voter must pay; No need for the taxes to open his till, Before giving his vote by my Nice Little Bill.

My measure is simple, but hear my belief;
A plan more ornate might come headlong to grief—
So fell Master Jacky, preceding Miss Jill,
I want no such fate for my Nice Little Bill,
(Sac Cartons, "An Up-hill Job.")

Dightos by Gorgio

MARCH 2.

COUNT CAYOUR, writing to M. Thouvenel, Intimated that though the Sardinian Government would never willingly code or exchange any part of its territory, it could not refuse to the King's subjects dwelling on the other side of the Alpa the right of freely manifesting their will.

MARCH 7.

GNP. QUPEN received, at a special levée in St. James's, the officers of the newly formed Volunteer Rifle Corps. About 2500 were present, representing a force of 70,000 men, which Earl Grey, the Under Secretary at War, said he

thought would be increased before the end of the summer to 100,000.

MARCH 8.

As ultimatum sent from Shanghai to the Chinese Government, demanding an apology for firing on our ships, the ratification



A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE.

(A PROBABLE AND LARGE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN RAGS)

of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, an indemnity of 4,000,000 taels, and the reception of a resident magistrate at Pekin, was rudely rejected by the Chinese.

MARCH 11.

Tyork taken In Tuscany and the Æmilia (in which was included the Duchies of Parma and Modena and the Legations) resulted in a very large majority in favour of annexation to Sardinia, as against being constituted a separate kingdom.

REFUGEES AND RAGS.

Wist, Tyrants, do you, wasting page For Britain's Trees, deep us rage, In order that you may, by dist Of paper familes, check our print?

The time will come when discontent Will overthow your government; a Considerate when your tangged root.

Them, if your ragge did England Inche, Your Illens, and the print of the print of the Court Illens, and the print of the print of the Your Illens, and the print of the print of the Your Illens, and Lecenter Sense.

(See Cartoon, "A Glimpse of the Future.")

MARCH 24.

On this day a Treaty was sizued between the Emperor of France and the King of Sardinia, by which the latter consented to the annecation of Savoy and the armodissement of Nice to France; the annecation to be effected "without any constraint of the whise of the populations." This annecation was met by populations." This annecation was met by Pusual, and excited preat Indiparion annecate the friends of Italy and of freedom. In the House of Commons Mr. Horrsman denounced it and the French Emperor in numeasured terms, and Lord John Russell, amidst loud cheers from both sides, spoke out npon the subject in words which Lord John Manners declared "would vibrate from one end of

"descended like a thunderbolt upon the Spoiler of the Slopes."

MARCH 26.

GHE POPE pronounced the Major Excommunication against the invaders and usurpers of certain Provinces in the Pontifical States. Although not directly named, the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia were the personages chiefly aimed at in this fulmination, which, it was declared, "shall



THE REFORM JANUS.

concerns as if they (the Letters Apostolic) had been presented nomination personaliter." The Excommunication did not greatly trouble the peace of those against whom it was directed.

APRIL 16.

Ha House of Commons reassembled after the Easter recess. Mr. Massey, Liberal M.P. for Salford, gave notice that after the second reading of Lord John Russell's very papopular Reform Bill he should move that it be referred to a Select Committee. The House indeed was

satisfied neither the earnest advocates nor the vehement opponents of Reform. (See Cartoon, " The Reform Janus.")

APRIL 17.

ON this day took place at Farnhorough the great fight for the championship between Tom Sayers, the English Champion, and Hee nan, alias the "Benicia Boy," an American. The fight excited unusual interest, as being invested with a sort of International character. The Prize Ring had fallen into deserved disrepute, and even this sensational contest could not revive its deheartily tired of the Russell "Six-Pounder." It parted glories. But for the moment it was the

talk of the town, and it was attended by persons of all ranks and professions, peers, members of parliament, poets, painters, and it was said even parsons. The disparity in the size of the pugilists added to the interest of the contest; Heenan was a colossus of 6ft, 2 inches in height, whilst Sayers, now 34 years of age, was hnt 5ft. 81 inches, and weighed under 11 stone. Notwithstanding his inferiority in physique, and the fact that the toss gave him the lowest ground with the sun in his eyes, whilst early in the fight his right arm was so damaged as to be practically useless, Sayers maintained a gallant struggle during 37 rounds for over 2 hours. The end was inconclusive, the police appearing at a critical moment of the fight, and the ring being broken into. Heenan at the time was nearly blind, and many maintain must have lost the fight, though American partisans naturally took a sightly different view. Ultimately a belt was presented to seaf of the contestants.

APRIL 23.

Ar the close of the voting in Savoy and Nice it was announced that in Savoy there were 130.533 votes in favour of annexation to France and 235 against, in Nice 25,743 for, and 160 argainst.

MAY 5.

H REVOLUTIONARY OUTplace at Palermo, and in Messina and Catania. Francis the Second had succeeded his father Ferdinand the Second on the throne of the Two Sicilies; he was as despotic and as unpopular as his detested predecessor. Guerilla bands traversed the interior. and the movements of the insurgents were directed by a secret revolutionary committee. In the meantlme Garibaldi was collecting volunteers to take part in the Insurrection. On the 5th May he sailed from Genoa with 2000 men. He issued a proclamation to the Italians. "The Sicilians," It sald, " are fighting against the enemies of Italy and for Italy. To help them with money, arms, and especially men, is the duty of every Italian," Although the Sardinian Government officially expressed disapproval of the expedition, it

took no active steps to pre-

vent it, and Victor Emmanuel subsequently aid, "The people were fighing for liberty in Sicily when a brase warrior devoted to Italy and sne—General Garibaldi—sprang to their assistance. They were Italians. I would not, I ought not to restrain them." On the 10th of May Garibaldi effected a handing at Marsala, and assumed the title of Dictator of Sicily. In



GARIBALDI THE LIBERATOR: OR, THE MODERN PERSEUS.

the name of Victor Emmanuel and Italy. The next day he defeated 3,000 Neapolitans under General Landi, and on the 27th he attacked Palermo, drove the Neapolitans into the citadel and compelled them to propose an armistice, during which the Royalist troops evacuated Palermo.

' (See Cartoon, " Garibaldi the Liberator.")

MAY 7.

T's a debate in the Commons raised by Mr. Horsman as to the connection of Mr. Walter, M.P., with the Times, Mr. Horsman made some insinuations regarding Lord Palmentson's relations with Mr. Delane, the editor of that paper. Lord Palmentson, in good-

1860

temperedly repudiating any relations with Mr. Delane but those of friendly appreciation, took occasion to pay some graceful compliments to the "gentlemen of the Press."

(See Cartoon, " Pane's graceful recognition of the Press, or Fourth Estate.")

MAY 8.

Paper Duty, a part of Mr. Gladstone's Budget, was this day carried by a majority of 9 in a House of 429. The Lords threatening to reject it, a public meeting was held at St. Martin's Hall on the 15th to protest against such action, Mr. Bright being the leading speaker.

MAY 16.

On this day, at the meeting of the National Republican Confederation at Chicago,



PAM'S GRACEFUL RECOGNITION OF THE PRESS, OR FOURTH ESTATE

" My Right Howarolle friend has observed, that the Contributors to the Press are the favourities and the ornaments of the social circles into which they enter. In that opinion he is, if nems to me, perfectly correct. The genitimen to whom he refers are, generally speaking, persons of great attainments and information. It is, then, but natural that their moiety should be agreeable."—LORD PALMENTON in the House of Common, Monday, May 7, 1860.

Abraham Lincoln was selected as the candidate for the Presidency. MAY 21.

GRE House of Lords rejected the Bill repeal-

ing the Paper Duty by 193 votes against 104. This rejection roused much indignation amongst the more advanced Liberals, Mr. Bright in particular fulminating vehemently at Manthester against the privileges and prejudices of our hereditary legislators.

JUNE 11.

Loan Justs Russett, at the end of a protracted debate extending over six nights, announced that the Government intended to shandon their Reform Pill

JUNE 17.

On this day the "Great Eastern" left the Needles for her first voyage across the

Atlantic, reaching New York in ten days and a half.

June 21

III HE town of Melezzo surrendered to Garibaldi.
In the contest preceding the surrender he had personally engaged, and very narrowly escaped death.

JUNE 23.

Ox this day the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert and other members of the Royal Family, with the King of the Belgians, reviewed 21,000 Volunteers in Hyde Park. Of the men present 15.000 belonged to London. while 6000 came from the provinces. It was the first review on a large scale of the lately instituted Volunteer forces, and it excited much public interest and enthusiasm.

JUNE 26.

Plancis II., King of the Two Scilles, being now anxious to appease the discontent of his audjects, promised certain concessions, such as a Liberal Ministry, the adoption of the national flag, and a Vice-regal and Liberal government for Sicily. It was bywere too late.

JULY 2.

On this day the first meet.

Ing of the National
Rifle Association was held at
Wimbledon. The Queen
fired the first shot — "a
centre." The first "Queen's
Prize" (the gold medal of
the Association and £750)
was won by Mr. Ross of the
7th North York.
(See Centen, "Best Rest for the
Openes", 186, 17.

THE VOLUNTEER'S

SONG.

Muleteer."

I AM a Rifle Volunteer.

And quite particular : rules;

Nor march, nor drill, howe'er severe, My military ardour cools, I arm but in my country's cause,

I arm but in my country's came,
To keep her from the Engles'
claws;
If they attempt a swoop to make,

They'll find they've made a slight mistake— I am a Volunteer! I am a Rifle Volunteer,

And they who are not so are—mules: My nerve is firm, my sight is clear, For exercise digestion schools, My plack is good; upon parade

Crack ! crack ! my course is clear ;



BEST REST FOR THE QUEEN'S RIFLE.

To face the wet I'm ne'er afeaid ;
And abould the formen dare invude,
Crack! crack! my shot they'll hear,
My country and my Queen to aid—

I am a Volunteer !

JULY 9.

HE PRINCE OF WALES left England on a visit to Canada and the United States. He the young Prince.

had received a special invitation to Washington from President Buchanan, who on the 4th June had written to the Queen saying that "the Prince would be greeted by the American people in such a manner as cannot fall to prove gratifying to your Majesty." Her Majesty in reply courteously accepted the invitation on behalf of

addition George

JULY 18.

Ox this day Lord Clyde, on his return from India after suppressing the Mutiny, was enthusiastically welcomed at Dover.

(See Cartorn, " See the Conquering Hero comes.")

JULY 23.

TORD PALMERSTON made a statement of the intentions of the Government with regard to the recommendations of the National Defence Commission. He told the House (says Mr. Punch's "Essence of Parliament") "that we really must Fortify. He meant no disrespect to Anybody anywhere, and Nobody had 'any call' to be offended. but it wou'd not do for England to owe her safety to Anybody's forbearance. and she must be as strong as Anybody else. Therefore it was proposed to lay out about Nine Millions of money in the way recommended by the Fortification Committee. . . About Two Millions of money are wanted at once." This Lord Palmerston proposed to charge on the Consolidated Fund, and raise by annuities for a term not exceeding 30 years,

The resolution excited some opposition, but was ultimately agreed to on the rad August.

JULY 25.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, In a letter addressed to M. Persigny, complained of the unfounded suspicions entertained concerning the policy of bis Government. "Affairs" (he said) "appear to me to be so complicated,

thanks to the mistrust ex-

cited everywhere since the war in Italy, that I write to you in the hope that a conversation, in perfect frankness, with Lord Palmerston will temedy the existing evil." He declared that "since the Peace of Villafrance I have had but one thought—one object—to inaugurate a new cra of peace, and to live on the best terms with all my neighbours, and especially with England.



"SEE THE CONQUERING HERO COMES!"

I had renounced Savoy and Nice; the extraordinary additions to Piedmont alone caused me to resume the desire to see provinces essentially French reunited to France."

The Emperor's pacific assurances were not received in this country with implicit confidence.

JULY 27.

GENERAL GARIBALDI, writing from Melazzo in reply to the King of Sardinia, who had urged him to suppend operations against Naples until Skilly had declared in favour of an united Italy, expressed his regret at his inability at the moment to ober his Majestyá injunctions. (He 1997)

said he was "called for and nrged on by the people of Naples; that he endeavoured in vain to restrain them. But if I should besitate now " (said the General) "I should endanger the cause of Italy, and not fulfil my duty as an Italian." He therefore pleaded for permission not to obey, promising that as soon as he had fulfilled the task imposed on him by "the wishes of the people which groans under the tyranny of the Neapolitan Bourbon' he would lay his sword at the King's feet and obey him for the remainder of his life. Words very significant of the situation in Italy. On the 28th, Garibaldi concluded a truce with the Neapolitans, who agreed to evacuate Italy, though retaining the Castle of Messina.

AUG. 6.

By a majority of 33 in a House of 499, Mr. Gladatone carried his resolution for removing "so much of the Customs duty on paper as exceeded the Excise duty at home."

AUG. 7. III HR North Country Volunteers were to-day reviewed by the Queen at Edinhurgh, in the park adjoining Holyrood Palace.

Aug. 23.

PARLEAMENT was still sitting, the session having been prolonged in a way which was then unusual. On this day, however, the Minister the Minister Whitebalt Dinner was held at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich.

(See Carteon, " Retribution; or, the Greenwich Dinner.")



RETRIBUTION; OR, THE GREENWICH DINNER.

LORD JOHN KUSSELL. "This can't be Whitehale?"

LORD PALMERSTON, "Oh, yes? You would make it so late in the Sonon,"

Aug. 24.

L one Palmerston, in a dehate on foreign affairs, spoke emphalically (amidst general cheering) of the "painful impression" which the cession of Savoy had produced in this country, and "on the mind of all the States in Europe. "The Treaty of Turin," he said, "has not re"The Treaty of Turin," he said, "has not re-

ceived formal acknowledgment by any of the Powers—certainly not by this country—and cannot, at present, be said to form part of the public law of Europe."

Aug. 28.

AT last (says Mr. Punch's "Essence of Parliament") "the weary Session, which

like a wounded snake had been dragging its slow length along since January the twentyfourth, was this day put an eud to."

AUG. 31.

On this date Garibaldi accepted the title of "Dictator of the Two Sicilies."

SEPT. 6.

THE KING OF NAPLES ISSUED a Manifesto to the Courts of Europe against him whom he called "a daring Condottiero," who bad "attacked our dominions in the name of one of Italy's sovereignr," and "with all the forces which revolutionary Europe possesses." After thus protesting and denouncing, the King left Naples and retired to Gaeta. On the 7th, Count Cayour intimsted to Cardinal Antouelli that nnless the Pope's mercenary troops were disbanded, the King of Sardinia would feel himself justified in invading the Papal States. The Holy See indignantly protested, and the Emperor Napoleon promised that he would oppose " such enlpable aggression into the Pontifical terri-

On the 8th, Garibaldi, after twice defeating the Neapolitan troops, "entered Naples with a few of his staff, having reached it from Salerno by the railway train! He came, not at the head





VICTOR EMMANUEL. " I wonder when he will open the Door,"

of victorious legions with all the pomp and circumstance of war, but as a first-class passenger in a railway carriage. He had dethroned the Bourbon dynasty, and marched from Melito to Naples with hardly the loss of a single man since the mnment when he first set foot on the Calabrian shore."

On the 9th, Victor Emmauuel was proclaimed King of Italy at Naples. On the 10th and 11th. fifty thousand Sardinian troops entered the Pontifical States. General Lamoricière was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Pontifical army. Ou | This terminated the campaign. Ou the 1st

the 12th the fortress of Pesaro, with a garrison of 1,200 meu, surrendered to the Piedmontese army led by Cialdini. Fano, Urbino, Perugia and Spoleto were shortly afterwards taken by assault,

SEPT. 28.

TAMORICIÈRE, having been worsted in several engagements, had fled for refugeto Ancona. his army having laid down its arms. On this date he surrendered with the outire garrison of Ancona as prisoners of war to the Garibaldians. October the Royalist troops, commanded by the King of Naples in person, were defeated by the Garibaldians at the Battle of Volturno, although the Neapolitans numbered some 20,000 men. while the volunteers under Garibaldi did not exceed balf that number.

"The state of Naples under Garihaldi" (says Mr. Punch's Summary) " was very unsatisfactory, and tumults had to be repressed and popular feelings controlled-not always with the best discretion on the part of the Dictstor."

(See Cortoon, " The Mon in Presenting ")

Ост. 9.

The King of Sarring and a Manifesto to the people of Southern Italy. "I have proclaimed Italy for the Italians," he said. "People of Southern Italy! my troops advance among you to maintain order. I come not to impose my will, but to make yours respected.

OCT. 12.

ERA.

JEKN, threatened with bombardment, surrendered to the Allies; "for the first time in history the flags of England and France floated victoriously on its walls," ("Annals of Our Time.") The Summer Palace, a collection of buildings in a huge park, and crowded with



THE NEXT DANCE!

Lord Power. "Now, my Boy! There's your pretty Comin Convents.--you don't get such a Partner as that every day!"

the most choice and valuable objects of Chinese art, was burnt and plundered by the English and French troops. The Convention of Tien-tsin, the signature of which had been long delayed, was signed at Pekin on the 24th.

OCT. 18.

G ARIBALDI ISSUED a decree saying that Naples ought to be incorporated with the Italian Kingdom. On the 21st the Neapolitans voted in favour of annexation to the Sardnian States, an example shortly followed by the Sicilians.

OCT. 20.

at this time paying a visit to the United States. He arrived at Detroit on the zoth September, visited Washington on October 37d, Philadelphia on October 9th, New York on October 11th, and Boston on October 17th, leaving for home on October zoth.

(See Cartoon, ** The Next Dance! *)

THE NEXT DANCE.

Ym, dance with him, Lady, and bright as thry are, Believe us he's worthy those sunshiny susles, Wave o'er him the fing of the Stripe and the Star, And gladden the heart of the Queen of the Isles.

We thank you for all that has welcomed him – most For the sign of true love that you bear the Old Land; Froud Heiress of all that his ancestor lost,

You restore it, in giving that warm, loving hand, And we'll claim, too, the omen. Fate's looking askance, And Fate, only, knows the next tune she will play, But if John and his Cousin join hands for the Dance— But luck to the parties who get in their way.

resistant to Cample

OCT. 22.

TO-DAY the Emperors of Russia and Germany met at Warsaw. The Imperial Conference gave rise to considerable conjecture.

(See Cartoon, " The Warraw Conference.")

THE TRIO AT WARSAW. WHEN Victor first began to reign

Without the Tyrants' leaves, He much alarmed three mighty men : And two of them were thieven : The first he was a Russian : The next be was a Pressian : And the third he was a little Kal-ser :

The Russian chafed with scorn : The Prussian spun a yarn ; And the little Kai-ser waxed red with wrath. And all three Sovereirns warm. The Russian was choked with self-will; The Pressian made swallow his yarn a And the Rebels did sway with the little Kai ser,



THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

Locas Nan. (a Detective in Plain Clathes), "Oh! You've up to a nice game; but I've got my eye on you!"

OCT. 26.

Ox this day occurred a memorable meeting between the King of Piedmont and Garibaldi. The interview took place between Teano and Sperangano, Victor Emmanuel had crossed the frontier into the Abruzzi at the head of his army, and Garibaidi with his volunteers advanced to meet him. The interview is thus described by a witness; "Seeing the red shirts, the King took a glass, and YOL, IL

having recognized Garibaldi gave his horse a touch of the spur, and galloped to meet him. When ten paces distant the officers of the King and those of Garibaldi shouted "Viva Victor Emmanuel!" Garibaldi made another step in advance, raised his cap, and added in a voice which trembled with emotion, " King of Italy | Victor Emmanuel raised bis hand to bis can and then stretched out his hand to Garibaldi, and with equal emotion replied, "I thank yon."

Nov. 3.

бия Sardinian army laid siege to the fortress of Gaeta, whither Francis II. had retired.

Nov. 7.

Denta Boby Gertale

Kino Victor Emmanust entered Naples in triumph. He issued a proclamation to the people of the provinces over which, he said, "the results of the vote by universal suffrage give me sovereign power." "I accept"

(he said) "this new award of the national will, moved, not by any monarchic ambition, but by conscientious feelings as an Italian.

"We must show Europe that, if the irresistible force of events has broken through the conventionalities grounded on the calamilies by which Italy was for centures sufficted, we know how to restore to the united nation the empire of those unchangeable principles without which every society is infirm, and every authority is exposed to struggle and uncertainty."

On the 10th, Garibaldi left Naples and returned to his quiet home in Caprera.

Nov. 17.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL having written a despatch to Sir James Hudson, our Minister at Turin (with reference to the disapproval expressed by several European Courts of the recent action of the King of Sardinia), in which Lord John remarked that "Her Majesty's Government cannot pretend to blame the King of Sardinia for assisting the people of Southern Italy," Mr. Punch expressed his approbation of Lord John's pluck and popular sympathies in the following lines:-

IOHNNY'S LAST.

Well said, Johnny Russell.
That latest despatch
Vos have sent to Turin is
exactly The Thing.
And again, my dear John, you
come up to the scratch

come up to the scratch With a pluck that does credit to you and the Ring.

All the Despots have spoken, you justly remark, Abusing King Victor for bloodshed and guile. So you can't suffer Europe to rest in the dark Regarding the views of our tight little Isle.

You declure that a People has absolute right. To give irreclaimable Tyranti the sack, And you point with Macanlayfied kind of delight, To England's behaviour two centuries back:



RIGHT LEG IN THE BOOT AT LAST.

GARRALDS. " If it won't go on, Sire, try a little more proder."

Explaining that Naples is clearly as much You Entitled to ask the assistance she claims, T As England was, then, to make use of the Dutch And

But you've got no intention of bothering about Affairs which are Italy's business, not ours; You're pleased that she kicks all her enemies out, And hauls down the Bourbonite fing from her towers.

To help her extrusion of bigoted James,

Voo're glad that King Victor had spirit and pluck To set Bomba Secundus a cutting his stick: And you wish the New Italy every good tock— Well said, Johany Russell, you write like a Brick. PUNC!

(See Cortoon, " Right Leg in the Boot at last.")

Distalou by Gornale

Nov. 24.

Forced a completion of the Chinese Treaty, which the Celestials again displayed a disposition to shirk. A sum of 1,000 taels was especially appropriated to those who had suffered from Chinese barbarities, and the survivors of those who had succumbed.

(See Cartoon, "New Elgin Marbles.")

Nov. 25.

On this date the Emperor Napoleon issued a decree the effect of which was to permit greater freedom of discussion in the Chambers.

Nov. 27.

6 Hz army of Garibaldi
was to-day finally
dishanded.

DEC. 1.

Ktng Victor Emmanurt. II. on this day made a public entry into Sicily.

DEC. 1.

"ONSORRARIA anxiety"
(says an article of Mr. Punck'rin the Number bacen of late prevailing in the monetary world, by reason of a little squabble between those highly influential and respected personages, Madame la Banque of France and the Old Lady of Threadneedie Street."

THE MONEY MARKET
AND THE FUNNY
MARKET.
So far as we can gather, the
row arose in consequence of

the behaviour of Mahlana, who, on finding her long purse was getting short of gold, created what is called an artificial rea for it. This she parishly scheried by loying op as many like on London as the could lay her hands on, and sending them over here to be premistrely discounted; an operation that occasioned the Old Lady of The counted is an operation that occasioned the Old Lady of the counted is an operation that occasioned the Old Lady of the counted is a superior of the counter of the three of the counter of the counte

NEW ELGIN MARBLES.

ELGIN TO EMPEROR. "Come, Smuchle down! No cheating this time!"

the chart that she'd be "detailed" if she'd send out any more of it is abling, that if her neighbour smarel gold, he could be not seen that if her neighbour smarel post, he could be could not seen trace of discount, and not come bothering over her and maning off with all the gold that the could graft from m. For her part the OH. Ledy said she wouldn't have demanded hereif by stooping to meeting the smarel post of the precision, and if Machane did not know the proper way to go to work, it was high time that she were taught, and while the was about it, the OHL Ledy was determined to give her a good losson.

Makaue la Bauque of course feit none mensione at this, which het tried her best to his the yalicritia (nighpanion. She hare too well, however, that it would not such her interest to quarrel with the 60H Lady, and so she conjugonised the matter hyb begging for a loan of two millions of gold to be secured by a deposit of an equal sum in silver, of which it seems that she has plenty stored away in two or there od chink tempos in her safe. This request, as is well known, was geneinally acceled to; but those behind the scenes are some there use no me trouble in getting it accepted, for although upon the whole of a kindly disposition, and ready to do all within her power to accommodate, the Old Lady of Threaduredle Street is rather apt to grow cantankerous, especially when her old stocking is threatened to be touched.

(See Cartoon, " Mutual Accommodation.")

THE TWO OLD LADIES.

QUOTH Madame la Bonque, " De l'or que je manque!

And my rates for discounting I musta't screw high, By way of restraining the gold that keeps draining From strong room and till, till I m nearly run der?

"I've france here in plenty, but can't issue twenty Against a Napoleon; so ere I get shorter, Perforce to my sld I must call the Old Ludy
Who lives in Threadneedle Street, over the water.

So Madame La Banque called a cab off the rank, And tipping the driver a bandsome ptur-leirs Took the train, and to Dover from Boulogue steamed

In suite of sea sickness, and other bles meires,



MADAME LA BANQUE AND THE OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDIE STREET.

Her carpet-bag stowed with a combetrome load Of new five-franc pieces, to change for de for In the street of Threadneedle, she bowed to the bendle, Who sports his red clouk at the Old Lady's door.

He nahered her in to the samitten within, Where sat the Old Lady, sociate and screene; With Parision case, Dame La Banque made a cheese, That expanded the skirt of her yeat Crimbline.

***Chire Madene, if you would—be so kind—to ver good, A neighbour to help at a pinch, if you please, (Here her silver she tugged from the bug which she

hugged.)
"Dennet-mel, chire Madame, English sovereigns for dene."

Quoth the Old Lady, "Well—I have hollion to self— But as for exchanger, they can't well be fair, With Victoria and potter, oo sur side the water, On yours L. Napoleon and Fin ordinairs.

"And you'll pardon my saying, this game you've been playing Of boying up gold at a loss scarce can pay—

Of buying up gold at a loss scarce can pay—

If your discounts you'll heighten the market you'll tighten,

And not have to beg for help over the way.

"Still, though I won't swop, I agree to a 'pop I'
Take my gold, and in pledge leave your silver instend;
And still may we settle our scores in such metal,
Instend of your Emperor's coin—steel and lead."

DEC. 13.

Gur bealth and spirits of the Empress', gamein (says a Note of Mr. Paness'), which affected was been such than some for the scale health experience in the control of the state of the stat

of La Grange and two ladies in waiting, and took first-class tickets for London. Arrived at London Bridge the party engaged the ordinary street cabs, and drove to Claridge's Hotel, where they were fortunate enough to find apartments disengaged.

. . . After a rapid tour through Scotland, on the 4th of December the Empress was received by Her Majesty at Windsor Castle. and arrived in London on the same day. The Empress returned to Paris on the 13th, greatly improved in health."

(See Cartoon, " A Friendly Vint."

DEC. 15.

Бик dispute between North and South in America, concerning the Slave Trade and other matters, was now fast verging to a crisis. Mr. Punch thought he saw therein

THE BEGINNING OF SLAVERY'S END.

THUS far shall Slavery go, no farther: That tide must ebb from this

time forth. So many righteous Yankees are

there Who Good and Truth hold something worth,

That they outnumber the immoral Throughout the States, on that old quarrel

That stands between the South and North.

The great Republic is not rotten So much as half; the rest is Most of her sone have not forgotten

Her own foundation; holy ground t The better party is the stronger,

And by the worse will now no longer Bear to be bullied, ruled, and

The nobler people of the nation

The baser sort no more will stand, Nor cringe to truculent dictation Enforced, with strength of murderous hand, By ruffians, for example, brawling In Congress, who knock statemen speawling,

To back slave-soil against free land.

Their higher-minded fellow creatures Of all these brutes are tired, and sick



A FRIENDLY VISIT.

ENGLIND, "How friendly! Why don't your Husband call in this swiet way?"

Of slavery's blaspheming preachers, That smalle texts with nasal trick.

To justify the abomination That's cherished by their congregation, Whose feet these canting pursons lick.

This is America's decision. Awakening, she begins to see

How justly she incurs derision Of tyrants, whilst she shames us free ; Republican, yet more slaves owning

Than any ander Empire grosning, Or ground beneath the Papacy.

Come, South, accept the situation t

The change will grow by safe degrees. If any talk of separation,

Hang all such traitors if you please. Brenk ap the Union? Brothers, never !

No; the United States for ever, Pure Freedom's home beyond the seas !

DEC. 16.

O. DE PERSONY, in a to the Prefects of the Departments, announced the abolition of the Passport system so far as concerned visitors from this country. The Emperor had decided, he said, " that from the 1st of January next, and by reciprocity, the subjects of the Oueen of Great Britain and Ireland coming into France will be admitted to circulate on the territory of the Empire without passports."

(See Cartoon, " A Sensible Move.")

DEC. 20.

Ox this date South Carolina announced that it seceded from the United States. The election, on the 4th November, of Abraham Lincoln as President had pushed matters to a crisis, and long growing disaffection issued in secession. The Governor and his Executive Council were empowered to issue a proclamation asserting "that this State is, or she has a right to be, a separate sovereign, free, and independent State, and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues or covenants, and to do all acts whatsoever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State."

Punch's view of this disastrous division in the Great Republic is well ex. pressed in the following extract from some lines published at the moment of the announcement.

THE STAR-SPANGLED

THE Star-spangled banner that blows broad and brave, O'er the home of the free, o'er the hat of the slave— Whose stars in the face of no fee e'er wared pale, And whose stripes are for those that the stars dore avail—

Can it be there are parricide hands that would tear. This star-spangled banner, so broad and so fair? And if there be hands would such sarrilege try. Is the banting too weak the attempt to defy?



A SENSIBLE MOVE.

Eur, "There, M'sieur Boot! No more nonsense about Passports. Here's a Latch-bry, and come and go when you like!"

Now Heaven guide the issue? May Freedom's white hands Ere too late, from the flag plack these blood-rotte!

And to battle and breeze fling the banner in proof That 'tis all her own fabric, in warp as in woof.

If this may not be, if the moment be nigh, When this banner unrent shall no more flow the sky, To make fitting division of beams and of bars, Let the South have the Stripes and the North have the Stars,

DEC. 24.

O's this day Victor Emmanuel issued decrees formally annexing the Marches, Umbria, Naples, and Sicily to his new Italian dominions,

Medical George

+1861+

HE condition turing and agricultural interests" (says Mr. Punch's Political Summary) "was apparently sound and satisfactory at the beginning of the year 1861, notwithstanding the Civil War In America, and the deficiency of the harvest at home. The benefits of Free Trade were sensibly felt by the people, a very large importation of grain had been received both from America and Europe, and the cost of the staff of life was thus kept within moderate bounds. and within reach of the poorer classes.

"Home politics were almost stagnant, as the demand for Reform, which had created a temporary excitement at the close of the last year, had subsided, and for a time appeared to be abandoned by mutual consent of all parties."

JAN. 1.

Prussia, died at Potsdam, and was socceeded by his brother the Regent, Prince William, a sovereign destined to an extraordinary career.

JAN. 9.

A LARISSIPI second from the United States. This example was followed by Alabama on the 11th, Florida on the 12th, Georgia on the 19th, Louisiana on the 28th, Texas on the 1st February, Viginia on the 12th Arises of the 12t

Arkansas on the 6th May, Tennessee on the 8th May, and North Carolina on the 20th May.

(See Cartoon, " Disorce à l'inculo.")

On the same date (9th January) in his Message to Congress, President Bochanan referred to the West," which secession actual and projected as a serious matter, and said that "justice as well as sound in the great war.



DIVORCE À VINCULO.

MRS. CAROLINA ASSERTS HER RIGHT TO "LARRUP" HER NIGGER.

policy requires us still to seek a peaceful solution of the questions at issue hetween the North and

South 5

In Charleston Harbour, on the same day, the troops in Fort Sunter fired on the "Star of the West," which came with reinforcements for the Stateries. This was the first actual collision in the great war.

FEB. 4.

MILE EMPTROR OF THE FRENCH at the opening of the Chambers said that he had thought it necessary to augment the garrison at Rome when the security of the Holy Father appeared to he menaced; and had despatched his flee to Gaeta at the moment when it seemed to he the last



refuge of the King of Naples. "After leaving it there for four months" (he added)," I have withdrawn It, however worthy of sympathy a royal misfortune so nobly supported might appear. The presence of our ships obliged us to infringe every day that principle of neutrality which I had proclaimed, and gave room for erroneous leaterpeatains."

The Emperor had in fact abandoned the King of Naples, and his support of the Pope was regarded as of a very equivocal character.

FEB. 5.

PASLIAMENT was opened by the Queen in person. The Royal Speech made a friendly

reference to the American dispute, saying, "My heartfelt wish Is that these differences may be succeptible of a satisfactory adjustment." Measures were promised for simplifying Land Transfer, improving the law of bankruptcy and insedvency, and for establishing a uniform system of rating in England and Wales.

There was no mention of a Reform Bill.



WHERE'S THE BABY?

an omission upon which Mr. Bright commented severely.

(See Cartoon, " Where's the Baby?")

FEB. 8.

DELEGATES from the Southern States assemhled at Montgomery, Alabama, under the presidency of Mr. Jefferson Davis, to arrange a form of constitution.

FEB. 13.

Truza a siege which had lassed since the 3pd of the preceding November, the fortress of Gaest, the last refuge of the King of Naples, surneduced to the Sadinian troops led by Galdani. On the 18th the new Parliament of Italy met at Turin. "Opportunity matured by time," said Baron Ricasols, "will open our way to Veretal. In the meantaine we think of Romes. Veretal. The meantaine we think of Romes. but an interorable necessity. We do not wish to go to Rome by insurrectionary recovenents.

unreasonable, rash, mad attempts—which may endanger our former acquisitions and spoil the national enterprise. We will go to Rome hand in hand with France."

FEB. 18.

TETERASON DAYS, at the assembly of Southern delegates at Montgomery, Alabama, was accosed as President of "the Confederate States," as those States which had seceded from the Union called themselves. "If," said be, "passion or lust of dominion should cloud the judgment

or influence the ambition of the North, we must prepare to meet the emergency and maintain by the final arbitrament of the sword the position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have entered upon a career of independence which must be inflexibly pursued through many years of controversy with our late associates of the United States,"

MARCH 3. On this day the Czar

Alexander issued his memorable decree emancipating the serfs throughout the whole of Russia,

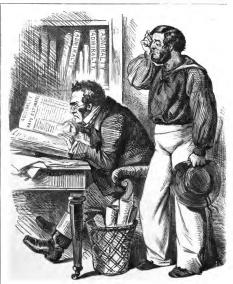
MARCH 4.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the new President of the United States, this day entered upon his term of office. In his Address he said. " I have no purpose, direct or indirect, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so and I have no inclination to do so." He, however, emphatically declared that "No State can, upon its own mere motion, lawfully get out of the Union: resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void. and acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to the circumstances."

MARCH 4.

OR GLADSTONE in an eloquent speech in defence of a foreign policy sympathetic with Italian efforts at freedom, denonnced. the rule of the ex-King of

Naples, and said, "The miseries of Italy have been the danger of Europe. The consolidation of Italy, her restoration to national life-if it be the will of God to grant that boon-will be. I believe, a blessing as great to Europe as it is to all the people of the Peninsula. It will add to the general peace and welfare of the civilized world a new and solid guarantee."



IACK'S "NAVY ESTIMATE."

Ma. Bill. "Dear, bless me! What a price I pay for my Navy!" J.co. "As pardon, ver 'onour, toin't along o' we fightin' leggars, it's then THINKIN' leggars."

MARCH II.

Estimates. The money wanted for the Navy was £12,029,475. France, it was declared. was making every effort to bring her naval force up to ours, and Lord Clarence Paget emphatically urged the building without delay of warplated vessels similar to the French "La Gloire " and the English "Warrior." This led to a lengthy debate on the comparative advantages of iron and wood warships. The former were now in the earlier stages of a development hereafter to proceed to such marvellous lengths, a development which this debate greatly stimulated.

(See Cartoon, " Inch's Norv Estimate.")

MARCH 13.

— Youxar of theological essays entitled published, and had created much excitement with authors of such hereises from the working to what was considered the startling betterodoxy of the views it put forth. To-day a coming from the Church.

large clerical deputation waited upon the Archhistop of Canterbury, urging him to banish the authors of such heresies from the Church. The Archbishop advised them to wait patiently for the conclusive replies which would be forthMARCH 16.

6 HE DUCHESS OF KENT, mother of the Queen, died this day at Frogmore House, in her 75th year.



THE LATEST ARRIVAL.

MARCH 17.

Monard Marking of Italy." Protests were subsequently made in form hosh by the Pope and the King of Naples. On the 19th the Sardinian Ambassador was recognised by Lord John Russell on behalf of the Queen as "Envoy of Victor Emmanuel II. King of Italy."

MARCH 31.

MR remains of Napoleon I. were this day interred in the tomh which had been prepared for them in the crypt of the Invalidez.

APRIL 8.

HE Census of Great Britain and Ireland was taken this (Sunday) evening.

The total population of the British Isles was 29,334,788 as compared with 27,511,926 in

1851, showing a net increase over the entire kingdom of 6 per cent, and over England and Wales alone of 12 per cent.

In Ireland only the population had diminished since the last decennial enumeration, showing a decrease of 787,842.

APRIL 10.

 A. Bankes proposed to reduce the Borough franchise to ζ6, but his motion was negatived, a majority of the House voting for "the previous question." The advocates of Parliamentary Reform could, for the moment, make no headway.

APRIL 13.

GHE Pope had issued an Allocution in which some of the characteristic features and tendencies of modern civilisation were unreservedly condemned. (See Cartoon, " Papal Allocation."

MODERN CIVILISATION.

Ass -" The Vicer of Bray."

His Holiness the Pope of Rome Has launched an Allocution

Which he calls Revolution : He heaps abuse, pronounces

blame. And deals out condemnation

Direct, without reserve, by

On Modern Civilisation. For other times the Pontiff sighs, And grouns for other ages,

While he scolds, and screams, and shricks, and cries, And roars, and raves, and

rages, For the palmy days of Interdict, And Excommunication. All which have been to limbo

kicked By Modern Civilisation.

'Tis likely Rome will grow too

bot

To hold the Holy Father : He'll have to seek some other toms

To rale and govern, rather, lerusalem some folks surpret: And that's a situation Where he would not be much distrest

By Modern Civilisation.

Twere better if to Jericho He went, with all his head Or his Cardinals and he might go

Among the Indian Red Men; The Pope and Conclave would amarc The native population :

Let them fly to the far Ojibbewavs.

From Modern Civilisation.

APRIL 13. Charleston was this day

surrendered by its Federal garrison to the Confederales.



PAPAL ALLOCUTION .- SNUFFING OUT MODERN CIVILISATION

APRIL 15.

MR Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his Budget. Mr. Punch said :-" It may suit Mr. Gladstone to take three

hours to detail the contents of his Budget, but Mr. Punch has no intention whatever of being so wasteful of words. Here is the Budget:-

"Though the Lords choose to vapour, off, Duty on Paper! One penny I rescue from Income-Tax trickery : Divers Licences mention, not worth your attention) And, lastly, I double the Duty on Chicory.

"Add that he says he shall have a surplus of £1,922,000 Instead of the deficiency which his enemies had been predicting."

The expenditure he estimated at \$70,000,000.

the income at £71,823,000, this (says "Annals of Our Time") being the largest estimate of revenue ever made.

APRIL 15.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN by proclamation called out the Militia of the various States of the Union, amounting altogether to 75,000. On the 24th the Confederate Congress passed an Act empowering the President to borrow fifteen million dollars on the credit of their own States, by the issue of bonds at 8 per cent., the principal and interest being secured by an export duty on cotton of 1th of a cent per pound. ("Annals of Onr Time.")

APRIL 17. O-DAY the breach between North and South was further widened. Pre-

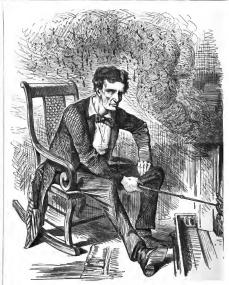
sident Lincoln declared the Sonthern ports in a state of blockade, and President Davis, on the other hand, issued letters of marque. (See Carteen, " The American

Difficulty. MAY 3.

DRESIDENT LINCOLN hyproclamation called ont 42,000 Volunteers to serve the United States, and directed the regular army to be increased by 22,714 officers and men, and the navy hy 18,000 seamen. Mr. Secretary Seward, writing to the American Minister at Paris, said, "There is not now, nor has there been. nor will there be, the least idea existing in this Government of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever.

"There will be here only one nation and one government, and there will be the same Republic and the same constitutional Union that have already survived a dozen national changes, and changes of government in almost every country. These will stand hereafter. as they are now, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen on the eve of your

departure the elasticity of the national spirit, the vigour of the national government, and the lavish devotion of the national treasures to this great cause. . . The insurgents have instituted revolution with open, flagrant, deadly war, to compel the United States to acquiesce in the dismemberment of the Union. The United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity."



THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

PRESIDENT ARE. "What a nice WHITE HOUSE this would be, if it topes not for the BLACKS!"

HE Betrothal of Princess Alice to Prince
Louis of Hesse was announced in both Hooses

MAY 6.

all the chief financial proposals on the Budget in one hill, instead of several. This proposal was opposed vehemently by the Conservatives, and led to an angry debate. Lord Robert Cecil declared it designed "to avenge a special political defeat, to gratify a special pique, and to (DR. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Ex- | gain the doubtful votes of a special political chequer, declared his intention to include | section." Sir James Graham, on the contrary, energetically defended it. After a debate extending over several nights it was carried, but only by a majority of 296 to 281.

MAY 8.

House of Commous that the law officers of the Crown were of opinion that the Southern Confederacy of America must be recognized as a belligerent Power.

(See Cartaon, " Cesar Imperator!" or, The American Gladiators,")

MAY 13.

PROCLAMATION of Neutrality warning all subjects of the Queen against lending a d of whatever kind to either of the belligerents in the American quarrel was issued by this country on this date.

MAY 15.

GENERAL BUTLER OCCUpied Baltimore with 2,000 men and proclaimed martial law there.

MAY 24.

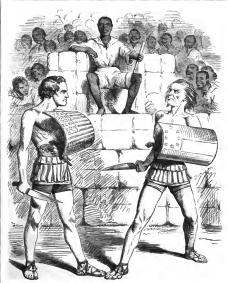
GHE Gorilla was, as Mr. Punch called him in a Cartoon, " The Lion" of the season. A book on African Travel by M. de Chailln (upon the strict accuracy of which doubts had been thrown by Dr. Gray, Keeper of Zoology at the British Museum, and other scientific men.) had drawn attention to the colossal monkey; Professor Owen had lectured upon it at the Royal Institution (on the 14th March), and in fact the Gorilla was just now the talk of the town.

MONKEVANA.
AM I satyr or man?
Pray tell me who can,
And settle my place in the scale.
A man in ape's shape,
An anthropoid ape,
Or monkey deprived of his tail?

The Vestiges taught,
That all came from naught
By "development," so called "progressive;
That insects and worms

Assume higher forms

By modification excessive,



"C.ESAR IMPERATOR!" OR, THE AMERICAN GLADIATORS.

Then Dazwin set forth In a book of much worth, The importance of "Nature's selection;" How the struggle for life

Is a laudable strife, And results in "specific distinction."

Let pigeons and doves Select their own loves, And grant them a million of ages, Then doubtless you'll find They've altered their kind, And changed into prophets and mages.

Leonard Homer relates, That Biblical dates The age of the world cannot trace; That Bible tradition, By Nile's denosation.

Is put to the right about face.

ERA.

Then there's Pengelly, Who next will tell ye That he and his colleagues of Inte Find celts and shaped stones Mixed up with cave bones

Of contemporaneous date.

Then Prestwich, he pelts
With hammers and eelts

All who do not believe his relation,

That the tools he exhunes

From gravelly tombs Date before the Mosaic creation.

Then Huxley and Owen, With rivalry glowing, With pen and ink rish to the

scratch;
"Tis Brain versus Brain,
Till one of them's stato;
By Jove! it will be a good
match!

Saya Owen, you can see The leain of Chimpanece Is always exceedingly small, With the hindermost

With the hindermost "horn" Of extremity shorn, And no "Hippocampus" at all.

The l'eofessor then tells 'em That man's " cerebellum" From a vertical point you can't see; That each " convolution"

Contains a solution Of "Archencephalic" degree. Then apes have no nose, And thumbs for great toos

And a petvis both narrow and slight; They can't stand upright, Unless to show fight

With " Du Chaillu," that chivalrous knight! Next Hualey replies,

That Owen he lies, And garbles his Latin quotation; That his facts are not new, His mistakes out a few,

Detrimental to his reputation.

"To twice slay the slain,"
By diot of the Brain,
(Thus Husley concludes his re-

view)
Is but labour in vain,
Unproductive of gain,
And so I shall bod you "Adieu!"

Zoological Gardens, May, 1861. GOZILLA.

(See Cartoon, " The Lion of the

MAY 30.

X MAY SO.

X MAY SO.

X made that the action of

the Government with respect to the Galway Packet Company's contract had been influenced by a desire to secure the Irish vote on the Budget, Lord Palmerston gave an account of his interview with Father Daly of Galway, who had waited on him to urge the claims of the Company. Seeing that the request to him to receive a deputation of Irish members covered the desire to bring

y interested pressure to bear on him, the astute Premier had declined to see any of them,

THE INDIGNATION OF OIRELAND, (THROUGH HER MIMBERS.)

WHAT! Oirishmen yield to the base love o' lucre! The moighty Milesians be bought and be sould? Nn! though Oireland fell flut when the Saxon forsook her, Withdrawing the base leutal help of his gould.

Is't meself, ye say, offered to vote for the Budget,
If his mane Galway subsidy Pam would renew?
I fling the foul calumny back, where I judge it

Will stick—in their throns that can hould the tale thrue.

Who dares say that I a'er to a job showed a lanin'—

That black is the white of my deep rollin' oye? Let the dastard but say't, and, when clare of his manin'. It's meself will be kickin' the ruffian skoy-hough.



THE LION OF THE SEASON.

ALARMO FLUXERY, "Mr. Gg-g-o-o-rilla!"

Would I durty the hand that is

clare of all staining
Since the days of Mac Mur-

Would I stoop the proud head, that the Saxon disdaining, Has still hid his laws, write and bailiffs, "go to!"

If the purse of the Saxon was lyin' afore me,

With its curved contints shoinin breight on the flure, D'ye suppose that I'd stoop? By the mother that bore me, I'd pass by, wid contimpt, and look down on the hire.

When you gave us your help, in the hoar of our famine, 'Tis thrue that we stretcht out our hands for your dole; But the very same mouths that your victuals was crammin' Was mult 'nin' a curse on the

base Saxon's soul.

And now, if your subsidy Galway accepted,
D'we think 'twas to carry your

low dirty mall?

No! the money she got, and small blame if she kept it,

Though the terrums of contract in keeping she fail.

Was our grand Celtic nature that's pa'thry incarnate— To be held to your base Saxon toimes, Saxon toides? Go mursle the ocean, your gag

it will sporn at—
Go fetter the wind, that your fetther devoides !

JUNE 3.

ON this day (says Mr. Punck's " Essence "). " the Paper Duty Abolition Bill passed the Commons amidst great cheering from the Liberals." It had been strenuously opposed by the Tories, and was carried by Mr. Gladstone with much difficulty. Mr. Disraeli had proposed that instead of taking off the Paper Duty, the duty on tea should be reduced. "And the whippers whipped with their whips, and the members were gathered together in tremendous force." Mr. Dis-

raeli bad rather hoped-so at least it was thought-on

this point to put the Government in a minority. He did not succeed.

(See Carteen, " A Derly Spill.")

JUNE 6.

"Summan apprehension at an unfortunate moment for Italy, the statesman who has worked



out her liberation expires. After a brief illness, reported to be terminating favourably, Count Cavour died this day. The melancholy event was befittingly alluded to in the House of Lords by the representatives of all sides in politics." Count Camillo Benno di Cavour, one of the createst of the Italian Liberators, died at Torin

bis countrymen and the world, a grief not leasneed by the prevailing belief that but for the error of his physicians in bleeding their patient more than in his debilitated condition his constitution could bear, the great and wise champion of his country's cause might have recovered. He was succeeded at the bead of affairs by

in his fifty-second year, to the intense grief of Baron Ricasoll.

JUNE 10.

HE Federals under General Butler were defeated by the Confederates at flig Bethel.

"The American press at this time" (says one of Mr. Punch's Notes) "contained some strangely contradictory articles. Whilst one writer blamed England for not assisting the North to crush the South, another repudiated all aid from the Mother Country, and declared any interference on the part of England would be an insult to the United States."

(See Carteen, " Noughty Jonethan.")

JUNE 11.

III HE Bill repealing the Paper Tax passed the fords. Sang Punch:—

And joy to every scribbling coon
Who wastes the midnight taper,
On this eleventh day of June
The Lords they danced to Gladstone's tune,



NAUGHTY JONATHAN.

You man't interfere, Mather-and you ought to be on my side-and if a a great shame-and I don't care-and you man, interfere-and I won't have it,

The Bill received the Royal Assent on the 12th.

"Mr. Gladstone" (eays Punck's "Essence")

"immediately burst into song in the character
of the Peri:

"Joy, joy for ever, my task is done.

"Joy, joy for ever, my take is come.
The Bill is passed, and the game is won!
Oh, am I not happy, I am. I am,
To thee, dear Paper, how dark and sad
Are the war-taxed Tess from Chingchionge

Or the crystal Sugars from La Trinidad, Joy, joy for ever, my task is done. The Bill is massed, and the game is won!"

JUNE 23. 6 RE ENPREOR NAPOLEON recognize | Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy.

JUNE 25.

ME new Order of the Star of India instituted. It comprised the Sovereign as Grand Master, and twenty-five knights (European and native), exclusive of honorary knights. ("Annals of our Time.")

JUNE 25.

Haput-Manjin Sultan of Turkey, died, aged 38. He was succeeded by his brother Abdul Aziz.

JUNE 29.

General English poetesses, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, wife of Robert Browning, a woman of fine genius and lofty character, died this day at the Casa Gnidi, Florence.



JUNE 30.

Ox this night suddenly appeared in the heavens an extremely brilliant comet, which remained visible for some time and attracted much attention.

JULY 10.

HE Times of this date said, "The Emperor puts down the Slave trade carried on on the coast of Africa by French agents under the pretext of hiring and service."

LSee Carteen, " Coper et Imperator.")

JULY 20.

GHE Congress of the Confederate States met this day at Richmond, which had been chosen as the capital of the new Confederacy. On the next day was fought the Battle of Bull's Run, otherwise called Manassas Junction, the first important engagement of the war. The Federals were defeated and fled pell-mell to Washington. The cowardly conduct of the Northern troops on this occasion naturally exposed their side to much derision, which subsequent events however proved to be but little deserved.

THE RUN FROM MANASSAS IUNCTION.

VANKEE DOODLE went to war, On his little pony, What did he go fighting for,

Everlasting goney ! Yankee Doodle was a chap Who bragged and swore tar-

He stock a feetber in his cap, And called it Federation Yankee Doodle, &c.

Yankee Doodle, he went forth To conquer the Seceders, All the journals of the North, In most ferocious leaders, Breathing slaughter, fire, and

smoke. Especially the latter,

His rare and fury to provoke, And vanity to flatter. Yankee Doodle, &c.

Vankee Doodle, having floored His separated brothers,

He reckoned, his victorious sword Would turn against as others. Secession first he would pet down Wholly and for ever 1



CASAR ET IMPERATOR.

".th, Massa Narotzox! You allays was de Friend to Freedom-Note you am a Man and a Breder."

And afterwards, from Britain's crown, He Canada would sever. Yankee Doodle, &c.

England offering neutral sauce, To goose as well as gander, Was what made Yankee Doodle cross

And did inflame his dander. As though with choler drunk, he fumed, And threatened vengeance martial,

Because Old England had presumed To steer a course impartial. Vankee Doodle, &c.

Vankee Doudle bore in mind, When warfare England harassed,

How he unfriendly, and unkind, Beset her, and embarrassed : He put himself in England's place And thought this injured nation

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Must view his trouble with a base Vindsctive exultation. Vankee Doodle, &c.

We for North and South alike Entertain affection; These for negro Slavery strike; Those for forced Pyotection. Vankee Doodle is the Pot; Equal morally, if not Men of equal mettle, Vankee Doodle, &c.

Vanker Doodle, near Bull's Run, Met his adversary ; First he thought the fight he d won : Fact proved quite contriry. Panic-struck he field, with speed Of slippery grease, in full stampede, From famed Manassas Junction. Vankee Doodle, &c.

As he bolted, no ways slow, Yankee Doodle helloard "We are whipped!" and fled, although No pursuer followed. Sword and gan zight slick he threw



NOW THEI WENT TO TAKE CANADA.

" For the Outrage effered in the Quantum Proclamation, the United States will possess itself of Canada."-" New York Herald."

In his cap, to public view, Showing the white feather. Yanker Doodle, &c.

Yankee Doodle, Doodle, Do, Whither are you flying, "A cocked hat we've been licked into And knocked to Hades," crying?

And knocked to Hades," crying? Well, to Canada, Sir-ree, Now that, by Secession.

I am driven up a tree,

To seize that there possessi Yankes Doodle, &c. Vankee Doodle, be content, You've had a lenient whipping; Court not further punishment By enterprise of stripping Those neighbours, whom if you assail.

They'll surely whip you hollow; Moreover, when you've turned your tail, Won't hesitate to follow. Yankee Doodle, &c.

The Federals on this occasion lost 462 men and 19 officers, 947 men and 64 officers being wounded. The Confederate loss, on the contrary, was comparatively slight. When the flying Federals appeared in the streets of Washington, grave fears were entertained for the safety of that city. There had been some wild talk at the time of America's intention to annex Canada.

(See Cartoon, " How they went to take Canada.")

JULY 24.

Tone John Russell, who had been elevated to the House of Lords as Earl Russell, gave up his seat for the City of London, and delivered a parting address to the electors.

(See Cartoon, " Retiring into Private Life.")

JOHN RUSSELL, EARL LUDLOW, A1E-" Toba Anderson, my Toe," JOHN RUSSELL, EARL LUDLOW, John,

When we were first acquent, You would have scorned the haven On which you now are bent. But times are not more changed, John, From thirty years are. Than from the Lord John once I knew Will be the Earl Ludkov.

The Small one proved No Go;

Will be the Earl Ludlów, John, John Russell, Farl Ludlów, John, We cried "Reform" together; But Reformers now-a-days, John, Have all clapped on the tether; The litig Reform Bill pass'd, John,



RETIRING INTO PRIVATE LIFE.

And you can boast a hand in both, When you are Earl Ludlow. John Russell, Earl Ludlow, John, A gallant course you've fared,

Spite of letters, now and then, John, That had been better spared. The British Constits—, John, You've talked out long ago; You'll drop your common places, I hope, no Earl Ludlów.

John Russell, Earl Ludbbw, John, I can't refrain a groan, Contrasting your new sphere, John, With that where ouce you shone. The House of Lords I fear, John, You'll find uncommon slow, And for the Commons, gipsy-like, You'll sigh, when Earl Ludlów.

John Russell, Earl Ludlöw, John, You'll miss that field of fight, Where each day brought its council,

Its struggle every night.
At eight your lusiness done, John,
Home from the Peers you'll go,
And, like Pat, "for want of bating,"

And, like Par, "for want of bating You'll mould, my Earl Ludlow, John Russell, Earl Ludlow, John, I count the glorious names, Who to put on Peer's ermine Laid down their earlier fames-

Of Chatham, Holland, Pulteney— Whose ghosts in warning row, Within the House of Lords, John, Wrong hands o'er Earl Ludbles!

Aug. 3.

VICTOR ENNANUEL had recently ceded Savoy to France, and it was now rumoured that Sardinia was to follow. Mr. Punch vigorously



expressed his opinion upon the projected plan, which however was never carried out.

(See Cartern, " Above that

BOCK AGAIN!

(An old Story menty applied, apropos of a late Debate in the House of Common and a late Common to the Debate in the Common and a late Common to the Debate in the Debate in

Communiqué in the Patrie.)

ONCE on a time, in Kildn's isle,
Where Nature seldom deigns a
smile

To ripen sight that grows, Where heads of kail are precious things,

things, And gooseberries deemed fruit for kings,

And thistle stands for rose,

An isleman stout, by dint of
pains, [beains

And sore expense of coin and

In sheltering and shielding.
With stacks of pest and drystone walls,
Contrived to sear, in spite of

Some kail seed up to yielding.

But not of all his neighbours

near, Our canny ideman lived in fear, And kept his armed watch;

One dangerous regue next door, he knew, [grew, Had gauged each cabbage as it Witheye that seemed to snatch.

Till on a night both dark and drear, When round the kailyard, far

and near,
Wind howled, and waters
rosred,
The sturdy isleman shelter

sought; On such a night, e'en thieves (he thought)

Beseath the blankets snored.

But close at hand the rogue did lutk,

Who setting lastily to work

Made in the dyke a hole, And quick the treach rous hazzier through His head and half his body drew,

His head and half his body drew, And soon had drawn the whole.

But wary as your rogue may be, Honesty's wide awake as he; And so this rascal found. A falling stone betrayed the

thief,
And roused, to guard each
precious leaf,
The master of the ground †

Out from his but he sprang, unfrocked, His bell-mouthed blunderbuss be cocked, Unchained his bull-dog stout, On his detective bull's-eye turned, And the bound-breaking knave discerned Half inside and half out.

The honest man at the "present"— The rogue on safe retreat intent—



ABOVE THAT SORT OF THING!

One moment they remain!
Then, of the silence making end,
Quoth Honesty, "Where bound, my friend?"
Quoth Reguery, "Bock again!"

MORAL.

Scotch kail, you see, and not Sawys The plant my little tale employs Its warning to enhance, Lest by interpretation rude People should fancy I allude To the elect of France

In Europe my St. KBda see, Assume Sardinia to be The kail a rogue would gain, Who, Beitain's bull's-eye on him flashed, Assures us, cool and unabashed, He's going "bock again."

Depletos de Gergle

Aug. 6.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued by Commission.

Mr. Punch thus summarized the Royal Speech:—

My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, The Session done, For services, from all degrees and ranks, Your Sovereign tenders pon ber heartiset thanks. With foreign Fowers she's on good terms, just now, And trusts there'll be no European row. Italia has described in unite Under King Victor's sway. May all go right? In Youkerdoon's traised the battle-cry: The Powers have quashed that horrid Syrian riot, Withdrawn their troops, and hope for peace and quiet. India's improving hugely, and expresses thope to be lifted from financial messes.

BELOVED COMMONS,

Thankfully is noted
The willingness with which the Tin was voted.

ERA.



"DOTH NOT A MEETING LIKE THIS MAKE AMERICS!"

HER MAYESTY THE QUEEN, "My dear Ireland, how much better you look slace my lost with. I am to glod!"

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The moble spirit of the Volunters.

Gladly she wills the measure that allots
The forfirst reach of two most wicked spots.

Gladly she wills the Bill (my Bill) that deals
patice where now the Baskrupt Harpy seasis.

And gladly welcomes (not before its time)
Consolidation of the Law of Crime.

Henceforth, the Indian with well-entored mind
May serve his Sovereign in the Bask, Bill Bill, May serve his Sovereign in the Bask, Bill Bill, and

You've treated projectly, the Queen is sure, Hardroom; and Nea Tolls; and the Settled Poor. Nor can She pass nonaxted the striking fact That you have passed a decent Drainage Act. Pleased, the bothich throughout her wide domain Order, concentment, and obselience reign. Now to your Counties. Do your duties there, (The Syardr constitute with the sumal propers).

AUG. 21.

THE QUEEN, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred pald another—their third—visit to Ireland, landing at Kingstown on this day. The Royal party were enthusiastically welcomed wherever they went.

(See Cartoon, " Doth not a Meeting like this make Amends !")

Aug. 27.

LORD PALMERSTON WAS this day installed at Dover as Warden of the Cinque Ports. In his address he spoke very characteristically. "The security for peace" (he said) "arising from a perfect state of defence unconnected with any notion of aggression, not coupled with hostility towards any one, but confined solely to a manly determination to protest and maintain what we have. is a security which I trust this country will long continue to possess." Punch addressed to him the following complimentary verses on the occasion:-

> PAM UPON THE HEIGHTS.

(After ALTERN TEXASON.)

NOT old, stood Pam upon the Heights,

The Commons roaring at his

feet, And Beadledom, with antique

Did him the homoge meet.

Planck, in his place, did much rejoice, Not for the title then anigned, But glad to hear the brave old

boy's Name shouted on the wind,

Admiring much his British pluck, His ready tongue, his cheery

If is never downing on his luck, But hoping for the best.

His hate of humbug, saving such As should to humbugs still be flung, His reprehen, void of artist-touch,

Yet suiting English tongue,

His deeper hatred for the gang,
Who, prating of some Right

Divine,
Doom freedom's friends to starve
or hang.
On he food depresses pine

Or in fool dungeons pine.
Cheer for the Constable! Our foes
Find him the pichtmare of

their dreams; We, the wise Englishman, who knows The Falschood of Extremes.

SEPT. 18.

PAMPHLET was published, written by Father
Passaglia, against the maintenance of the
temporal power of the Church of Rome, which
he said was no longer expedient, and had now



THE GERMAN FLEET.

Ms. Pero n (to Small German). "There's a Ship for you, my little Man-note cut away, and don't get in a mess."

become a source of disunion and irreligion in Italy. The Italians and their stout-hearted King were quite ready to strike a further blow for Its final abolition, but the Emperor of France, with whom 'Victor Emmanuel had declared his intention to act, lung back and delayed, to the considerable disgust of the more ardent friends of freedom.

OCT. 1.

Ht this time the Germans were developing a strong desire for the possession of a Fleet, with the view of becoming an important Naval Power. Their aspirations in this direction were then pretty generally ridiculed.

(See Cartoon, "The German Fleet.")

OCT. 6.

Ox this day took place at Compiègne a meeting between the Emperor Napoleon and the new King of Prussia, William I. The latter was crowned at Konigsberg a few days later, on the 18th October. The Compiègne meeting greatly excited the curiosity of the political quidnunes.

(See Carteen, "The Coverside at Complique.")

THE CHANT OF COMPIEGNE.
(With a Feebroadic Barden.)
THERE'S a downy cove at the Tuileries,

And Loris is not more analous to do, Than William out to be done. As the Buden Conference proved a sell, Levis try what Compigne will do with dianer and dance, with pic-ole and play, The German must come to! So we'll sugar the web, and we'll butter the web,

But the fly only says, says he, But at Petsdam's as downy a one:

THE COVER-SIDE AT COMPLÉGNE.

Kins of Paussia. "I'm a young man from the country,
But you don't come over me!"

- "I'm a young man from the country, But you don't come over me!"
- "I'll give you a lift upon the Throne Of united Germanie:
- An Army upon the Eider, And a Firet upon the Spree:
- I'll give you Schleswig, as apparage
- Des Deutschen Vaterland. And all I ask of you in exchange
- Is a strip of Rhenish sand !"
 So he sugared the web, and he buttered the web,
 But the fiv only said, said be.
- "I'm a young man from the country, But you don't come over me!"
- "I'll set your foot upon the neck
- Of Austrian and Dane; Make England's self to disarow
- Her own Manionald fain.
 Who calls a Prussian blockbead
- Who calls a Prussian blockh As traitor I'll indict : Vote your police intelligent,
- Your railway-guards polite."

 So be sugared the web, and be buttered the web,
 But the fly only said, said be,
- "I'm a young man from the country, But you don't come over me!"
- ** The wolf's intentions may be kind Towards his fleery friends.
- When how they may shake off the bore Of dogs he recommends,
- Of dogs he recommends, But Prussia's debt to France is scored
- In red-rafed lines too plain: And we don't wish to do the work Of Leipsic o'er again.
- So sugar the web, and butter the web. The fly only says, says he,

40

" 'I'm a young man from the country, But you don't come over me!"

"Your hon'rable intentions all With gratitude I hall: But promises to pay are not Quite payments on the nail. If frontiers must be rectified,

If frontiers must be rectified,
And treaties overhauled,
Suppose we dropped our titea-tite,

And had a Congress called? But as things stand between us two!

All I say is, d'ye see,—
"'I'm a young man from the

country,
But you can't come over me!

"If you have frontiers to round,
I've frontiers to maintain:
Without my lov I don't quite see
How I can help your gain.
My German wits they may be

dull,
And yours are sharp, I know;
But if upon owr rope we pull,
I fear you wight let go:
Then head o'er heels when I was

hurled,
No more my song would be,
"I'm a young man from the
country,
But you can't come over ###!"

OCT. 21.

On this day the Northern army suffered another reverse, the Federals under General McClellan being defeated by the Confederates at Buil's Bluff.

Ост. 25.

Ste James Graham died at Netherby, at the age of 64.

Nov. 2.

III as blockade of the Confederate ports having very greatly diminished the supply of cotton to this country, distress was already beginning to make itself felt in Lancashine, a distress which a little later was to assume the serious shape of a national affliction. Mr. Punch thus early called attention to the danger in the following lines:—

(See Corton, " Aing Cotton Bound.")
KING COTTON BOUND; OR THE NEW
PROMETHEUS.

FAR across Atlantic waters Greans in chains a Giant King; Like to him, whom Ocean's daughters Wail around in mournful ring, In the grand old Grecian strains Of Prometheus in his chains!



KING COTTON BOUND; OR, THE MODERN PROMETHEUS,

Needs but Fancy's pencil pliant Both to paint till both agree; For King Cotton is a giant, As Prometheus claimed to be. Each gave blessings unto men, Each dishonour reaped again.

From the gods to sons of elay
If Prometheus brought the flame,
Who King Cotton can gainsay,

Should be equal bonous claim? Fire and life to millions giving, That, without him, had no living.

And if they are one in blessing, So in suffering they are one; Both, their captive state confessing, Frence in frost and scorch in sun: That, upon his mountain chain,

This, upon his parching plain.

Nor the wild bird's self is wanting-Either giant's torment sore; If Prometheus writhed, while pasting

Heart and lungs the vulture tore, So Columbia's engle fierce,

Doth King Cotton's vitals pierce. On those wings so widely sweep-

In its poise the hird to keep, See, if you can see for weeping, "North" and "South" are

ing

branded deep-On the beak all recking red, On the takens blood-bespread!

But 'tis not so much the anguish Of the wound that rends his Makes this fettered giant lan-

guish, As the thought how once, in pride, That great eagle took its stand, Gently on his giant hand !

How to it the mest he'd carry In its mew to feed secure : How he'd fling it on the quarry, How recall it to the lure,

Make it stoop, to his caresses, Hooded neck and jingling jesses. And another thought is pressing Like hot iron on his brain-

Millions that would fain be blessing Ban, c'en now, King Cotton's Oh, that here those hands are

bound. Which should scatter wealth around ?

"Not this Eagle's screaming smothers That sad sound across the

205 --Wailing bubes and weeping mothers. Waiting, weeping, wanting

Hands that I would fain employ, Hearts that I would fill with joy!

"I must writhe-a giant fettered .-While those millions peak and

By my wealth their lot unbettered, And their suffering worse than

For they know that I would fain Help their need, were't not my chain l

" Bet /know not whereto turn me For relief from bonds and wee: Frosts may pinch and sum may

burn me. But for rescue-none I know, Save the millions I have fed, Should they rise for lack of bread-

> "Saying, 'We will brook no longer That King Cotton bound should be : Be his gaolers strong, no're stronger,

In our hunger over sea-More for want, than love, uprises We are come to break his prison! VOL. IL



LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS.

JACK BULL. "You do what's right, my Son, or I'll blow you out or the water."

"Welcome even such releasing, Fain my work I'd be about :

Soon would want and wail be ceasing. Were King Cotton once let out-Though all torn and faint and bleeding,

Millions still I've strength for feeding. "Foolish Engle-cease your rending-

'Tis yourself you would undo: Know you not the strength you're spending, Still was put to use for you?

'Twas King Cotton's cost and care,

Fed you fat and sleeked you fair. " Hold me longer bound, and wasting

Life will leave my giant frame; Other Kings o'er sen are hasting, On my throne to make their claim; Once they take that sent—good bye-

You have lost far more than f."

Nov. 8.

Ox this day Messrs. Slidell and Mason, with two other gentlemen. Commissioners desnatched by the Confederate States to Europe, Mr. Slidell being bound for France and Mr. Mason for England, were forcibly seized on board the packet-ship "Trent," belonging to the British Mail Steamship Company, by Captain Wilkes, commander of the United States

war steamer "San Tacinto," This was held to be a breach of international law. and the British Government demanded the liberation of the Commissioners.

(See Cartoon, " Look out for Squalle," page 41.)

The incident created much excitement in this country, war preparations were vigorously commenced and troops were despatched to Canada, where also the militia and volunteers were promptly and spontaneously called out by the Colony. (See Cartoon, " Waiting for an Answer.")

WAITING FOR AN ANSWER. BRITANNIA waits an answer.

Sad and stern, Her weapons ready, but un-

sheathed they lie : In her deep eye, suppressed, the

lightnings burn, Still the war-signal waits her word to fly Wrong has been done that fing

whose stainless folds Have carried freedom wheresoc'er they flew : She knows sharp words fit slaves and shrewish scolds.

She but bids those who can. that wrong undo t

She Aur been patient: will be patient still, Who more than she knows

war, its curse and wor? Harsh words, scant courtesy, loud-mouthed ill-will She meets, as rocks meet occan's fretful flow,

All war she knows drags borrors in its train, Whate'er the fors, the cause for which they stand; But worst of all the war, that leaves the stain Of brother's blood upon a brother's hand.

The war that brings two mighty Powers in shock, Powers, 'tween whom fair Commerce shared her crown: By kinship knit, and interest's golden lock, One blood, one speech, one past, of old renown.



WAITING FOR AN ANSWER.

All this she feels, and therefore, sad of cheer, She waits an answer from across the sea s Yet hath her sadness no alloy of fear, No thought to count the cost, what it may be.

Dishonour hath no equipoise in gold, No equipoise in blood, in loss, in pain: Till they whom force has ta'en from 'neath the fold Of her proud flag, stand 'neath its fold, again

She waits in arms : and in her cause is safe : Not fearing war, yet hoping peace the end, Nor heeding those her mood who'd check or chafe :

THE RIGHT SHE SEEKS : THE RIGHT GOD WILL DEFEND ! After some little delay, however, our demands

were yielded to by the United States authorities, The four Commissioners were placed on board a ship-of-war and arrived in this country in January. The American Congress nevertheless passed a vote of thanks to Captain Wilkes for his action in the matter,

Nov. 30. OR. JEFFERSON DAVIS

was elected President of the Confederate States for a term of six years.

DEC. 2.

Passident Lincoln opened the Congress of the United States. He spoke of the Federal reverses at Bull's Run and other places as "the natural consequences of the premature advance of our brave but undisciplined troops which the impatience of the country demanded."

DEC. 14.

On this day, after a brief illness, to the great distress of the Queen and to the surprise and sorrow of the country, died the Prince Consort. A feverish attack from which at first no serious results had been anticipated, rapidly developed to a critical stage, and a failure of vital power in the Prince prevented the possibility of rallying. He died at Windsor Castle at ten minutes before 11 P.M., at the comparatively early age of 42.

The Queen, who was deeply devoted to her husband, felt the most passionate grief at her sudden and unlooked-for bereavement, which however she bore with exemplary fortitude, though it saddened her life and cast a shadow over many future years of her now lonely reign. The country, which had learned toappreciate more fully than at first the fine character and

sound intelligence of this accomplished Prince. sincerely mourned his demise, and earnestly sym; athised with the widowed Oueen in her great sorrow for an irreparable loss.

DEC. 19.

THEN the peremptory demand for the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell



COLUMBIA'S FIX.

COLUMNIA. " Which enmor shall I send?"

reached America there was some hesitation in acceding to it, and for some weeks the tone of the American Press (says Mr. Punch's Summary) was so hostile that the most energetic preparations were made by the English Government,

(See Cartoon, " Columbia's Fix.")

DEC. 23.

On this day the remains of the Prince Consort were interred in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The ceremony was not a public one, but the people marked their sense of the occasion by a very general cessation of business and wearing of mourning.

Thus gloomily closed the year 1861.

ERA.

+1862+

HE year opened with anticipations of trouble. What became known as the Cotton Famine was imminent, owing to the blockade of the Confederate Ports, by which the supply of cotton to this country from America was so greatly lessened as to throw increasing numbers of the operatives engaged in that industry in Lancashire out of work. On the 3rd of January meetings were held at Blackburn, Preston, Wigau, and other towns to consider measures of relief.

JAN. 8.

And arrived off Queenstown on the 6th, and had now reached London, brought the welcome ness that the American Government had determined on the release of Mesars. Slidell and Mason. The two Commissioners were subsequently set at liberty, and arrived in this country on the 19th January.

JAN. 16.

On this day occurred the memorable Hartley Colliery accident. Owing to the snapping of a beam the whole of the pumping apparatus, weighing upwards of twenty tona, fell down the shaft, cutting off all communication with the workmen, to the number of over 200, engaged in the shaft and cuttings. For seven days and nights would-be rescuers worked. labouring strenuously to get at the imprisoned victims. When they were reached,

on the 2 and, they were all found lying in rows, as though safeey, men and boys, some resting on and embracing each other, but all dead, suffocated by the foul accumulation known as a "stythe." Memoranda and messages scratched on planks, etc., showed that they had met their lingering fate manfally, with patience and prayer. It was a touching sight, a pitful story, and the whole



"UP A TREE." COLONEL BULL AND THE YANKEE 'COON.

*Coox. " Air you in arnest, Colonel 9"

Cotoner Burr. "I am."

"Coox. " Dee't fire-I'll come down."

ONLY ONE WORD.

Those and Survivors! Make them Miners too,
To work through life a gold mine oped by you.

JAN. 18.

6 HE new Legislative Council for India held

country from the Queen downwards was moved to sympathy and to practical sid. Scarcely a cottage in the hamlet but had its dead—some had lost several, some all the males of their family, men and boys, fathers, prothers, sons, it on fell swoop. A public subscription on behalf of the survivors was raised, and reached the amount of £81,000. Mr. Panch said:—

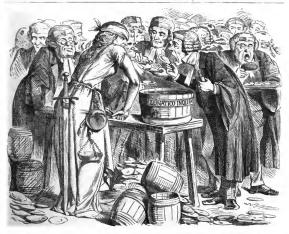
JAN. 25.

6 Hz inquiry instituted to ascertain the mental competency of William Frederick Windham, of Fellbrig Hall, Norfolk, to manage his own affairs had been opened in the Court of

close until the 30th Jan. following, thirty-four of the intervening days having been occupied by the inquiries, upwards of 150 witnesses having been examined, and almost all the leading talent of the English Bar having been heard in support Exchequer on the 16th Dec., 1861, and did not of the various interests involved in the investiga-

tion. The costs amounted to something like £20,000. Windham was found capable of managing his own affairs, though his conduct was that of a great fool. He died and Feb., 1866, aged 29. (Note to Vol. XLII.)

(See Carteen, "Law and Lunary,")



LAW AND LUNACY; OR, A GLORIOUS OYSTER SEASON FOR THE LAWYERS.

JAN. 30.

O. ACHILLE FOULD, who had, on the 14th November, 1861, been appointed Minister of Finance by the Emperor Napoleon, had recommended retrenchment,

> "PULLING UP IN TIME." THERE was a little man.

And he had a little gun. And he spent too much on powder and on lead, lead; And the constable so far

Outran for ships of war, And soldiers, that quite dry his purse he bled, bled, bled.

Then his neighbours all began To abuse this little man, For a missance and a mischief and a pest, pest;

And his tenants they all swore They would stand the screw no more, And " L'Empire Cest la paye" was nught bet jest, jest, jest.

Till at last this little man, Not a bit too soon, began His in-comings and out-goings to o'erhanl, hand, hand; And this truth he did perceive, Those who spend ere they receive,

Will wind ap with no revenue at all, all, all.

Then he summoned Monsieur Fould, An Israelite well schooled In Debtor and in Creditor accounts, 'counts, 'counts;

And he said, " Pray let me know Exactly what I owe : ['mounts?" I'm afraid to something heavyish it amounts, 'mouots,

Monsieur Fould went through his backs, With extremely serious looks, And a long face at the balance-sheet did pull, pull, pull;

et Forty millions, Sir," mid he, " As far as I can see, Is the sum to your discredit, stated full, full, full. "There's the funded debt beside, But o'er that a man can tide.

As witness Mr. Bull, across the way, way, way);
But you really ought to get
Rid of all this floating debt,
And pull up if you ever mean to pay, pay, pay,

"Oh, dear, it cests a wreach, One's expenses to retrench!" The little man exclaimed with a tear, tear, tear: " But if I must, I must;
So I'll e'en down with the dust, [year.
Which in Europe I've kicked up this many a year, year,
"I'll give up my drums and noise,

"I'll give up my drums and noise, And my military toys, I'll do with fewer soldiers, ships and guns, guns, guns; And I'll lay a nice new tax On my loving subjects' backs, [duns, duns, And 'twist two acrews, ap and down, pay off my duns, "Wars and war-intrigues I'll cease, Take to trade and arts of Pence,

Be a moral, mild and quiet little man, man, man; Till even Mz. Bull Gives me confidence as full As before *Le Vol de l'Aigle* first began, 'gan, 'gan."



THE HOLIDAY TASK.

Dr. Procest (Head Master). "I on much pleased, my dear young friends, that you have employed the vacation to such good purpose?"

FEB. 6.

DEPLIMENT WAS opened by Commission.

The Royal Speech of course made reference to the death of the Prices Comme and reference to the death of the Prices Comme to reperse the consolation Het. Majesty has opened to the Commission of the Prices of the Speech of the Prices and the sympathy of Parliament was given by the Earl of Derby, Earl Garnelle, Lord Russell, Mr. Disraeli and Lord Palmenton.

Concerning the rest of the Speech Mr. Pauch

Concerning the rest of the Speech Mr. Punc said:— LORD WESTRURY informed us, That we are at pence with all European Powers and "trust" to remain in that pacific condition.

That we have had a "question" between us and the United States, which has been satisfactorily settled by the restoration of the seized men and the disavowal of the "act of violence."

That the conduct of our North American colonists on this occasion had been udminable. That we have entered into a convention with France

nod Spoin for regulating a combined operation on the coast of Mexico, in order to obtain redress for wrongs apon foreigners in that country.

That the Chinese are behaving very well, and do not

want so much looking after as heretofore.

That we have, by a convention, helped the Sultan of

Moreoco to pay his debt to Spain, and so avoid more fighting with the Isabellicose Spaniards.

ghting with the staticineous Spaniseds.

That the Estimates, &c. &c. &c.

That some Law reforms will be introduced, especially

one for reforming that which the wise call Conveyancing, though Shakapeare mentions a shorter name for it. That, despite local distress from temporary causes, the

That, despite local distress from temporary causes, the general condition of the country is "sound and satisfactory."

Briefer speech was never spoken, and it is only to be

boped—certainty not to be believed—that such bevily will be the characteristic of the speeches which will flavour the next six months with the odour of essence of Parliament.

(See Cartoon, " The Holiday Tack,")

FEB. 6.

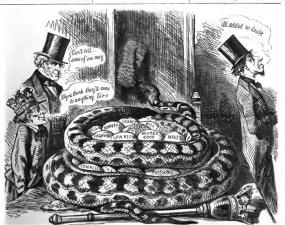
MR.

THE PRINCE OF WALES started on a tour in the East, in the course of which he visited Egypt and the Pyramids and Jerusalem, spent several weeks in Syria, and returned through Smyrna, Constantinople and Athens, &c. He travelled as Baron Renfrew, and was accompanied amongst others by General Bruce and the Rev. A. P. Stanley, afterwards the celebrated and beloved "Dean Stanley,"

PUNCH's

MARCH 1.

6 Hz Pythoness at the Zoological Gardens had at this time laid about 100 eggs which she was incubating, but which were ultimately all addled in consequence of the creature



THE PARLIAMENTARY PYTHON.

leaving them whilst casting her skin. Mr. Punch applied the incident to Parliamentary prospects.

(See Cartoon, " The Parliamentary Python."

MARCH 1.

Corn Elgin, who had been appointed Governor-General of India, in place of Earl Canning retired, reached Calcutta. He was installed on the 12th, and Earl Canning left for England 1000 after.

MARCH 8.

Os this day the "Merrimen" (a vessel originally belonging to the United States, but which had been seized by the Confederates and afterwards named the "Virginia" pattacked the Federal squadron in the Humpton Ronds, sankthe "Cumberiand," burnt the "Congress," disabled the "Minnesotia" and drove her asbores, and drove the "St. Lawrence" and "Ronniche" and the "Merrimenta" and the Ronniche Menness. On the next day the Federal Ironcial "Monitor" attacked the "Virginia" (or

" Merrimac"), but the engagement was short and indecisive.

MARCH 12.

A "NOUNCEMENT was made by Mr. George
Peabody, a wealthy American merchant
resident in London, that he intended to make
over a gift of Z rocopou to be applied "to such
purposes as may be calculated directly to ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts
of the poor who, either by birth or established
residence, form a recognized portion of the
poogulation of London," Mr. Peabody, without

limiting the discretion of the trustees, suggested that "at least a portion of the fund might be applied to the construction of such improved dwellings for the poor as would combine in the atmost possible degree the essentials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment and economy."

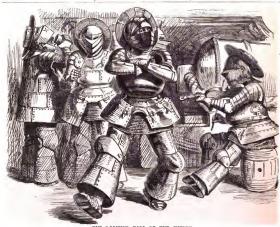
APRIL 3.

"KRN" (says Mr. Punch's "Essence of Parliament") "came the Budget for 1862.
"Its features are mild, not to say inexpressive, and when Mr. Gladstone, after talking pleasantly through three columns, came to the statement

that the probable revenue for next year would be \pounds 70,190,000, against an expenditure of \pounds 70,040,000, the Commons began, as he said, to buzz. However, he explained everything to the buzzers:—

First. There are to be no new Taxes at present. Secondly. Our financial condition is healthy.

ERA.



THE "BRITISH TAR" OF THE FUTURE.

Nature, and that greatest of peace Ministers, Mr. Pitt, intended it should be.

Furthly, We must after the wine duties a little, making two classes instead of four. (N.B. No fear lest the rarchaser should benefit by this.—P.)

the perchance should benefit by this.—P.;)
Fifthly. There can be no remission of bases now.
Sicthly. Yet the duty on playing cards must be reduced
from one shilling to threepence, because the present
duty is evided.

Thirdly. French commerce is approaching what

Seventhly. We can lay on a Scottish probate duty, Eighthly. We can lay on an eighth per cent, on public loans.

Ninthly. We can grant little licences to sell drink at Fairs. Tenthly. We must uphold the Spirit duties. Elevanthly. We will stransfer the Hop duties—the Grower shall not pay them, and the Brewer shall.

Twelfthly. Everybody who beews (unless his rent is under £20) must take out a Licence, prior twelve and sixpence. Thirteenthly, Our National expenditure is not increasing

but diminishing.

Fourteenthly. But if you want reduction in taxation, you must Economise.

APRIL 4.

"GOVERNMENT" (says "Essence of Parliament") "have been fairly worked up at last upon the subject of the ships, and a rumour that got about, we have no idea how, that Mr. Punch intended to make a demonstration upon

the subject in the shape of a marefoleon Cattoon prepresenting Jack in Iron family decided the Premier's course. . . Then Pam, choosing the right moment, as he shays of one, rose and declared that Government were intensely alter to the Importance of the subject; that Capain Cowper Coler's cupola was a capital contrinace, that the fost would be suprended, and the floating defences should be taken in hand. . . So on the whole M. Powal thats himsuch justified in Coloning the chronicis of the present week with the remark 'Hoosy's.

(See Carteen, " The British Tar' of the Future,")

APRIL 16.

PRESIDENT DAVIS issued a conscription calllng to arms all men between the ages of 18 and

45. The question of Slavery as between the North and South was coming every day more to the front. On the 4th April the "domestic institution" had been abolished in the district of Columbia. On the 7th was signed what was known as the Seward-Lyons Treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the suppression of the Slave trade. It was ratified on the 20th May. As Mr. Punch's "Essence of Parliament" for 8th May said. " Mr. Layard informed the Commons that King Abraham Lincoln had concluded a new treaty with Oucen Victoria for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and that such treaty was really valuable, because it gave us the right of search. The Union Flag is no longer to be hoisted to save the slaver

From the dread English croiser's shattering guns

Virginia (which was a chief seat of the war, and into which General McLellan had advanced on the 5th April, with the view of taking Richmond, and besieging Yorktown which was held by 30,000 Confederates) was vehemently opposed to the abolition of slavery. (See Cartoon, " Oleron and

Titania.")

APRIL 24.

O N this day New Orleans surrendered to the Federal fleet commanded

the city on the 26th, and issued a proclamation declaring that women who expressed any contempt for his troops should be treated as prostitutes plying their vocation.

"The infamous proclamation of General . Political Summary) "threatening to flog women



OBERON AND TITANIA

OBERON (Mr. PRESIDENT LINCOLN). "I do but beg a little Nicoln Boy,

TITANIA (MISS VINCINIA). . " Set your horst at but. The NORTHERN Land buys not the Child of me."

by Admiral Farragut. General Butler occupied who showed any disrespect towards the flag of the United States, furnished occasion for comments in Parliament, and Lord Palmerston declared that no man could read that infamous proclamation without a feeling of the deepest indignation. Englishmen must blush to think Butler at New Orleans" (says Mr. Punch's that it came from a man of the Anglo-Saxon race-a man who was a soldier, and had raised

himself to the rank of a General, but he was of opinion that any interference of England in the affairs of America would only serve to aggravate the sufferings of those now enduring privation in consequence of the war in their country."

The conduct of General Batler greatly prejudiced the Federal cause in the minds of

MAY 1.

On this day was opened by the Duke of Camhridge, representing Her Majesty, the second of the International Exhibitions—this time at Brompton. The design by Captain Fowke was far less graceful and fairy-like than that of the memorable Exton-designed "Crystal Palace" of

a decade before; but the Exhibition itself was a grand one, and attracted large crowds until its close at the end of October. It was visited altogether by 6, 117,150 people, only 50,000 less than the number attracted to the Greal Exhibition of 1851. Of foreign visitors to this there were 64,556, as compared with 6,566 in 1851.

(See Cartoon, "The May-day Present.")

OUR ANCHOR AT THE EXHIBITION.

A RUSSIAN War, an Indian Multay

By strong arms, fire, and crushing steel suppressed,

ERA.

By strong arm, hee, and crossing steel suppressed, The fight for Freedom waged in Italy, Which Austria's Volume partly dispossessed, And now America's inhuman strife, Brothers with beothers warring to the knife,



THE MAY-DAY PRESENT.

Max Betrances. "Oh, thenk you, Ma. Buts, very much! I CAN't think it quite so pretty as the one you gave me electr years ago." Mr. Buts. "fint! Friege not, dear Madam-but you should tax 1850%!"

These horrors, following on our first World's Fair, When sanguine prophets bade us to prepare For the Millensium's near approaching reign, Forbid us to predict the like again ; No talk of Universal Brotherhood,

To date from this, owr second yeat Work-Show! For evil still divides this world with good, As when Cain manifered Abel long ago. Nay, ruther come, ye Nations, and hehold Our shattered target, justed manifold, And take a hint from that Cyclopean gun, And thoughtholt, wherewith such wrack is done, That Peace may either all the hoose it can From their impression on our Fellow stan.

Yet did we fail so utterly before,

As Earth of violence full, would seem to say?

Much misery and blood might have been more;
We still have used to lead the better way.
Of pencedis lot fermit if we have lost,
What fruit below is safe from blight and frost?
Our little efforts must at tillings stop;
We plough, sow, Irriguste—irruptore the crop.
As last the neeffol sid we may obtain,

As inst the needfot and we may obtain,

And find that we have worked not all in vain,

Hard though the labour be,

In Nomine Domini.

MAY 11,

GHE Confederates, having been repulsed at williamsburg, and having surrendered their naval depôt at Norfolk, Virginia, blew up and burnt their iron-clad "Merrimac" to prevent her capture by the Federals.

MAY 24.

Gus new bridge at Westminster was on this day wholly opened to public traffic.

MAY 24.

The Federals, after many reverses, had, by the capture of New Orleans, and some other successes, somewhat redeemed their character, and revived the spirits of their sympathisers.

(See Cartoon, " The New Orleans Plum,")

MAY 26.

Taxar Buckle, author of that remarkable work the "Introduction to the History of Civilization in England," died at Damascus, aged 40, leaving his colossal undertaking incomplete.

JUNE 2.

T Lord Derby shouse,
St. James's Square,
was this day held a meeting of the Opposition.
Mr. Stansfeld, the Radical
Member for Halifax, had
made a Retrenchment
Mosion. Lord Palmerston
"had met the tactics of
his antagonists by giving
notice of an amendment
to Mr. Stansfeld's economy
resolution. . . The

Tories then sought to trump Pam's card by another amendment. They wanted to damage and discredit the Government, but by no means to force Pam to extremities," Mr. Walpole was selected to move this smendment. "There was a gathering of some hundred and eighty-six Delegates in St. James's Square, and they agreed to support Mr. Walpole." On the 3rd "as soon as the deck was cleared for action, the Premier rose, and with a mischievous glance at the Opposition ranks, calmly

intimated that inasmuch

as Mr. Walpole's amendment, if carried, would be equivalent to a vote of Want of Confidence in the Government, the best thing would be to throw over other questions and fight out the battle on the real point between parties. Then Lord Palmerston sat down.

When this was mid, no Congreve rocket Discharged into the Gallic trenches,



THE NEW ORLEANS PLUM.

Big Lincoln Horner, Up in a corner, Thinking of humble pic: Found under his thumb, A New Orloans plum, And sold, What a 'cute Yankee am II

E'er equalled the tremendous shock it Produced upon the Tory benches.

Mr. Walpole withdrew bis amendment. Mr. Stansfeld's was rejected by 367 to 65. Mr. Disraeli described Mr. Walpole (it was the eve of the Derby) as "a Derby favourite who had bolted." Lord Palmerston's amendment was agreed to, "the Government thereby

carrying a Vote of Confidence in itself, and the House rose at 1'15 on the morning of the Derby Day."

PAM AND THE MATCH.

(A Treater's Balled of the Great West of the Parliament.)

On, of all the gallant captains that ever I did see, There's none like gallant Captain Pam, where'er the others be,

Enthanty Google

word.

brunt,

He'll laugh end chaff before the fight, and, the harteyburley door, He'll laugh and chaff as gaily as before the fight begun. Black Ben be was e captain that Rupert's colours wore,

But little cased which side he fought, or what the fing he hore; A wily blade that never staid by honest pass and guard, But knew some woundy accret thrust to get beneath your

Before their host up to our post Black Ben he rode alone—
"Now yield the place, nor look for grace: how its inside is known.

Of Rupert's stalwart cavaliers ill may'st thou bear the

With the metineer to gall thy rear, while we assail in front."

ERA.

A scornful laugh laughed Captain Pam—" Who talks of mutineers? What hears Black Ben from Rupert's men, if e'er he opes his cars? Bet muttreed wath, and muffled scorn, and mutinoss



HEN THE BIRD-CATCHER. (OUT OF LUCK.)
"He no net I can't get hold of 'em nohre."

How best to rid their ranks of one, detected but too late.
"I pariey not with such as thou—but, Cuptain Walpole,

hearI know you for e gentleman! Ware, ere you ride too near.
Thought you to catch the old wensel asleep upon his watch?

The platform that you stand upon is mined: I hold the match.

"Be warned; retire, or clos I'll fire!" And, oh! 'twas rare to merk How from man to man e paleness ran, and Ben's swart face grew durk; "Now charge for Rupert !—charge !" he cried, but none struck spur in flank ; And deaf the ears they turned on him, end cold the looks and blank.

Then answered Captain Walpole, a civil-spoken man,
"Or weak or strong, you do us wrong, we'll not storm,
if we can;
We would but ask u parley, and exhort you lend your ears

To friendly counsel; such may come, from foes or matineers.

"Put up your match, uspark might catch—lo you, where
we retire! Troop! threes about!" Vain Black Ben's shout, "Stand,
cowards! Stand and fire!"

They never looked behind them . . . the fiend the hindmost catch!

The ground was cleared . , . and loud we cheered, as old Pam blew out the match!

JUNE 3.

Tr this time (says a Note preceding Vol. XI.II.) the Member for Buckinghamshire had been "soft soddering" the extreme Liberals, the Irish, and the Priesthood, but with little practical result.

(See Cartoon, " Ben the Bird-Catcher.")

BEN THE BIRD-CATCHER.

LAY your nets—bird-catcher widely and warily; Spread chaff for young beaks.

and lay salt on young tails; Teach your decoy-birds to warble it merrily, New tunes may do, when the

New tunes may do, when the ancient one fails. With "Retrenchment! retrenchment!" some gall you may

nobble,
Who mises Bright plumage
with quakerly brown;

Sing "Reduction of armaments," and with a gobble, Some noisy White-throat on

your chaff may light down.

Chant "Salvem for Popear!" in good Roman metre, The Irish black-birds of illomen to charm,

Stormy petrels that acream round the bark of St. Peter, Portentous of tempest and shipweek and harm;

Sing "Up with King Bomba!" and "Down with King Victor!"

That the Normanby daw may be drawn to your lure, As the fascinate prey of the hosconstrictor, When first duly slavered, is

gulped slow and sure. Set your twigs, limed with rhe-

toric's glue, close together, 'Nenth your fair flowers of speech, hide your sophistry's

Spread widely your clap-traps, for birds of all feather, From the drab to the red that the cardinal wears;

the cardinal wears; But remember the while, Papageno the Second, That only young birds can be

gammoned by chaff; That decoy-songs, though genoine music they're reck-

By noddies and boobles, make wiser fowls Issach.

JUNE 9.

On this date the United States Senate decreed the abolition of Slavery in all territories of the Union; and ten days afterwards the Federal House decreed the confiscation of all slaves held by rebela. ("Annals of Our Time.")

The war proceeded with varying success, but at encomosa cost in money and men. Stonewall Jackson land defeated Banks at Win chester on the 18th May, McLellan took Hanover Court House on the 17th, a severe but indecisive battle had been fought at Fair Oaks before Richmond on the 31st May—1st June; on the 20th May Beauregard and the Confederates



THE "SENSATION" STRUGGLE IN AMERICA.

retreated from Corinth, Tennessee, pursued by Halleck and the Federals. On the 16th June, on the other hand, the Federals were defeated near Charlestown. The United States debt at this time was estimated at £100,000,000.

(See Carteen, 44 The "Sensation" Struggle in America.")

JUNE 17.

Dizo at the early age of fifty, Charles John Earl Canning, son of the celebrated George Canning, and Governor-General of India during the time of the Mutiny (1855-62).

ERA.

JUNE 25.

GOMMENCEMENT of a seven days' conflict on the Chickahominy, attended by great slaughter, undertaken by General McLellan with the object of hastening the fall of Richmond. Ultimately, however the Confederate General Lee, with the aid of General Jackson, compelled McLellan to abandou the siege, and retreat with the army of the Potomac to Harrison's Landing, a protected bend on the St. James's River 17 miles distant.

A little later President Lincoln paid a visit of encouragement to McLellan's army, and called for 300,000 volunteers. On the 26th July, Halleck superseded McLellan in the chief command.

JUNE 25. 6 He British Embassy at Ieddo was removed

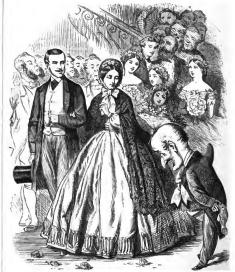
to Yokohama, owing to the danger incurred at the former place from the attacks of natives.

JUNE 26.

Ar this time the Italians abolished the passport system, so far at least as concerned travellers from England.

JUNE 27.

Guz Triennial Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, was this year celebrated with great effect, nearly 4,000 performers, vocal and instrumental, being engaged in the great Handel orchestra.



AU REVOIR!

Mr. Pewen. "Blen your Royal Highness! I am glad we are not going to lose work."

JULY 1.

On this day took place the marriage of the Princess Alice Mand Mary, second daughter of the Queen, to Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt. It was understood that the young pair were to reside in this country during a part of the year.

TO THE PRINCESS ALICE.

DEAR to us all by those calm earnest eyes, And early thought upon that fair young brow; Dearer for that where grief was heaviest, thou Wert sunshine, till He passed where suns shall rise And set no store: then, in affection wise And stron, wert strength to her who even but now

In the soft accents of thy brids! you, Heard music of her own heart's memories. Too full of love to own a thought of pride Is now thy gentle boson: so 'tis best: Yet noble is thy choice, O English bride! And England hails the Bridegroom and the guest, A friend —a friend well toved by Him who died;

A mena—a mena west toven by rism who used j

He blessed your troth—your wedlock shall be blessed,

(See Carteen, "An revoir!")

JULY 7.

Tx a discussion on going into Committee on the Fortification (Provision for Expenses) Bill, Mr. Cobden made a personal attack npon Lord Palmerston, whom he charged with "incessantly misrepresenting the Emperor of the French as a beilicose personage," and thus being responsible to a considerable extent for invasion panies which periodically disturbed the country. Lord Palmerston in reply said (says Mr. Punch's " Essence") " that he was proud of being attacked by Mr. Cobden, who never had an idea that England ought to be defended, who was in a state of biindness and delusion on that subject: who understood Free Trade, but that was his Last, to which he ought to stick, for when be went beyond it, he went into matters which he could not understand."

> (See Cartoon, " The Old Sentinel,")

JULY 17.

GHR first of a series of scientific balloon ascents made by Mr. Glaisber in Coxweli's new balloon took place on this date. The balloon was 54 feet in diameter, 69 feet high, and contained 95,000 cabic feet of gas. On this occasion they reached a height of nearly 5 miles (26,177 feet). Several further ascents were subsequently made, and on the 5th September, starting from Wolverhampton, the aëronauts reached a beight of over 36,000 feet. They were nearly frozen to death. the temperature at 5 miles high being 2º Fahr, Mr.

Glaisher lost consciousness,

and Mr. Coxwell had to pull the valve with his teeth in order to lower the balloon, the aeronauts gradually regaining consciousness and power as they neared the earth again. The chief object of these ascents was to ascertain facts connected with the decrease of temperature and the distribution of moisture, &c.



THE OLD SENTINEL

P.cst. "Don't you weddle with things you don't understand, young felter."

July 19.

T a meeting held in Bridgewater House A and presided over by the Earl of Derby, the Cotton District Relief Fund was this day constituted, with the object of assisting the distressed operatives in Lancashire now suffering severely from the greatly reduced supply of and from other Unions in the county in the

cotton from America. £11,000 was subscribed by those present at this meeting, the Queen contributing £2,000. On the 22nd Mr. Villiers. President of the Board of Trade, obtained leave to bring in a Bill empowering distressed Parishes and Unions to claim contributions from the common fund of the Union in the one case,

other. The Bill as passed also enabled Uniona is to work out the noble old plan of the fratricidal attife is the cause of the distress, but to raise money by loan, and resort to a rate-inaid, when the expenditure exceeded 3s. in the by poor-rate is to be able to call on the Union, pound.

Said Punch's "Essence." "The relief is confined to Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the plan

Elizabethan Statesmen. A parish overweighted and an overweighted Union is to be able to call on other Unions. . . . It is at present forbidden to England to mediate between those whose

at least it is permitted to her to interpose between starvation and those who have hitherto bravely borne the hardest form of sorrow."



Said one DUNDREARY to enother DUNDREARY-" By Joy! It's emfally joily; ain't it !"

JULY 26.

'r thia time, what was known as the Dundreary cut of whiskers and of dress made fashionable by Mr. Sothern's "get up" in the character of "Lord Dundreary" was very prevalent amongst the "swells" of the metropolis.

(See Cartson, " Dundecary Rew, Hyde Park.") JULY 28.

DISCOVERY of the Source of the Nile. Speke and Grant the African Explorers arrived at the Ripon Falls. "The expeditiou" (says Speke

in his Journal) "had now performed its function. I saw that old Father Nile, without any doubt, rises in the Victoria N'yanza, and, as I had foreriver which cradled the first expounder of our religious belief. . . . The most remote waters or top-head of the Nile is the southern end of the lake situated close on the third degree of south latitude, which gives to the Nile the snrprising length in direct measurement, rolling over 24 degrees of latitude, of about 2, 300 miles, or more than one-eleventh of the circumference of our globe."

JULY 29.

On this day occurred an event which led to much subsequent difficulty between this told, that lake is the great source of the holy country and the United States. The steamer "Alabama," built by Messrs, Laird of Birkenhead. under pretext of going for a trial trip, left the Mersey, proceeded to Terceira, where she took on board Captain Summer, and started on her privateer cruise against the shipping of the United States, "The local authorities at Liverpool had received instructions to detain her pending an luquiry as to her ultimate destination." ("Annals of Our Time.") The failure to carry out these instructions involved this country in a long dispute and heavy final damages.

AUG. 2. CARL RUSSELL, writing to Mr. Mason concerning the clsim made by the Confederate States to be recognized as a separate and independent Power. said that a State claiming a place smong the independent nations ought not only to have strength and resources for a time, but afford promise of stability and permanence, "Should the Conlederate States of America win that place among nations, it might be right for other nations justly to acknowledge an iodependence achieved by victory and maintained by a successful resistance to all attempts to overthrow it. That time however has not, in the judgment of Her Majesty's

Government, arrived." AUG. 4.

DEESIDENT LINCOLN called for a second levy of 300,000 men, to be draughted from the militia for a service of nine months. At this time volunteering was very slow, and the public debt was estimated at 1.222.000.000 dellars. LSee Cortson, " Lincoln's Tree Difficulties.")

AUG. 7.

GHE Thames Embank ment Bill received the Royal Assent. It empowered the Metropolitan Board of Works to embank the river from Westminster to Blackfriars, and to make the needful approaches thereto.

Aug. 10. PARLIAMENT WAS PRO-

rogued by Commis-AUG. 22.

A LEFTER addressed at this time by President Lincoln to Mr. Horace Greeley furnishes a significant commentary upon the real character and ruling motive of the struggle between North and South. Mr. Lincoln said, "My paramount object in the struggle is to save the Union, and VOL. II.

save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would do also that. What I do about slavery and the coloured race, I do because I believe it belos to save the Union; and what I forbear I forbear, because I not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could do not believe it would help to save the Union." It disgusted all the friends of that country, had

Aug. 29.

On this day occurred the melancholy affray st Aspromonte. Garibaldi had long been fretting under disappointed hopes. The lame and impotent ending of the much-vaunted French intervention in the affairs of Italy, whilst



LINCOLN'S TWO DIFFICULTIES.

Liv. "What? No Money! No Men!"

ERA.

almost maddened this fervent patriot. His heart's desire was the entire emancipation of Italy from all foreign dictation, whether of Austria or France or of the Pope, and its establish. ment as an united iodenendent nationality, with Rome as its capital. The slow measures of princes and diplomatists exbausted the patience of the patriotie soldier. Acting (says Mr. Punch's Political Summary) " onder some extraordinary infatuation, he attempted to lead a band of adventurers to the walls of Rome. He issued at Palermo an extravagant address, and excited many of his old followers to join him. The Royal troops, however, put down this gathering, and Garibaldi and his soo Meootti having been wounded, their followers were dispersed." This regrettable contest between the impatient hero and the soldiers of the King he bad so spleodidly served, occurred on the 29th August at Aspromonte. Garibaldi received a bullet wound in the ankle. He was cooveyed to Spezzia, where after much delay and great sofferiog the ball was extracted by Professor Partridge of King's College. sent over for that purpose by Garibaldi's friends in England. He disclaimed any intention of opposing Victor Emmanuel or fighting his troops, but complained bitterly of Rattazzi's Government for standing in the way of the liberation of

(See Cartoon, "Garibaldi surrenders his Sword,")

Rome.



GARIBALDI SURRENDERS HIS SWORD.

GARIBALDI DOWN.

ALAS! the love of Italy lies bleeding, But not in vain; his wounds are mouths, that speak, With an angenerous Patron strongly pleading, The stronger that the Prisoner's voice is weak.

He felt, a forlorn hope of patriots leading.
Whose cry for Rome had falten on ears unherding.
How long! And must they Rome still longer seek?
A here's venture, not a madman's frenk,
The world had nomed his high attents, succ. eding.

And thy base policy, which eight denies To Italy, I not thy baser fear. The sympathy of people in this country was strongly displayed on the side of the wounded horo.

It has not failed, a captive though he lies,

The noble blood that out apon thee cries

If airgant France relent. Napoleon, hear

Aug. 30.

D SPEAT, a second time, of the Federal army at Bull's Run. The Confederates under Lee and Jackson invaded Maryland. On the 14th September, however, General McLellan defeated the Southern troops and compelled them to withdraw from Maryland.

Digition by Gorighi

SEPT. 22.

On the 22nd September, President Lincoln announced by proclamation his intention to recommend to Congress a decree emancipating all slaves in the United States, such decree to

take effect on and after the 1st January, 1863, compensation for the loss of their slave property to be made to all owners who had remained loval to the Union.

(See Cartoon, " Ale Lincoln's last Card; or, Rouge-etw- noir.")

ABE'S LAST CARD; OR, ROUGE-ET-NOIR.

BRAG's our came : and awful losers We've been on the Rol. Under and above the table,

Awfally we've bled. Ne'er a stake have we adventured, But we've lost it still,



From Bell's Run and mad Manassas. Down to Sharpsburg Hill.

When luck's desperate, desperate venture Still may bring it back :

So I'll chance it-neck or nothing-Here I lead THE BLACK If I win, the South must pay for'l,

Pay in fire and gote: If I lose, I'm ne'er a dollar

Worse off than before.

From the Slaves of Southern rebels Thus I strike the chain : But the slaves of local corner Still shall slaves remain.

If their owners like to wop 'em, They to wop are masters ; Or if they peefer to awop 'em,

Here are our shin-plasters ! There ! If that 'ere Proclamation

Does its holy work, Rebeldom's annibilation

It did oughter work : Back to Union, and you're welcome Each to woo his pierrer :

If not, at White let slip darky-

Guess I ca'l that vigour I

SEPT. 22.

Ox this date General Forey, who had entered Mexico with 2,500 French troops on the 28th August, issued a proclamation promising the Mexicans entire liberty in their choice of a new Government.

"Mexico" (says Mr. Justin McCarthy, "A History of our Own Times," ch. xviii.) " had for a long time been in a very disorganised state. The Constitutional Government of Juarez had come into power, and got into difficulties with several foreign States, England among the rest,

over the claims of foreign creditors, and wrongs committed against foreign subiects. Lord Russell, who had acted with great forbearance towards Mexico up to this time, now agreed to co-operate with France and Spain in exacting reparation from Juarez. But he explained clearly that he would have nothing to do with upsetting the Government of Mexico, or imposing any European system on the Mexican people. The Emperor of the French, however, had aiready made up his mind that be would establish a sort of feudatory monarchy in Mexico. He therefore persuaded the Archbishop Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, to accept the crown of the monarchy he proposed to set up in Mexico. The Archduke was a man of pure and noble character, but evidently wanting in strength of mind. and he agreed after some besitation to accept the offer."

The melancholy sequel of this enterprise will be seen later.

SEPT. 23.

Hr this time, under the conflicting influences of the more politic advisers of Victor Emmanuel, and the enthusiastic admirers of Garibaldi, complicated by the clamorous claims of the Papacy, and the equivocal action of the French Emperor, affairs in Italy were in an unsettled state. Louis Napoleon had notified that he proposed to withdraw his soldiers from Rome, an announcement which of

course greatly perturbed the Pope. Punch, in a Cartoon entitled "Relieving Guard," represents "Mr. Nap," in reply to the appeal of "Mrs. Pope "" not to leave a poor old 'coman," saying, "You will be quite safe with your friend Victor yonder. He's a capital officer." Victor Emmanuel's conduct was indeed at the moment viewed here with some, perhaps undeserved,



FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

Mr. V. Engineer. MINESTARITE . Miss ITALY. MARTHA . . MARGUERITY. " He lives me-He loves me not."

> suspicion, a suspicion aggravated by the unhappy Aspromonte affair, and Italy herself seemed uncertain who was her truest lover and sagest adviser in this the bour of her

(See Cortoon, " Faust and Margnerite.")

perplexity.

. Mr. L. N.AF. FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

MRL POPE.

SHE tries her charm by plucking off the petals, (As lovesick English maids by tea or coffee lees) But who her tempter's changeful will unsettles, Who is the Third Napoleon's Mephistophiles? Is it the cruel swaggering Arimones,

Who Frenchmen ever unto mischief eggeth on, Is it La Gleire, that god of godless Zanies? Down with that demon, down to burning Phlog thon !

SEPT. 23.

w consequence of the rejection by the Prussian Chamber (by 308 to 11 votes) of the Government proposals for the military defence of the Kiogdom, Herr Otto von Bismarck-Schoenhausen, afterwards so marked a figure in modern history, succeeded, upon the resignation of Van der Heydt. On the 13th October, owing to a continued dispute between the Chambers, the King of Prussia (William I., who had been crowned at Königsberg on the 18th October, 1861) closed the session, and announced his intention to govern iodepeodently of the Constitu-

SEPT. 24.

tion.

ARL RUSSELL advised Denmark to give selfgovernment to Schleswig, and yield to the demands of the Germanic Confederation as regarded Holstein and Lauenberg.

A dispute had ariseo between Denmark and the German Confederation respectiog the Schleswig-Holstelo succession. Schleswig Holstein and Lauenberg were Duchies attached to Deomark, bot to a large extent Germanic in nationality, " Put into plain words," (says the " History of our Own Times") "the dispute was between Denmark, which wanted to make the Duchies Danish, and Germany, which wanted to have them German." Much was to arise out of this dispute.

OCT. 22. бив Greeks rose in re-

volt against the government of King Otho, who was very onpopular. On the 24th he announced that to avoid bloodshed he would leave the kingdom, and a little later he quitted Greece on board a British manof-war. Considerable discussion at once arose as to the choice of a successor to the throne of Greece.



EMPRIAS ECUENTO

HERCULES AND OMPHALE.

OCT. 30.

бив Емракая Eugénia" (says a Note prefixed to Vol. XLIII ...) " was thought at this time to greatly influence the Emperor in the settlement of the Italian difficulties."

(See Cartoon, " Hercules and Omphale,")

OGT. 31.

THE Lancashire Cottoo Famine was now productive of great distress, which buffled the best efforts of public and private philanthropy fully to deal with. Lord Lindsay, writing on this date to the Mayor of Wigan, said, "We owe it to ourselves and our wealthy principality

to show that we are no laggards in providing for the wants of those who are now dependent upon ns for relief and assistance. And when we think of the noble patience with which the operatives endure this adversity-an adversity not brought on hy their own fault, but by external circumstances over which they have had no control-I think we shall consider, not how little, but how much we can each of ns supply towards the great and crying necessity before us."

Nov. 13.

FRENCH had for some little time past been inclined to favour intervention in the American quarrel. He had through his Ambassador proposed to Her Majesty as well as the Emperor of Russia. that the three Courts should endeavour both at Wash-Ington and in communication with the Confederate States to bring about a suspension of arms for six months. Lord Russell, writing to Earl Cowley on this date, said in reply, "After weighing all the information which has been received from America, Her Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at present would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer."

Nov. 26.

Ar this time there was Metropolia of what became known as Garotting. The roughs and robbers of London. many of them ticket-of-leave men, hunting in couples, and incking in dark places, attacked the unwary wayfarer, one getting behind and throttling him by "putting on the hug" as it was called, whilst his rascally "pal" in front



THE GAROTTER'S FRIEND.

"Let go, Bill, can't per-if's our hand non-interfering friend, Sir Garge Grey!!!"

blindgeoning if deemed needful. It was felt that special measures were demanded to abute this plague of ruffianism, though Sir George Grey, at that time flome Secretary, did not favour flogging. On this day, the 26th, however, the Sessions of the Central Criminal Court commenced, and Baron Bramwell resolutely tackled robbed him, with an accompaniment of the growing danger by the infliction of severe nine-tails."

sentences, which had the effect of scaring the ruffianly garotters, and abating the mischief.

(See Cartoon, " The Garotter's Friend,")

In the next Session of Parliament an Act was passed to punish this class of criminals with the-by them - much dreaded "Cat-o'-

DEC. 1.

Gue Greek Government directed a plébiscite to be taken to decide the election of a King for that country in place of King Otho who had abdicated. The Hellenes pretty generally agreed in a desire that Prince Alfred of England should be called to the throne, but of course this invitation was not accepted. England, France. and Russia inf:rmed the Greek Covernment on the 13th December that their desire was to exclude the dynastica of the three protecting Powers.

(See Cartoon, " Alfred refuses to Burn kis Fingers.")

ALFRED THE LITTLE AND ALFRED THE GREAT. PRINCE ALFRED, however from squalis or from shot

As a true British tar he may scorn to recoil. Let us hope won't go meddling with Greece hissing hot, When such meddling is cer-

tain to end in a bruil. Then following this eaution of Alfred the Great's Let Alfred the Little, should

Hellas combine To ask our young tar to take charge of her cates, To blister his fingers politely Philibellenes are we all: Greeks

and Greece we admire ; But lending her sovereigns we've dabbled enough in ; Best leave her to pluck her own nets from the fire. And at cost of Greek fingers to toust the Greek muffin,

DEG. 13.

On this day took place the Battle of Fredericksburg. General Burnside had crossed the Rappahannock on the 10th with the Federal army, and on

the 11th proceeded to bombard Fredericksburg. On the 13th, after obstinate fighting, Burnside was completely routed by the Confederates, admirably led by Generals Lee, Longstreet, and "Stonewall" Jackson. Three days later be was compelled to retreat, with the remnant of his army, across the Rappahannock.



ALFRED REFUSES TO BURN HIS FINGERS.

DEC. 18.

GHE QUEEN had caused to be constructed in Frogmore Park a Mausoleum for the reception of the remains of the Prince Consort. which this day at an early hour, and with only private ceremonial, were transferred thither from their temporary resting-place in the vaults of St, George's Chapel, Windsor,

DEC. 24.

A MENORIAL to the Provisional Government of Greece, presented this day at Athens by Mr. H. G. Elliott, British Plenipotentiary, indicated the conditions upon which the Ionian Isles would be ceded by the Protecting Powers.

DEC. 27.

Ar the close of the year, in wintry weather, and with no prospect of improvement in the American Cotton supply, the distress amongst the Lancashire operatives was at its worst. The number of persons shown by the relief lists of this week to be detendent on charitable or

parceital funds (says "Annals of Our Time"), was 49,85f, and the weekly loss of wages was estimated at the enormous sum of £168,000. The pitful cry of "Welly Chamming" (nearly starving) beard everywhere into afficted districts, appealed forcibly to the feelings of the country, and ready response was made by the public

WELLY CLAMMING.

"Everywhere we here this, the Lancashire Doric for "Nearly Starving." "-Correspondents.

Hear the Plaint, 'tis not a cry, Here's no whining, wailing, shamming, Think what sorrows underlie

" Welly Clamming."



JOHN BULL PREPARES TO SPEND A MERKY CHRISTMAS.

Mr. 1811. "There, my friend, I've done my best to make you comfortable; so now, I think, I may empy my Christman."

In our prisons ruscals sleep
Amply fed, well-nigh to cramming,
Honest hearts in allener were

Honest hearts in silence weep, "Welly Clamming."

Shanneless beggars bellow loud, Thoughtless benefactors bounding : These by fireless chimney bowed, "Welly Clamming."

Shameless paupers enter hold Workhouse doors behind them slamming. These sit shivering in the cold,

"Welly Clamming." Clothe them; blankets, jackets, hose,

Clothe them 1 blankets, jackets, hos In a kindly horry ramating Into bags sent off to those "Welly Clottoning."

Feed them. Round no Union door

They stand jeesing, jostling, jamming. Send them food, and hear no more "Welly Clamming."

Were the stream of gold, I wis, E'er so near to check and damming, It must flow in flood at this— "Welly Clamming."

Help them. Spring will soon be here, Smiling, greening, flowering, lambine You'll be paid, to miss that drear "Welly Clamming." These are forced and feeble rhymes— Let the faintest praise fall damning On them, so their moral chimes "Welly Clamming."

At the Manchester Distress Meeting the Earl of Derby headed the list with $\mathcal{L}_{5,000}$, and $\mathcal{L}_{70,000}$ altogether was subscribed, $\mathcal{L}_{60,000}$ being subsequently added; a worthy and well-deserved dole for the season of good-will and cheer, which this year was saddened by suffering at home and difficulty abroad.

(See Cartoon, "John Bull prepares to Spend a Merry Christmas.")

Coglificatio Georgie

+1863+

JAN. 1.

ON the first day of the new year President Lincoln issued the memorable Proclamation which practically put an end to

Negro Slavery in the United States. It declared that "all persons held as alease within the Confederate States are and henceforth shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and navral amborities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons." The Proclamation

enjoined upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defence, and, when allowed, to labour faithfully for reasonable wages. It continued:—"And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to



SCENE FROM THE AMERICAN "TEMPEST"

CALLELY (S. MINO). "You' best him "sength, Masset Berry little time, Fill BLAY BIM TOO,"—SHARSFFARE, (Nigger Translation.)

ions. stations. and other principle adverse to Slavery in this Proclams. "I venture to say" (conti

garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service. And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice varranted by the Constitution npon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favour of Almighty God."

(See Carteen, "Scene grow the American ' Tempest.")

Earl Russell, commenting on the Proclamation in a letter to Lord Lyons of January 17th, said, "There seems to be no declaration of a tion. It is a measure of wix, and a measure of war of a very questionable kind. "He remarked that "it made slavery at once legal and illegal," by enancipating slaves in some places "where the United States cannot exercise any jurisdiction or make emancipation reality; "whils "it does not decree emancipation of slaves in troops, and analyte to United States jurisdiction; and where, therefore, emancipation if decreed might have been carried isos effect."

"I venture to say" (continued Earl Russell)
"that I do not think it can or ought to satisfy
the friends of aholition, who look for total and
impartial freedom for the slave, and not for
vengeance on the slave-owner."

JAN. 7.

The absurd and inconvenient fashion known as "Crinoline," which Mr. Punch had so plentifully ridiculed, still reigned; and he now applied it to one of its very few useful purposes

Lander La Goldell

in pointing a moral to England with respect to the rapidly increasing national expenses.

(See Carteen, " The National Crinoline.")

TAKING IN, AND LETTING OUT:

OB, THE BIVAL CRINOLINAS.
Wito ever knew two ladies of
one mind as to tollette?
"De gustilus" (mulierum,

"De gustilus" (mulierum, "bove all) " non disputandum."

Vet Crinoline craves still more

teel, though ton on ton you coil it, Till all ask " Crino-line" (not Cata-) " guousque tandem?

Both Britannia and America have managed to importune Their weak loads till they let 'em both so swell out their

environings,

That the steel that's used to
keep 'em thus inflated costs
a fortune,

And both are nearly raised by their manglings and their iconings. But John Bull, if an easy, is a

pendent spouse at bottom t And Britannia's little bills at last have grown to such dimensions,

John, summing up their totals, exclaims in wrath, "'Od not'em.

These red-taped, steel-ribbed petticoats are reinous inventions.

"So look out, Pam and Gladstone, Ressell, Somerset & Co., For Britannia's Crinoline, I'm

determined on retreaching it.

It's no use your telling my ladies'
juptous are worn so;

I shall have the poor thing's
skirts on fire, to burn my.

self in quenching it.
"Britannia most take in n
reef, and cut down her ex-

penses— In housekeeping and dressing, in gudding and gustronomy: I know Folly may lose pounds,

while Wisdom saving pence is, Itut I want my savings real ones, not waste miscalled economy.

Meanwhile, across the Atlantic, Uncle Sam, John Bull's re-

lation,

Exhibits quite a different view of Woman and her Master,

Where go a head America, by way of a sensation,

" Fice King Dollar, fled," proclaims the reign of Queen

Shin-plaster.

And Uncle Sam looks on and bids Europe join in praising,
While his strong-minded lady, all vanity and vapour,

Along Wall Street and Broadway flaunts like a meteor blaring. [paper. A kicking down his dollars—or what stands for 'em in



THE NATIONAL CRINOLINE.

Mr. Powert. "Tell you what it is, Marm, all wear guards won't heep you out a the free, writen you reduce some of TRAT."

"Shower the green-backs left and right, run up the ticks ad libitum:

Spend, spend, 'tis only paper, and there's more on't where that came from;

When your bills whip all creation, as glories we'll es-

hibit 'em,

And outdo the mean old country in the debt it won its fame from,

*Les John Bull bid Britannia square her bills and stint ber garmints, Uncle Sum says to America, swell out both one and t'other 1
Leare Asswart to the Britishers, those mean and mouldy

varmints-America repositates, and, arter, white her mother."

Englished to Goldele

H BANQUET was held to-day at the Farringdon Street Station of the new Metropolitan Railway in honour of the opening of the first Underground Railway laid in London. The line was opened to traffic on the following day. when 30,000 people travelled thereon.

GREAT rising in Poland against the Russian conscription, whose cruelty (says Mr. Punch's "Political Summary" to Vol. XLV.), "excited universal condemnation in this country. Men had been seized for their political opinions, and while the peasantry had been exempted the townspeople had been solely chosen for the army. In fact, as Lord Napier, the British Ambassador at St. Petershurg, observed in a despatch to Lord Russell, 'it was a design to make a clean sweep of the revolutionary youth of Poland, to shut up the most energetic and dangerous spirits in the restraints of the Russian army; it was simply a p'an to kidnap the



Mr. Bill. "Ak, old Dog-you'd like to have another oun of that Boar, wouldn't you; but it won't do this time,"

opposition and send it off to Siberia or the Caucasus."

(Sec Cartoon, " A Growl for Poland.")

Enraged heyond endurance by the carrying off by the police agents and soldiers of 2.500 victims in one evening, the Poles rebelled, and entered once more on a further fight for freedom under the direction of a Central Committee sitting at Warsaw. The rebellion soon spread over the whole of Russian Poland.

JAN. 14.

T the opening of the Prussian Chambers H on this day, in reply to the protest of the deputies against the Ministers carrying on the Administration against the Constitution, Count Bismarck made the characteristic and significant resort that "While the Ministry in England was the Ministry of the Parliament, in Prussia they were hound to he the Ministry of the King." (The King refused the claim of the deputies to control the national finances.) A keynote this to much of the masterful German statesman's subsequent policy.

JAN. 31. THE MARQUIS OF LANSBOWNF died at Bowood

in his 84th year. Punch said of him :-He fought with Pitt, he served with Fox; he shared The struggles of a fiercer time than ours, When party severed chiefs and sundered powers By gulfs, set thick with sharp bates, barbed and bared

Even in the heat of party strife he kept

That gentler mood, which calm o'er conflict brings. Asoil o'er stormy waves spreads

smoothing rings, Till side by side old feeds and passions slept.

And so passed slow and softly to its end, Serene and summer stiff, his lone-drawn day.

while England mourns a Nester past away, How many, high and low, lament a friend t

FEB. 5.

DARLIAMENT was opened by Commission.

"The Speech from the Throne" (says Punch's "Essence of Parliament")

"was interesting only from its reference to the Princess Alexandra."

LORDS and Commons here invited.

vited, How do you do? You will hear, I'm sure, de-

ugnees,
This news for you:
Wales and Deamark are united,
Alexandra's faith is plighted;
And a treaty is indited
That links the two.

This referred to the imminent nuptials of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of Den-

mark. At the afternoon sitting of the House of Lords on the same day the Prince of Wales took his seat as a peer for the first time. A little later (on the 19th), in resnonse to a Royal Message. the Honse of Commons unanimouslyngreed to Lord Palmerston's proposal to settle £100,000 per annum on the Prince of Wales. As £60,000 accrued from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, only \$\(\int_{40,000} \) had to be drawn from the Consolidated Fund, making

with £10,000 a year also voted for the separate use of the Princess of Wales, what Mr. Punch called "The Dowry" of an additional £50,000 per annum. In the event of the Princess surviving the Prince, a provision of £30,000 per annum was made for her.

(See Cartoon, " The Dosery.")



Me, Bull. "There, Pass there's the trift of Money for the Marriage, Ab I have much better there worth, United States, et ?"

FEB. 8.

Russia and Prussia concluded at Warsaw a Treaty for "united action in suppressing the Polish insurrection."

FEB. 9.

On this day the "George Griswold arrived at Liverpool, bringing a cargo of provisions, a gift from Americans to the Lancashire Relief Fund. She was followed on the 24th by another vessel, the "Achilles," similarly laden. The Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool presented an address to the commander of the "George Gitwold," conveying thanks to America for "the munificent and well-timed gift." Mr. Pauch seconded this la his own way.

FEB. 23.

GHE Polish Insurgents, under their leader Louis Microlawski, were beaten and driven to flight by the Russians.

MARCH 7.

FIRE PRINCESS ALEX-AMBRA OF DESMARK, on her arrival in this country, received a splendid reception at Gravesend, which was continued in every form that cordiality and loyalty could devise, all along the route of her journey to London and thence to Windsoy.

MARCH 10.

Ox this day the marriage of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra was solemnized in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, It was a happy occasion and a splendid ceremonial. It was said of it that "From the first to the last, one event followed another with a certain ease of action and unity of design which left nothing to be desired." The Oueen, as was natural, considering the mingled emotions roused by her motherly interest in the occasion, and memories of her own recent irreparable loss, was deeply affected, and during the Primate's benediction "was observed to kneel in her private closet, and bury ber face in her handkerchief." The Prince and Princess, after a short interview with the Opeen at the Castle, started for Osborne.

The pageantry and illuminations in London and elsewhere were very general and exceedingly brilliant.

MARCH 11.

O w this day died, at the age of 61, the gallant and generous-bearted Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, the British Bayard, most chivalrous of Indian heroes, friend and comrade of Havelock, and described (1928' "Annals of Our Time") even by an Opponent as sans peur et sans reprock.



PROBABLE EFFECT OF MR. SOMESS SUNDAY CLOSING BILL.

Workman. "Well, Betty, if they would let us get any refreshment of Sunday out of doors—we must key to a stock, and drive at home, like the pions Scotck!"

MARCH 17.

"Den" (says Mr. Punch's "Essence") "almost fails to describe the horror of this night, and vide Cartoon for the assistance rendered by pencil. Mr. Somes asked leave to bring in a Bill for closing all Public-houses all Sunday Resistance was offered—we should think so—both eo betained leave by a very large majority,

and next day but one brought bis Bill in. Patrician champagne and plebelin beer are alike foaming at this fanatical outrage; but Mr. Panch's picture will settle the question, and the ridiculous Somes will be smashed on the Second Reading." He was.

(See Carteon, " Probable Effect of Mr. Somes's Sunday Closing Bill.")

Squaller Google

MARCH 30.

PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARE, brother of the Princess of Wales, was proclaimed King of Greece.

MARCH 31. Gue French Army in Mexico entered Puebla after bombarding it for some days.

Santa Anna had a short time before landed at Vera Cruz, and declared himself on the side of the French.

APRIL 13.

S IR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, War Secretary in the existing Ministry, a statesman and

scholar of sound ability and high character. died at the age of 57.

APRIL 15.

Came out (says Mr. Punch's "Essence") with a three hours' speech of pleasing elaboration



157 Werest. Round about the capideon qu. In the Sest materials throws. Forridge, that itself alone

THE SCOTCH WITCHES CAULDRON. nen Weten. Coffee, clear and not opaque," Boul, the moremus's theret to slobe, Boul of Meth, to mend his prog.

320 Weren. Roll-no letter feeds the Park-Butter worthy of remark-Such a breekfast offers and Tron, Such the ingredients of our cashfron

and unbroken eloquence. He let three cats and several kittens out of the bag. He has got a surplus of £3,741,000.

- r. Tobacco has been attended to.
- 2. He equalises the duty on coffee and chicory. 3. Clubs are to take out liquor licence 4. Certain bear licences to be charged like spirit licences.
- 5. Anybody shall sell any quantity of beer. 6. Omnibus and stare-coach duty to be re arranged. Railway · Excursion exemption from duty to be
- abolished.
- 8. Irish Charitable Legacies to be taxed.

- 9. Charities and Corporation Trusts to pay Income-Tax. All these changes will bring up the surplus to 43,874,000. to. He abolishes his own little charges on parcels and
- bills of lading. 11. He relieves Minor Incomes from some Income-Tax. 12. He takes off Five pence from the Tea-Tax, henceforth
- to be One Shilling 13. He takes off Two-Pence from the Income-Tax. henceforth to be Seven-Pence. All these changes will get rid of £3,343,000 of

APRIL 18.

"H WORKING-MAN'S Dining-room" (says a in Glasgow, and an excellent meal of meat, vegetables, and pudding provided for a very small charge. The undertaking had proved of great value to the working-man and remunerative to the projectors," Precursor this of many plans for feeding cheaply the very poor.

(See Cartoon, " The Scotch Witches' Couldron,")

APRIL 20.

H BILL introduced by Sir George Grey for allowing to the inmates of prisons, who were not members of the Established Church, the offices of ministers of their own religious faith, was debated on second reading. It nitimately passed into law, receiving the Royal assent on the 28th July; one more of those concessions to humanity and toleration which have illustrated the reign of Queen Victoria.

APRIL 22.

ON the 30th March the King of Denmark had issued a proclamatinn for the better consolidation of his kingdom, a Constitution being granted to all his dominions except those attached to the Confederation of Germany. It decreed the annexation of Schleswig and independent rights to Holstein. On this date the King announced to the Rigsraad that this ordinance had been opposed by the great German Powers: but that he intended to adhere to it.



" BEWARE!"

KLEPER. "He sin't asteep, young JONATHAN; to you'd best not irritate him."

MAY 2.

Ητ this time a good deal of strong feeling was excited in Parliament and the country by the language held in America concerning our conduct in the quarrel between North and South. On the 24th April, in an American debate in the Upper Honse, Earl Russell said " he was acting with the utmost caution in reference to the proceedings of the Yankee cruisers,

for what was illegal, and also for the conduct of Mr. Adams in granting gracious protection to certain English vessels, thereby implying that others were liable to be seized " (" Essence of Parliament"). In the Commons on the same night, Mr. Roehuck hotly denonnced the Federals, whom he declared to be "unfit for the government of themselves, and for the courtesies and the community of the civilized but that he was calling Mr. Seward to account world." He said that our commerce "onght

not to he subject to the overbearing domination and insolence of a race like that." A more temperate and conciliatory tone was of conrse adapted on the part of the Government, but American demands and denunciations, comhined with the loss to our commerce and the sufferings to nur Lancashire operatives caused by the nnhappy conflict, could not fail to produce considerable irritation in this country.

(See Carteen, " Bewere!")

MAY 2.

Guz Federals under General Hooker, and the Confederates under General Lee, engaged in various conflicts in the neighbourhood of Chancellorsville. In one of these (on the 5th May) the gallant and much-beloved Confederate leader, General (Stonewall) Jackson was mortally wounded. He died on the 10th May, a great loss to the Confederate cause. The Confederates nevertheless got the best of the series of fights. Hooker being again compelled to recross the Rappahannock.

MAY 3.

G ne Polish Central Committee declared itself a provisional Government. Russis had offered a conditional Amenick, but the Poles rejected the terms, which included a stipolation that they should lay down arms before 13th May. In reply to an intervention on the part of England, Prance, and Austria, Russis had returned what Mr. Pawd called an Evzsiek Answer.

(See Carteen, "Kussia's Epasive Austor.")

RUSSIA'S REASON; OR, THE PLEA OF POLAND ANSWERD.

Pot.axto writhes at the triangles, Rent and raw from head to heel, [mangles While the Russian Knoater Every inch that yet can feel.

France and England, Austria even, Looking on in rath and shame, Call on Russia, ere she's driven.

To give up the bloody game.

Gortschakoff, with cool assurance, fand grouns,
Answers:—"Poland writhes
Not for sufferings past endurance;
Not for wrongs to waken stones;

- " Not for slaughter of her martyrs ; Not for sciause of her sons ; Not for pikes of Russia's Tartura.
- Not for pixes of Russia's Farturs, Nor for grape of Russia's guns

 11 But because, in mad imputience.
- She will twitch and turn and twist, Causing irritant sensations
- At the ankles and the wrist.



RUSSIA'S "EVASIVE ANSWER."

Excuses. "It seems to mean-ch? h'm?" France, "I think it mess-ch? ha!" AUSTRIA, "I suspect it means—akt hat" Crosses, "And we don't know with it means."

"Let her take her knouring coolly, And not strain the cords that bind, She will find the Can most duly

Liberal, instalgent, kind!

"Till she bears the ropes that cord her
Without struggle, steen and strain,
Agitation and Disorder,
As we see, in Warnaw beign,"

MAY 4.

III MAT part of Mr. Gladstone's financial proposal involving the taxation of Charities was this night shandoned in deference to influence too strong to be withstood. Mr. Gladstone however defended his plan in what Mr. Punnk called "one of his most strikine, dashine, hardhitting speeches." "Endowed Institutions,"he said, "laugh at public opinion. The press knows nothing of their expenditure: Parliament knows nothing of it. It is too much to say that hospitals are managed hy angels and archangels, and do not, like the rest of humanity, stand in need of supervision, criticism, and rebuke. Therefore, even in the case of St. Bartholomew's. I object to an exemption which, by its very nature, at once removes the principal motives for economical management."

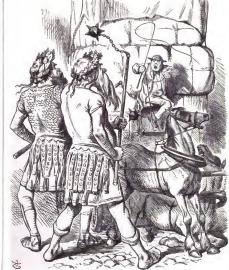
MAY, 7.

III HE state of the traffic in the City, especially with regard to loitering cabs and furiously driving vans, had for some time past caused well-grounded dissatisfaction. A Bill had at length been introduced. which (as Mr. Punch said) "gave the Lord Mayor most tremendous power over the traffic." It passed through Committee in the Commons on the 12th May.

(See Cartom, " Gog and Magag Clearing Out the Van-Demens,")

MAY 8.

R EPLYING to Mr. Disraeli in the Commons, on this day, Mr. Gladstone said with emphatic earnestness and amidst loud cheers, "It won't do for him, it won't do for his friends, to inculcate equivocal doctrines (cheers), to utter these ambiguous sounds in the face of a nation, which, if it has made up its mind upon one thing upon earth, has made up its mind that Italy ought to be ONE, and ought to be Fare."



GOG AND MAGOG CLEARING OUT THE VAN-DEMONS.

"The City is not taking itself in hand, and a Bill, giving the Lord Mayor the most tremendous power over the traffic, went through Committee in the House of Lards to-night. The Van-Domons will, we hope, be expressed."-Vide " Punch's Essence of Parliament.

MAY II.

Tx the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, on the occasion of the debate on the Ministerial "Army Reconstruction Bill," which was vehemently opposed by some of the members, VOL. II.

occurred the exciting episode immortalized in Mr. Punch's lines entitled "Bockum Dollfs his Hat." Herr von Bockum Dollfs, second President of the House, was in the chair, and when the Minister of War, Herr Von Roon, was describing the utterances indulged in against the Cabinet as "no more than a piece of arrogance," the President interrupted the Minister. A hot alterca- the House adjourned for one hour.

tion ensued, the Minister protesting against interruption, the President persisting in it. "Should my commands he disregarded by the Minister, I shall order my hat to be hrought," cried Bockum Dollfs. Ultimately he did so, put it on, and amidst ringing cheers left the chair, the members rising also. The President declared BOCKUM DOLLES HIS HAT.

THE world has wondered, while Prussia blundered,
What issue time would brine.

Would King crush Constitution, Or Constitution King?

Or Constitution King?
Would Ministers put down Members,
Or Members lay Ministers flat;
But now his plain the question has lain
In Bockem Dollfs his Hat.

Let's hope that this intrepid tile Hereafter may prove to be The genuine Palladium Of Promian libertie.

And the statue of Freedom in Berlin Shall sit, where old Frits once sat, Not in a Phrygian somet-rouge, But in Bockum Dollfs his Hat. Perhaps you suppose as Swiss freedom rose From Gesler's plumed chapters, That after awhile from the Dollfsian tile

Pruss liberty may grow.

Bul you must be aware, if you come to compare
This case of resistance with that,
That from hat to man Swiss resistance ran,
While Pransian may end in HAT.

BRITANNIA DISCOVERING THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

BRITANNIA, "Aba, Ma. Niles! So I've found you at last!"

Hohensollern, pause ere 'gainst Commons and Laws You wilfally run armck, Blind chief of the blind, with a martinet mind,

Which you mistake for plack.
With the odds as they are for peace over war,
I should think twice—vertices sat—
E'er I backed the Hobenzollerus their crowns,

'Gainst Bockum Dollfs his Hat.

A little later (May 27), in reply to an address from the Chamber of Deputies, the King of Prusaia declared bis entire confidence in the Ministry, and his intention to carry on the government of the country without a Parliament. The Crown Prince expostulated with his father on his imperious and arbitrary conduct in dissolving the Deputies. Mr. Punch again sang ("Bockum Dollfs Bonneted"):—

Dissolve the Chamber, gag the Press I An engle, not a bat, Is Pressin's badge, and down it swoops Oo Bockum Dollfs his Hat.

The hour of deeds is come, gone by The time for idle chat,

The time for idle chat, King William has flung down his glove To Bockum Dollfs his Hat.

MAY 25.

Ht the Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on this day, the discovery by Messrs. Speke and Grant of the long-sought source of the Nile was formally announced by the President, Sir Roderick Murchison.

the President, Sir Roderick Murchison.

On the 17th June Captains Speke and Grant arrived in this country, and on the 22nd they made a short statement of their wonderful dis-

made a short statement of their wonderful discoveries before the Geographical Society. (See Cartoon, "Britannia Discovering the Source of the Nile.")

resource Course

JUNE 8.

GHE PRINCE AND PRIN-CESS OF WALES visited the City in state and were entertained at a banquet in the Guildhall, the Prince being presented with the freedom of the City.

On the 10th lune the Albert Memorial at the Horticultural Gardens. Kensington, was publicly inaugurated by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

On the 15th the House of Commons voted £123,000 for the purchase of the 17 acres of land at South Kensington where the Exhibition stood. A proposal to parchase the Exhibition Building also was negatived.

Mr. Punch, in a Note to Vol. XLIV. says, "The frightful building erected for the Great Exhibition of 1862 at South Kensington was proposed by the Government to be retained at a cost to the nation of nearly half a million, and Lord Palmerston had said that 'a little stucco' would hide all the blemishes complained of by the opponents of the building."

(See Carteen, " Putting a Good Face on it.")

JUNE 24.

бия "Alexandra," я vessel of the same class as the more notorious " Alabama," and bnilt in an English yard, had been detained by our Government under the Foreign Enlistment Act. The legallty of the seizure bad, however, been disputed. and on this day, in the Court of Exchequer, a verdict was returned for the owners of the "Alexandra,"

Lord Chief Baron Pollock

directing the jury that "if there was to be a conviction under the Act, it must be mon evidence and not suspicion." The judgment was afterwards appealed against, but (says Mr. Punch's "Summary") "the verdict of the jury was regarded by the anti-English party in America as another instance of an unfriendly feeling towards their country."



PUTTING A GOOD FACE ON IT. PAR (THE PLASTERES), "Lor bless you! a little bit of stucco will make it perset!"

JUNE 24.

A NEW provisional Government, called "The Regency of the Mexican Empire," was set up ln Mexico.

JUNE 26.

HE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES at-

by the Gnards, in the Picture Galleries of the International Exhibition Buildings. It was a most brilliant display of opulence and female

At the same time was under discussion the case of Mary Ann Walkley, a seamstress in the employ of a fashionable milliner in Regent tended a grand Ball given in their bonour | Street. The poor girl, it was believed, had

succumbed miserably to cruel overwork, and sleeping the short sleep allowed her by the exigencies of fashion in an ill-ventilated room amidst unsanitary surroundings. The case excited much indignation. Mr. Punch combined the two events of the Guards Ball and the Seamstress's death, in pointing with pen and pencil the moral of the incident.

(See Carteen, " The Haunted Lady; or, "the Ghest" in the Looking-Glass.")

THE GUEST AT THE GUARDS' BALL. "WHAT am I doing here, with my ribs to blank and

What business is it of yours, under corsage and lerthe to " What am I doing here with my tibin and thighbone clean?" (Cripoline? Who are you dares push your question past the bounds of



THE HAUNTED LADY, OR "THE GHOST" IN THE LOOKING-GLASS. MACARE LA MOUSTE. " We would not have disappointed your Ladyship, at any socrifice, and the role is finished h MERVEILLE."

It's true I wasn't invited, -not, at least, in my own name t But I must presume that Madame la Mort is welcome all the same. And not at the Guards' Ball only, but wherever twinkling Bright eyes, and glossy tresses, and brilliant toilettes meet. But nowhere so welcome as when with train, diamonds,

lappets and plume, I sweep past our Gracious Princess In the crowded drawing-And none drops a gracefuller courtesy down to the crimson [la Mort! Than La Grande Mattresse des Robes de la Cour, Madams

Entre nows, 'tis I who have more to do than most people Ferratures, wear t With these purisonates toilettes that these charming. So no wonder if I'm privileged by my employers fair

There's scarce a house of business, that a West End [their posts. connection boasts, But Madame In Mort is there to keep the young ladies at

I 'm at home in the crowded work-rooms, where my pupils their needles ply ; Let pulses throb and brains go round, so no fingers idle I'm at home in the up-stairs dormitory, where the sleep

lies heavy as lend; [two to a bed, Saug-isn't it?-each six feet of space with its sleepers, Poor dears I Where'er they enter while thus they work

and sleep. To my house of business, after all, they're but too glad to

To visit the scenes which I furnish with these toilettes rich and rare. The old painters-excuse me for speaking of artists no

Had a subject they used to call " La Dance Macaler" In which-like vanviens as they are, those artists-they made free

With all conditions of life, as, at last, being led away by me. I should like to suggest to our painters-(we've some clever ones they say)

A New Dance of Death, adapted to the fashions of the On the one side the House of Pleasure; scene, the ballroom; and next door, [of Madame La Mort. The House of Business ; and for scene, the Work-room

JUNE 27.

H DISPUTE between Brazil and this country respecting reprisals taken by our envoy there for alleged insults to our flag. led to the suspension of intercourse with that country. Lord Derby had declared the proceedings of the representatives of the Crown unjustifiable, but Earl Russell had defended them. The question having been referred to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians, he decided against this country on the ground that in the mode in which the laws of Brazil had been applied to the English officers concerned, there was neither premeditation of offence, nor offence given to the British Navy. Earl Russell was dissatisfied with the verdict, but of course had to accept it.

(See Cartoon, 44 Humble Pic at the Foreign Office.")

June 30.

GREAT debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Roebuck's motion to recognize the Southern States as an independent Power. The acidulous member for Sheffield, known, from his pugnacious tendencies, as "Tear 'em," was strongly, almost fiercely in favour of that course, which was as hotly opposed in a magnificent speech by Mr. John Bright. "Mr. Gladstone" (says Mr. Punch's "Essence") "urged the necessity of being passionless, testified to English admiration of the heroism of the South. hat adverted to the countercurrent of anti-slavery feeling. He had not been

afraid of the Union, nor

desired its destruction, and at all events, he deprecated any argument based on selfish grounds." Mr. Bright implored the House not to aid the South in "the most stupendous act of guilt which history had recorded."

Mr. Roebuck, in the course of his speech, gave an account of his recent interview with the Emperor of the French, who, he said, had in the House and out of it for what was



HUMBLE PIE AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

BRITANNIA. "Non, JOHNNY, you have that those Brasil-unit have disagreed with you, and Dutter Belgium says you did wrong, and that a little humble pie will do you good; so eat it like a man."

made some important statements of opinion, and given him permission to communicate them to the House. Generally they amounted to the declaration that the Emperor had not changed his opinion as to the desirability of recognizing the South, which course he was still in favour of. "Tear 'em" was much chaffel

considered his credulous subserviency to the Emperor he had aforetime so virulently denounced.

The debate was adjourned, but on the 13th, on the motion of Mr. Roebuck himself, the order for resuming it was discharged.

JULY 1.

HIGHTING In America still proceeded with varying success. After the death of "Stonewall" lackson the Federal General Grant had carried on a successful campaign in Tennessee, defeating Johnstone and Pemberton in May, and investing the strongly fortified Vicksburg, Mississippi. In June, on the other hand, the Confederates under Lee had invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, and taken several towns. On the 27th June the Federal General Hooker had been superseded by George H. Meade, who at the beginning of July advanced against Lee, and fought the furious though indecisive battle of Gettysburg. The Confederates, bowever, evacuated Pennsylvania and Maryland, and on the 4th July Vicksburg was bombarded and was surrendered by Pemberton to Grant and Porter.

JULY 10.

GHE Mexican Assembly (says " Annals of our Time") resolved to adopt an hereditary monarchical government under a Roman Catholic Emperor, and to invite the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, eldest brother of the Emperor of Austria, to accept the Imperial title.

JULY 28.

DARLIAMENT Was prorogued by Commission.

Aug. 14.

HIELD-MARSHAL LOAD conquest of India after the Mutiny, died, aged 71 years.

Aug. 15. бия "Irrepressible Nigger," as he had been called by President Lincoln, still gave much trouble. "It was thought" (says a Note to Vol. XLI.), "and thought rightly, by Mr. Punch, that the Negro would prove the great American Difficulty during and after the con-



BRUTUS AND CASAR.

UNON THE AMERICAN EDITION OF SHARLPRARE. The Test of BRUTUS (LINCOLN). Night. Enter the Ghost of Casan. BRITIS. Wall, now! Do tell! Who's you? CASAR. I om dy chil genus, Maria Linerius. Dis child an auful launpressonal.

tinuance of the Civil War then raging in the States, (See Cartoon, " Brutus and Casar,") BRUTUS AND C.ESAR. (From the American Edicion of Shakspears.) The Tent of BRUTUS (LANCOLN). Night. Enter an Ethiopian Screwader with a Banio.

Sermader. You sent for me, my lord? Bentus.

Canst thou hold up thy heavy eyes awhile, And touch thine instrument a strain or two? Serenader. Ay, my lord, an't please you. It does, my b'hoy, I trouble thee too much, but thou art willing, Sing me a soothing song, yet sensible.

I calculate. Sirce, I did that same,

Serenader sings. Bold Massa Lee, him coming after we,

Whack, jack, crack, jibble obble lack, Brave Mana Meade, him berry strong indeed, Whack, jack, crack, jibble

obble lack. &c. &c. &c. [Serenader falls aslesp.

Braint. 'Tis a sweet tune, yet sleepy. He is fast. I will not do him so much wrong

to wake him,
I'll rather read. Where is the noble work

moble work

Whence I call anecdotes and
jocund jests

Wherewith to ornament my

statesmanship, Making smooth Seward smile, stiff Stanton scow1? O Joseph Miller, thou art

mighty yet.

Where was I? Ha! "A lawyer met a clown [He reads.

Driving a pig to market, and

observed,

"Why, thereby hangs a tail," to
which,"—By goah,
This darned eternal moderator
burns

As builty as—

Enter the Gheet of C.ESAR,

Wall, now 1 Do tell!

Who's you?

Cesar. I am dy ebil genus,
Mussa Linking.

Dis child am awful Inimpressional, As massa did obserb,

Bruins. I never did.

My word was Irrepressible, base nigger,

Casar. All de same, massa, in one hundred year. Brutus. Be off, black spectre!

How I hate thy looks ! Thou art the cause of all my allfee bother : Would every Black were deep

in the Black Sea, Or every son of Ham were cut so thin

That I could eat him up in sangwidges.

Cerar. More bother yet for

massa, for dis child Stick close to him like wax, eh, golly, iss.

Brutus. Begone, I say!

Cour. Mann am not polite:

Him call him up, him call him
man and brudder,

Him give him Mancipation, and

a gun
To shoot at massa Davy.

Bratuz. Davis, fool.
Davis's Straits are not as great

as mine, But Davys—would thou wert in Davy's Locker. Censer. Him 'tick to massa. Ersatus. Tick. Too may'st say that. How's massa to get tick? (That's none so bad.) Censer. Dat massa's brainerss. For one little time Dis child be off, but soon him come again,

Dis child be off, but soon him come again, And play de Debbil looking over Lincoln, Brains, Vamoose! Go! Slope to him whom thou hast named.



THANKSGIVING.

And whom I've raised in this here blessed war.

Away, black com t [C.tsan vanisher.

Serenader ansakes, and zings.

Massa Bennett Gordon 'fraid to stick a sword on,
Whaek, jack, erack, jibble obble lack,
Massa Horace Greeley look a little mealy,

Whack, jack, crack, jibble obble lack, —

[BRUTUS gives him a wielest hick, which

unds him flying out of the tent.

Brutus. Darn thy brute jargon! (Laughs.) Hookerfled not quicker. Rebellion's dead, or ought to be. Let's liquor! [Exit.

Aug. 16.

(See Carteen, " Thanksgoping.")

Denetic in Grogk

Aug. 17.

A Congress of German Sovereigns assem-bled at Frankfort, with a view to unification. The Emperor of Austria presided. The hefore doing so it was necessary that "the proposed changes in the Federal Constitution should | Justice,

be harmoniously discussed in their relations to the just power of Prussia, and the just interests of the nation," The Congress sat until the 1st September, and carried resolutions in favour of King of Prussia declined to attend, saving that the formation of a Chief Directory of Sovereigns, a Federal Council, and a Federal Court of

SEPT. 9.

ARL RUSSELL, who was on a visit to Dundee. in a speech at Blairgowrie said that so far as Reform was concerned, we were entitled "to rest and be thankful." The phrase was ever afterwards associated with the noble Earl, and passed into the political currency.



THE PIG AND THE PEASANT. PRASANT. "Ah! I'd life to be cared yor hall as well as that be

SEPT. 19.

Hr this time the miserable condition of the English rural labourer attracted some not very practicable or profitable comment. Mr. Punch pointed the moral in his own way hy pictorially representing the marked contrast between the well-cared-for pig, and the ill-fed, ill-clad, and neglected peasant. The harvest had been a good one, but it little benefited the impoverished rustic whom philanthropic and sanitary enterprise had not then taken in hand. Mr. Punch's rustic poet represents the poor Suffolk countryman nrging his children to "the gleanin'." " Yow'll all wish when the winter come, an' yow ha'en't

got no bread That for all drawlin about so, yo'wd harder wrought

For all your father 'arn most goo old Skin'em's rest to An Mister Last, the Shoemaker; so work yow hard, I peay t"

(See Cartoon, " The Pir and the Present,")

SEPT. 26.

HT this time the Negro Conscription in the North excited much anger. In July Serce riots against the conscription had taken place in New York, many negroes had been murdered and much property destroyed. After the trial and conviction of the rioters the conscription was carried on more quietly, though still with subdued dissatisfaction. Mr. Punch thought he saw in the calling of the emancipated slaves into the battle "the beginning of the end."

OCT. 12.

S. COPLET, LORD LYNDHURST, the Nestor of the House, as Punch had several times called him, died at the advanced age of 91.

OCT. 13.

6 HE course of the British Government at this moment with reference to the contest in

the United States was an extremely difficult one. The policy of neutrality which England had proclaimed she endeavoured to adhere to, giving offence thereby, as it seemed, to both belliguerons in the States. Meanswhile in the country, although the larger portion of the communitative of the communitativ

supported and strengthened by the daily increasing sufferings in the cotton districts.

(See Carison, "Scylla and Charybili, or the Modern Ulysm.")

ULYSSES,

Freely translated from the Twelfth Book of the Odystry of HOMAR, wherever he was, or they were. THEN spoke Jackiden, England's briefest Peet, "Have no vaio terrors, friends, for I Am Here,



SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS, OR THE MODERN ULYSSES.

"Sich a I was, I am, with comage high, A dating julis in metartially, and fearful abocks. Thereis to data we would on the rocks. Concern the control of the

Let Abenham diaport in jocomel tales, And spills hal Union as to spills his rails; Let Jufferon renew his ferce attacks, And whip his foremen as the whipe his blacks: Nother shall had Juckides as the friend, Nother shall had Juckides as the friend, Only be raided by me, whoch kindly Fats. Or Frovidence, hath sent to save the State, And who, werendy leaning, as of oyer. On Magnet Charta, and Lead Gerselfels lower, On Magnet Charta, and Lead Gerselfels lower, And rearch the William Hall State of the Chart of

OCT. 24.

THE Polish insurrection still continued, and the means for suppressing it adopted by the Russians led to lamentable horrors which excited great though fruitless indignation in this country. " Never perhaps" (says Molesworth) "had British sympathy for the misfortunes of

that unhappy country been more energetically manifested than by the representatives of the British people in the earlier part of the Session of this year." The Government however decided upon non-intervention. Public agitation was entered upon indeed, and a great indignation meeting was held in the Guildhall, but this was all, and our "moral aid" however sympathetic did not materially assist the suffering victims of Muscovite oppression and the brutal Mouravieff, At this time there seemed to be friendly approximations between Russia and the United States. Mr. Punch's "Notes" say, "The

Northern States of America were soft sawdering

"HOLDING A CANDLE TO THE * * * * * " (MUCH THE SAME THING.)

the Emperor of Russia, then engaged in putting down the Poles, struggling for their nationality," and again, "The Federals had destroyed a flourishing Southern city by the use of Greek fire, and the insurgent Poles were being subjecte! to great cruelties on the part of Russia." A subfect for satirical comment was found in this rapprochement between the great Republic and the huge Autocracy.

(See Cartoon, " Holding the Candle to the ****." (Much the same Thing.)")

HOLDING A CANDLE TO THE *****

WE'LL set our Slaves at liberty, By Lincoln's proclamation, Proclem is every land on airth

Hult-hog emancipation. Preach up humanity's crusade With Beecher Ward, Commander,

A candle hold, not to old Nick-But youthful Alexander 1

'Tis true the Poles he decimates, But then there's France upholds 'em, While England letters dares to write, Though roundly Rooshia scolds 'em. So since France rules in Mexico,

And England's riz our dander We'd candles hold-e'en to old Nick, Much more young Alexander.

They may say Rooshia is a bear, Because his hide is friedly a Guess we would carry guts to him

If he was twice as grizzly. For I conclude that sauce for gross

Ain't noways sauce for gande And candles hold both to old Nick And youthful Alexander !

OCT. 24. FFARRS abroad at this moment presented a

menacing aspect; and Mr. Punch, noting the signs of the times, advised Britannia to be on the alert.

(See Carteen, " The Sterm-Signal.")

BRITANNIA HOISTS HER STORM-DRUM.

HER STORM-DRUM.

Up with the drum that atoms

Ur with the dram that storm forebodes, From the signal rigging flown:

The only puzzle's about the modes In which to point the cone— For upwards tells of storms from East.

And downwards from Westward blown.

But if upwards or downwards who shall say,

Or opposite cones together, When clouds so bank and blacken

each way, Portending awful weather?

That not the most sky-piercing sense That Europe holds dure speculate whence,

Or, still less, prophesy whither.

Will the storm come from the nor'-nor'-west: About the Great Black Eagle's

nest ?

Where red stains freeze along

the snow, That fain poor Poland's dead

would hide, But up the accusing corpors show,

With teeth set hard as when they died, With face to Heaven, and

breast to for,
Their hands still elenching scythe
or sparle
That served for bayonet or blade.

Where skeleton-like the charred beams peep

Out of those sheets of winter's sleep, That look so pure and shroud such sin :

Or a little hand shows here and there, Or a silky curl of infant's hair,

Or a silky curl of infant's hair, Still clasped the mother's hand within,

Who died so hard, yet could not save The little one that shares her grave?

> The clouds they draw to the nor'-nor'-west, About the Great Black Engle's nest, So thick, so charged with vengeful ire, So laden with God's own levin-fire, It acaree may be but the storm must burst On the nest of the Great Black Engle first,

But farther to South and more to West The storm-clouds gather grim, Where Dunsker and Dutchy-man are prest



THE STORM-SIGNAL

We know not whence the storm may come But its coming's in the sir, And this is the tearning of the drum, Against the storm, PREPARE!

Spirits of Vikings wake from steep,
Who living towed the load wild roar
Of elements upon the deep,
Or charged as fireredy on the above,
And Swede and Normenan to Damber calls,
And lofes for good cheer,
And forge fire glown, and harmer falls,
Welding the armour for wooden walls,
Or shaping wood and spear,

On Bultic's West-land rim.

And the white-hot metal splashing runs Into the moulds of the mighty guns, And growling thunder, near and far, Roll up the sulphurous clouds of war.

Or comes the storm from the Banks of Spree, Where "a little game" they're at, With the Hobeanollem's crows for pea, And for thimble Dolli's his hat? Comes the storm from the people's wrath,

Slow-roused, to sweep away The houlde sceptre that bars the path Of Prussia to breathing day? Comes the storm from the smooth Of "Federal" Execution,

The breath of the Diet that never tires Of its threats of Retribution?

Comes the storm from the clash in air Of Pruss and Austrian Engles? Or from Franks with Prestians proud to wear Their collars as Russia's beagles,

To hunt the Polish patriot down, Or the baser hound, that for the crown, Betrays whom he inveigles?

Comes the storm from the bed that heaves With the groam of " the sick man" lying, With his heirs all cursing him in their sleeves, Because he's so long a-dying? Comes the storm from Venice or Rome? Or comes the storm from scross the foam? Where, as North and South, the tempest rages,



NEUTRALITY MRS. NORTH. "How about the ALABAMA, you wished old man?" Max. South. "Where's my Rams? Take back your process Consult-there ! ! !"

And threatens e'en their ancient Home, Once place of Pilgrimages, But now their scoff and scorn and hate, Because we have watched their storms rage on, And only prayed they might abate, Not catch up Englishman, Frank, or Don, And tangle Europe with Union's fate?

But howsoever we hoist the drum Or whencesoever the storm may come, A watchful, wily, Eagle I see With the banks of the Seine for his sery, That wheels and wheels about the piles Of cloud, all sullen with stormy war, Now souring, sinking otherwhiles,

As if he scented the prey a-far, And meant that the storm where'er it break, Should bring him food for his yellow beak.

We know not whence the storm may come, But its coming's in the air, And this is the warning of the drum, Against the storm, PREPARE !

OCT. 30.

Vol. XLV.) "pleased neither the North nor the South." Just as the failure to detain the "Alabama" had angered the Federals, so the seigure of the rams in construction at Birkenhead for the Confederates had enraged the Southerners. clamorous upbraiders in America, was neither an easy nor a comfortable one. " (See Cartoon, " Neutrality.")

Nov. 4.

GRE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH addressed letters to the different Sovereigns, proposing a Conference, to assemble at Paris, to consider the general state of Europe. He said, "I have it at heart to prove, by this frank and loval overture. that my sole object is to arrive, without convulsion, at the pacification of Europe." Lord John John Bull's position between the cross-fires of his Russell, on the part of England, replied in a despatch dated 25 November. It concluded thus: " Not being able, therefore, to discern the likelihood of those beneficial consequences which the Emperor of the French promised himself when proposing a Congress, Her Majesty's Government, following their own strong convictions, after mature deliberation feel them-

selves unable to accept his Imperial Majesty's invitation."

(See Carteen, " The Contrass Quadrille,") Nov. 15. was succeeded by Christian IX., father of

HREDERICE VII., King of Denmark, died, and

the Princess of Wales. Frederick, Duke of Augustenberg, issued a proclamation claiming the succession to Schleswig-Holstein. On the 19th the inhabitants of Kiel petitioned the German Diet in the Duke's favour, and on the aist the States of Holstein refused to swear allegiance to the new King of Denmark. On the and De-



THE CONGRESS QUADRILLE.

Exercision Nervelson. " Vouley-vone danser, med moiselle ?" MISS BRITANNIA. " Thenks, no!-I'm not sure of the FIGURE-and I have nothing of the FINALE."

cember the Prussian Chambers, by a majority of 232 to 63, passed a resolution "That the honour and interest of Germany demand that all the German States should preserve the rights of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, that they should recognize the hereditary Prince of Schleswig - Holstein - Sonderburg - Augustenburg, and they should lend him assistance in viodication of his rights."

Mr. Punch sang:

Ost, Bockum Dollfs! all round thy hat Now weave a wreath of willow-That has which crack-beained Pressia flings Into the Baltic billow-

On the 22nd the Holstein Diet assembled at Hamburg, determined to appeal to the Federal Diet in favour of the Duke of Augustenbur; On the 24th a detachment of Saxon and 1 from the German Confederation, should meet

Hanoverian troops entered, on the 27th the Prince of Augustenburg was proclaimed Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, with the title of Frederick VIII., and on the 30th he made public entry into Kiel. On the 21st, in a note addressed to the Federal Diet. Earl Russell demanded that a Conference of the Powers who were parties to the Treaty of London, with a representative to settle the difference between Germany and Denmark, pending which the status quo should be maintained.

Nov. 25.

Ox this date the first Fenian Convention met at Chicago. Sang Mr. Punch's Milesian Wittoor, oald Eyrian, rouse up from your slumbers, Sure 'tis we have the illigant news, How the Finisms are coming to round

To make Squous shake in their shoes: Their raal ould sincient Milasiana, Who tuck all the "castles in Spain,

To be backed be their Yankee relations Whio they 've washed their own blackymoor clane DEC. 19.

GNGLAND, as previously explained (see Nov. 4) had declined to join in a Congress proposed by the Emperor Napoleon, and the other European Powers had relinquished the Intention of meeting.

(See Cartoon, " Europa carried off by the (John) Bull.")



EUROPA CARRIED OFF BY THE (JOHN) BULL

DEC. 24.

ONCE again the close of the year was suddened by the sudden death of a great English writer, William Makepeace Thackeray, author of "Vanity Fair," a man ranking, by common consent, with Fielding, Scott, and Dickens as a master of English fiction, and, in some respects at least, superior to them all. He had been born in Calcutta in 1811, and was consequently but 52 years of age. His countrymen in general, and Mr. Punch in particular, lamented the premature demise of the great novelist, the

brilliant satirist, the consummate master of pure English. Mr. Punch's first page in the first number for the New Year holds the following tribute to the memory of his great contributor:-

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY, WHILE generous tributes are everywhere paid to the Genius of him who has been suddenly called away to the

falness of his power and the maturity of his fame, some who have for many years enjoyed the advantage of his assistance and the delight of his society would simply record that they have lost a dear Friend. At an early period in the history of this Periodical he became a Con-

tributor to its pages, and he long continued to enrich them, and though of late he had ceased to give other aid than surrestion and advice, be was a constant member of our council, and sat with us on the eighth day from that which has saidened England's Christman. Let the brilliancy of his trained intellect, the terrible strength of his satire, the subtlety of his wit, the richness of his humour, and the catholic range of his calm wisdom, be themes for others: the mourning friends who inscribe these lines to his memory think of the affectionate nature. the cheerful companionship, the large heart and open hand, the simple courteousness, and the endearing frankness of a beave, true, honest Gentleman, whom no perbut his own could depict as those who knew him would

+1864+

JAN. S.

HE PRINCESS O OF WALES at two minutes to 9 o'clock this evening was safely delivered of a son.

- A WELCOME TO THE BABY PRINCE.
- BY THE POST LAUREATE T-PP-8. TWINKS, twinkle, little Star,

That's precisely what you are, Star of England's hopes, and Destined on her throne to shine. |

Pretty little royal boy, Father's pride and mother's joy, How I long to see thee tooklie, And to kiss thy pinky noddle I Haply if thy praise I sing.

Old England's small but future King ! Fa and Ma will ask me down

To Frogmore, nigh to Windsor Therefore, hall I auspicious

child f

Who upon our land hast smiled? And let thy parents read my hundred thousand million

ilmes t JAN. 12.

On this day, Sir John Lawrence at Calcutta made formal entry upon his office as newly arpointed Governor-General of India.

JAN. 16.

LOUIS NAPOLEON." (says a Note to Vol. XLVI.) "was considered to be the prime agitator of the unsettled state of Europe, an impression which he had afterwards endeavoured to remove by inviting a Congress to assemble in Paris." His endeavours in this

direction, as we have seen, had been frustrated.

(See Cartoon, "Miranda and Prospers.")

FEB. 4.

DARLIAMENT was opened by Commission.



MIRANDA AND PROSPERO.

Minarcon. (Europe). " If by your art, my depret Lowis, you have just the wild maters in this mar, allay them."

calculated vagueness to the Schleswig Holstein complication, our dispute with Japan, and some other matters. It stated that the condition of the country was on the whole satisfactory. In the debate which ensued, the foreign policy of the Government, especially as regarded the The Speech referred to the birth at Frog- question of Denmark, was subjected to sharp

declared that the foreign policy of Farl Russell "so far as the principle of non-intervention is concerned, may be summed up in two truly expressive words - 'meddle' and 'muddle.' During the whole of his diplomatic correspondence wherever he has interfered-and he has interfered everywhere-he has been lecturing, more of a son to the Prince of Wales, and with | criticism by Ear| Derby and others. The Earl scolding, blustering, and-retreating." Earl Russell defended his policy, and asserted that the Danish Minister here had expressly said that Denmark expected no material aid from us, but only sympathy. The Address was ultimately agreed to without a division,

RR

(See Carteen, 11 Dressing the Window,")

DRESSING THE WINDOW.

QUOTH that Prince of Shop-walkers and Principals, To his book-keeper Gladstone, and John, his head

"I should know the public, yet puzzled I am,

"Last year trade was languid; there seemed nothing Then our stock didn't take, and the public held off it,

[1864.

Till on striking our balance, for all Gladstone's screwing, There appeared on the books scarce a penny of profit. "From we those unprincipled chaps o'er the way,



DRESSING THE WINDOW Paul (the Veteran Shop-wolker), "Now then, Ma. RUSSALL! What have we got to put in the Window?"

Mt. Ressall. "Well, sir, there's some Reform Checks, American Neutral Tints, Foreign Ties, Berlin Worsted, Eider Quillings, Russian Tracelling, French Designs, Lots of Remnants, and any quantity of Red Tope.

And don't mind (from our shop to draw custom away), That untradesmanlike falsebood-row know-'same concurs.

"What is to be done? Here's the Senson beginning. And unless we find something the public to fix, I'm afraid, gents, that so far a fortune from winning, The concern will be bankrupt, and dividend nis.

"Our book-debts are heavy; on sev'ral occasions, Thanks to you, Master Johnny, we've largely o'erboneht :

That lot of Reform checks-your recommendation's Been on hand ever since ; not a penny they've brought,

"There's an awful back -stock, is those pigeon-holes yonder, And of bad bills, I know, there's a box at the bank full; How to save the concern when I ask you to ponder, All yow can suggest to one's, ' Rest and be thankful.' " As for Gladstone he dies try to keep down expenses,

But he is mech a beggar to argue and reason, He'll prove black white, spite of a customer's senses And to carry his point, would risk losing the Season. "If it weren't for my manners, my style of shop-walking,

And shaving the ladies-or gents, for that matter; Of Pam & Co.'s smash soon the town would be talking, Spite of Johnny's smart letters, and Gladstone's glib

"There's one comfort, if people our goods ain't quite nots They fancy still less that chap's over the way t

Though the very same patterns the counter he puts on, And tries all he knows, he can't make the thing pay,

" We do keep a conscience, (if it's a rusty one) But a conscience don't suit Derby, Diary & Co. : [one,

Their shoddy stock's worse than our fly-blown and fust; And where we've one dummy, they sport a whole row !"

FEB. 8.

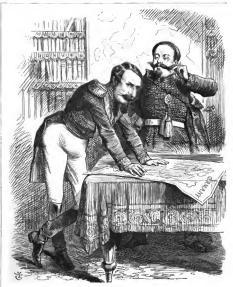
" GHE Lords" (says Mr. Punch's "Essence of Parliament") "like friends (according to a late Peer named Byron), 'met to part." But the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council met for an important person, namely to deliver judgment in the case consected with 'Essays and Reviews.' The Lord Chancellor gave it, the Bishap of Londan and some Law Lorda being present. The sentence which Dr. Lushington passed upon the Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. Dr. Willom was reversed, and the Bishop of Salisbury was ordered in pay the costs of the appeal."

FEB. 8.

LI DED PALMERSTON stated that the English Government had remonstrated with Prussia and Austria for sanctioning the proclamation of the Schleswig - Holstein Pretender, the Dake of Augustenburg, on the ground that their action was inconsistent with the Treaty of 1852, by which those Powers were bound to maintain the integrity of Denmark. This remnnstrance however produced no effect. Marshal Wrangel had on the 31st January requested General de Meza to surrender Schleswig, but the Danish Commander replied that he had orders to defend the Duchy. On the 6th February the Danes had been compelled to retreat from the Dannewerke, and no the 10th February the Austrians and Prussians occupied Narth Schleswig.

Our foreign policy, at this time under the direction of Earl Russell, was acarcely characterised by dignity or decision, and gave little public satisfaction. "Lord Rest-and-bet-hankful" (as Punch called the Foreign Minister) seemed always making

protests which were disregarded, and implying promises which were not kept. Meanwhile it was asspected that Prusiasis aggression upon Denmark would encourage other European Powers, notably France and Italy, in their desire for territorial extension, a suspicion which proved to be wellfounded.



NEMESIS.

EXPENSE OF FEASES. "Hm? Prunis is extending his frontier; why shouldn't I go to the Rhine?"

Kino or ITALY. "Ha? Austria is doing the same; unby shouldn't I go to Venice?"

FEB.

In consequence of nur dispute with Japan, Kagosima had been burned by Admiral Kuper. Mr. Buxton made a motion disapproving of this, which after debate was defeated by 164 to 85.

FEB. 11.

DEATE in the House of Lords on the scirure by Government of the steam ram "Alexandra" at Birkenhead, which some maintained was dictated by too great subservience in the imperative attitude of the American Foreign Secretary. "Aries is giving Taurus a deal of bother," said Mr. Paunch.

FEB. 24.

A SUBSCRIPTION WAS opened in London on behalf of the Danes wounded in the war. The English Government declining to send Denmark material aid, the popular sympathy with her found expression in this form. Denmark had resisted the proposal of England to refer the question of the accession to a Conference of the Powers who were parties to the Treaty of 1852.

MARCH 3.

SIR ROWLAND HILL having resigned his office at the General Post Office, Mr. Punch, his admirer, thus genially referred to the incident :---

"Sir Rowland Hill RESIGNS HIS OFFICE. Havery bersen who has received a letter for one penny would contribute one penny stamp (an organised collection, in every town, would be a labour of love, not to say fuo, for unemployed ladies and gentlemen) we might present Sir Rowland with the most noble porting gift ever offered to a public man, and assuredly no public man ever deserved a gift so well as the originator of the Penny Postage. He has done more to civilise the country, and to promote its prosperity, than any living man. Will be take a peerage? Probably not, but if he will, he ought to be in the next Gazette as Lord Oucenshead. And the gift, in addition, ought to make him still more like the Rising Suo (as was neatly said) than ever. He ought to be able to tip every little Hill and great Hill with gold. If the people do not show their gratitude now, we shall cut Britain, and being Timbuctoo into her place in the scale of nations. But we won't believe that our teaching and his have been lost. Come, ladies and gentlemen, buy books and cards, and set about your collection of stamps. You may print this paragraph for universal distribution."



MARCH 7.

this date has the following passage, recording an important stage in the development of legislation for the Working Classes in the Victorian Era :-



SIR ROWLAND LE GRAND.

"Mr. Gladstone then explained the Government Anouities Bill. He took two hours about it, and his speech was a trent. The object of the Bill is to give the Working Classes a system of sa'e Life Assurance. They are, to their honour, very earnest in this matter, and have about 30,000 Friendly Societies of various kinds. But these are mostly based upon false principles, and between 8 and 9,000 of them have become bankrupt, while about 100 fail every year. The misery thus caused to hones: fo'ks, who have been keeping up payments out of their earnings, in the faith that they were making provision for the feture, can be understood. Government in the most legitimate discharge of the duty of a Govern proposes to establish a State Assurance, as it established to the inconceivable benefit of the people. State Savings Banks. The nation will guarantee the payment of the policy, but as the system will be sound, the nation will incur no risk. There is the case, and it seems strange that there can be any objection to an act of common humanity. The pick of the Conservatives at once signified approbation of the scheme, but the party emits classours, and in the interest of greedy insurance offices, of inferior type, whose Touts are rampant all over the country, and in the interest of the keepers of publichouses where Friendly Societies convene, there will be a demonstration, in which the enemies of the Ministry will not be ashamed to join. Mr. Gladstone made such a mercileus exposure of the vices of the present system, and Mr. Bovill, Conservative lawyer, told such tales of cases in which defrauders of the poor had come under the unfavourable notice of a sworn dozen of their countrymen, that there was an unusual sensation. Lord Stanley applauded the Bill. You can't pull down a dirty old house without disturbing the Vested Interests of rats. but dirty old houses must come down for all that. Mr. Panch advises the Working Classes of the land to reldress Mr. Gladstone, who is a second time eiving them an invaluable

MARCH 8.

" THE Peers fired up" (says Mr. Punch's " Essence "). "The Germans were waging a war which was wanton and disgraceful beyond any recorded in history. If the Austrians sent a fleet to the Baltic, Lord Shaftesbury hoped that it would be met by a British fleet, with orders to defend Denmark. So spoke the representative of the Religious World, . . . Earl Russell, thus incited. said that noble Lords could not expect bim to declare war on his own responsibility, and added that we should not go to war for the Independence of Denmark, IF THAT OBJECT COULD BE ORTAINED WITHOUT WAS The fleet could easily be got to the Baltic, and he did

not think that Austrian and

Prussian ships would like to encounter those of Queen Victoria. Having relieved our minds, we noblemen then went to dinner."

MARCH 10.

Π^{RE} position of the Foreign Secretary, Earl Russell, at this time was not a pleasant one. He was subjected to fierce attacks in the



FRIENDLY ADVICE.

PAU. "My dear Joursy, the Easter Vacation is a great Institution, 10-REST AND BE THANKFUL."

House by Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Rocbuck and others, against which his chivalrous leader, Lord Palmersson, did his best to defend him. It was suspected, however, that the placky Premier was not exactly pleased with the restless and resultless literary activity of his colleague at the Foreign Office.

(See Cartoon, " Frien.ly Advice.")

d AN EASTER-OFFERING TO LORD RUSSELL.

EASTER rest to my Russell!

From Parliament's tussle, From bother and blaster and baiting ; From Derbyite vapours,

From cries for "more papers,"

From 'spounding and 'splaining and stating;

Rost and be thankful!

Dynamic Gougle

MARCH II.

Ox this day occurred a terrible and disastrous inundation at Sheffield. caused by the bursting of the Bradfield reservoir, eight miles above the town. The loosened flood of waters swept everything before it; mills, manufactories, bridges, houses, entire villages. Nearly 300 people were drowned in the appalling catastrophe. subscription, headed by the Queen, was set on foot for the relief of the survivors.

MARCH 12. GENERAL ULYSSES GRANT WAS AD-

pointed Commander - In -Chief of the Federal forces In place of Halleck.

MARCH 15.

The Prussians began to bombard Duppel. On the 22nd, in closing the Danish Rigaread, the King pathetically remarked, "We are still alone, and do not know how long Europe will look with indifference upon the acts of violence perpetrated against us."

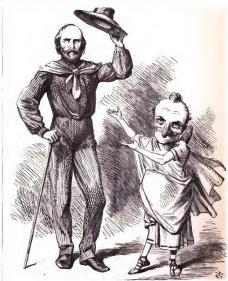
MARCH 30.

HE QUEEN this day was present at a flower-show at the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. This, her first public appearance since the death of the Prince Consort, was hailed with pleasure and hope by her people.

APRIL 3.

G are rate Gareal of arrived at Southampton on a visit to England. His reception everywhere was enthusiastic, and bis entry into London on

the strh surpassed any Royal progress or Imperial Triumph; the route along which he passed being everywhere densely thronged with multitudes of the excited, admiring, cheering populace of all classes. Never was wisnessed such a scene of popular heroworship as this reception by the millions of London of the creat Italian patrio. For ten



"THIS IS THE NOBLEST ROMAN OF THEM ALL!"

days he went through a stirring round of receptions, demonstrations, presentations, concerts andfêtes. Then, somewhat suddenly, on the zand he left London for Italy, being conveyed to Captera in the Duke of Southerland's yacht. The reasons alleged for this rather unexpected and disappointing exit—vix, enfeebled health and the strain of faitgue and exitement—were

not everywhere received with full credence or complete satisfaction; and neither Government protest nor Parliamentary explanations entirely removed certain vague suspicions that the popular hero had become an embarrasing guest whose "parling" had been politely but decidedly "sped." by the authorities.

(See Cartoon, " This is the Noblest Roman of them all.")

APRIL 7.

THE CHANCELLOB OF THE EXCHEQUES INTOduced the Budget in a speech occupying ten columns of the morning papers. "The great speech" (says Punch's "Essence") " was not an adorned one, but was singularly interesting, and where an elevated tone could be adopted, you may be sure Mr. Gladstone Improved the occasion. His noble picture of the commercial greatness of England combined the accuracy of a photograph with the colouring of a Turner."

The Budget showed a surplus of £2,570,000. It included a considerable reduction of the Sugar Duties, a penny off the Income Tax, and a lowering of the duty on Fire Insurances from us. to us. 6d.: altogether a relief from taxation to the amount of some three millions. It did not propose repeal or even reduction of the Malt duties; but later a concession was made to the Anti-Malt-tax party "by the remission of so much of the duty as had hitherto been levied upon malt for the consumption of cattle." " The loud cheers of the

House of Commons as the great orator sat down were nobly earned, and dld honour to him and to those whom he had instructed and delighted" (" Essence").

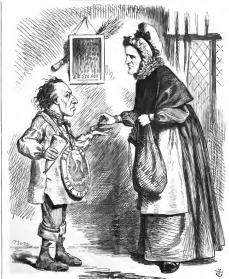
(See Cartoon, "Goody Gladstond's Gifts."

TO MR. GLADSTONE. AFTER HIS BUDGET SPEECH

POTENT performer ! Blondin of debate ! Who, on thy high rope of yaras

oratorical Treadest a path to turn a common pate, With firm set foot, and clear brain categorical, Keeping thy balance, to mankind's amaze, And ever and anon cracking a joke, As eggs to make his omelette Blondin broke, December on heads upterned in breathless gare The empty shells, as thou the well-turned phrase.

But where Ar bore, across his dangerous track One desperate party, blinded, in a rack,



GOODY GLADSTONE'S GIFTS.

(To the Agricultural Party.) "You've get your 'Sugar,' and your 'Fire Medal,' and there's 'a Penny' for you; and if you're a civil boy, perhaps, some of these days, we'll THINK about the 'Malt."

> Thou, all across thy figures' long-stretched line, A whole attentive Commons House dost bear-There being, we know, at least two parties there-As blind, if not as brave, so I opine, As he whom Blondin pick-a-back'd mid-air ! Blondin could juggle but with knives and balls, Thes tonest, calmly, millions to and fro, Bidd'st exports, imports, rev'me-rises, falls,

In mary ring round thy calm forebead flow,

While dazzled, doubting, awed, astonished, all Listen and look, and hold their breath, and say "Can this go on? This sum will surely fall, That total drop." But no—he holds his way, His balance kept secure, through all that figure-play !

As Blondin knew to thrill the crowd intent. Skilful on nerves or cord his art to ply, Now tottering, now stumbling as he went, Till bearts ceased beating, as his fall seemed nigh; So, now and then, wilt thou a pause essay, [nir, A seeming hesitance, a doubeful And Cecil peicks his ears, and Dizzy's clay

Warms with slow life, and his eye 'gins to glare, But soon the feint is played, and high in air The proof head shows serene,

The proof head shows serene, the firm step holds its way! Mysterious mind—whose power

no task encumbers!

To grasp our many-millioned debt is thine,
Or with melado, jaggery and

Dutch numbers, | charine, And other nice distinctions sac-To play, like one bred in the grocery line! What task above, what task

below thy power?

I own a brother, and with bended hunch

Vow, as I hall thee joint Lord of the hour, "I would be Gladstone, if I were not Parch."

APRIL 9. ARL RUSSELL, defending the advice which

he had given to Denmark, "to fulfil the engagements it had made to Germany." said that France, Russia, and Sweden were parties to the Treaty of 1852 equally with England, that England was not bound to set alone, and that it would be very unwise for her to do so. A Conference to consider the question was about to meet in London. Lord Granville (on the 11th) said that he honed good results from the Conference, "So does Land Punch" (says "Essence of Parliament"), "but as Lord Johnny was not altogether lucky at Vienna, it cannot be offensive to Lord Russell if the other nobleman hints, while Russell is being dressed for the Fair, like Moses to the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' that we shall be a good deal more surprised than delighted if he brings us

home a gross of green spectacles, or makes himself a Spectacle of Greenness." (See Carton, "Mose starting for the Conference Fair.")

APRIL 10.

THE ARCHDURE FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN of Austria received a Mexican deputation at Miramar, and agreed to accept the post and title



(LET US HOPE HE WON'T BRING BACK "A GROSS OF GREEN SPECTACLES")

Primene . . . Pathearton. Mrs. Primere . . . Britannia. Mont . . . East Russell.

of "Maximilian the First, Emperor of Mexico." America was opposed to the project, and had already expressed her resolve to discountenance it.

APRIL 12.

On ROBERT LOWE, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, was attacked by Lord Robert Cecil for tampering

with the Reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. Lord Robert's resolution being carried sgainst the Government by a majority of 101 to 93, Mr. Lowe resigned his office, but subsequently was fully exonerated by a Committee, the resolution being rescinded. "The Opposition" (said Mr. Puw:) "have ejected another good man, and on another frivolous pretence."

APRIL 23.

Ox this day was celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of the hirthday of William Shakespeare. The Tercentenary ceremonies centred at Stratford-on-Avon, but were also pretty general throughout the country. There was much earnestness doubtless, but little real impressiveness about the whole parade of pageants, performances, and speeches, held in proper but not very happily conceived glorification of our great poet's name.

APRIL 25.

G HE Conference of London held its first sitting. Earl Russell proposed a suspension of hostilities in the Duchies. On the 6th May it was stated in Parlisment that a suspension of hostilities had been agreed to for one month from the 12th instatt, which was obsequently further extended.

(See Cartoon, " The Aggravated Policeman.")

WHAT TOBY THOUGHT AT THE DOOR OF THE CONFERENCE ROOM. Tony sits by the Conference-

The Vehre-Gerickt of diplomatists' doom. [floor, Tely sniffs at what runs on the From the chink below the Conference-choor.

ference-door.

Tidy doesn't know what to
think;

It looks like blood, but he hopes

Toly listens, with ears on the The bland diplomatists' whispers to catch, But somehow Toly cannot hear, Such horrible sounds are in his

'tis ink.

ear, Of booming cannon and hursting shells

ing shells
On the Schleswig fiords and the
Schleswig fells;

And the groams of the wounded, left to die; And the wail of the houseless, forced to fly t

[watch

And Taby thioks—of the party in there, Each to his guit and cushioned chair, And wonders what wood they have in their ears, That prevents their hearing the sounds he hears: For if they beand, they never could sit 50 smooth of speech, and prompt of wirk, Devining passless of war and peace,



THE AGGRAVATED POLICEMAN.

Jour Bill, At. "You're not on my beat, you Scamps, or I'd let you me!"

Nor hidding that hell of sounds to cease. And looking more close at the west on the floor, That coxes and coxes under the shoot, That coxes and coxes under the shoot, That the stain is not of lish, but blood; For blood may by diplomate pent he shed; And by protocols more than by bullets are spot, And Trey thought about German culture, And Tay thought about German culture, and that, if man util puly the vulture,

Tween well to remember valuars's fate; Fer valueres, when their feast they find, Will people themselves both defa and blind, Till the wings are wast, to fif the pounch From its carrion perch on skull for hunch, And, helpless slike to fight or fly, They're knocked of the head by some sportunan sly, Whose skill in cooking—or start pay peas,—Can turn s'eve valuere to private per to pease.

Ere vulture's folly he imitate,

MAY 3.

Η this time there was fierce and continued fighting between the Federals and Confederates in Virginia, culminating in the severe. though indecisive hattles at "Wilderness" (on 5th and 6th May), and at Spottsylvania (on the 10th). In these engagements, Generals Lee and

Longstreet were opposed to the newly appointed Federal General Grant. The Federal loss was stated to be 40,000 men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

MAY 11.

R. BAINES moved the second reading of his Bill for lowering the suffrage in boroughs

to £6. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Gladstone startled his colleagues in the Ministry, and aroused the country by declaring in favour of a very wide extension of the franchise, "The day," said Mr. Punch (" Essence "), " may be mentioned in history with the days on which Cæsar crossed the Rubicon, Mario went over to the Covent Garden Opera, and Lord

ERA.



THE FALSE START.

PAN (The Starter). "Hil Gladstone | Democracy | Too soon | too soon | You mustn't go yet !"

Derby abandoned the Reform Ministers. . . . The Chancellor of the Exchequer and M.P. for Oxford University arose, and delivered himself of a very strong speech in favour of Mr. Baines's Bill. 'Parliament,' he said, 'had not done its duty in regard to Reform-there ought to be a sensible increase in the constituency from the working classes-those who would exclude 12ths of that class ought to show why this should behe believed that if the upper portion of the lower order were admitted, they would not vote for demagogues, and that there was a very good feeling between that class and their superiors' . . . Mr. Whiteside expressed his astonishment, and wished that Lord Palmerston had been

present, as he would have proved to his refractory Chancellor that such a Bill ought not to pass . . . There was a longish debate, and the Bill was rejected by 276 to 216," Mr. Gladstone's "new departure" in fact excited hopes on one

side and fears on the other.

(See Carteen, " The False Start,")

MAY 15.

The Prussian Government could no longer consider itself in any way bound by the obligations it contracted on the 8th May, 1852 (Treaty of London), "under other circumstances."

MAY 28.

HE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN and the Empress landed at Vera Cruz, to assume the throne of Mexico.

MAY 28.

ARL RUSSELL, at the London Conference, submitted a resolution proposing the separation of Holstein, Lauenburg and the southern part of Schleswig from the Danish Monarchy, the line of the frontier, however, not to be drawn more to the north than the month of the Schlei, and the line of the Dannewerke. Although Denmark, subject to being only asked to cede Lauenburg on special conditions. consented substantially to the great sacrifice, Austria and Prussia refused to accept the proposed boundary line.

(See Cartoon, " The Beadle and the Dane,")

JUNE 1.

This day formally ceded to Greece by Great Britain and the other protecting Powers.

JUNE 19.

™ E Confederate cruiser " Alabama" (Captain Semmes, commander) was on this day attacked and sunk off Cherbourg by the Federal war - steamer "Kearsage" (Captain Winslow). The "Alabama" had had a dashing career, and had done much damage to the shipping of the United States since her sailing from this country on 29th August, 1862 (which see). The U.S. corvette "Kearsage" had long been in chase of her. The fight was a gallant one, but the "Alabama" was this time overmatched, and, despite the indomitable courage of Captain Semmes and

her crew, was, after two

hours, found to be disabled and sinking. Mr. Lancaster's yach's, the "Deerhound," which witnessed the fight, succeeded in assing a of the "Alabamas" crew, including Captain Semmes and 13 officers, with whom the started for Southampton. The log of the "Deerhound' furnished the public with particulars of this exciting fight.



THE BEADLE AND THE DANE.

MR. RUSSELL. "Better take set Half a Log": better then no breed, you bisno!"

JUNE 21.

essays and Reviews" condemned in Convocation.

JUNE 22.

It was unable to agree on a boundary

which would be accepted both by Denmark and Germany, and so broke up. Hostilities were resumed in Schleswig next day, but (esps "Annals of Our Time")" as Denmark saw that the neutral Powers were not likely to aid bet in the struggle, she gradually withdrew ber armie's from the territories in dispute.

JUNE 27.

TATERROGATIONS in the House of Commons amounted practically to the question, "Was England to go to war for Denmark?" Mr. Punch thus summed up the Prime Minister's reply:-

Lord Palmerston said that Denmark had been ill-used, and that the sympathies of the whole English nation were with her. But in the very origin of the

quarrel she had been wrong, though she had completely set berself right.

She rejected the last demand at the Conference, though her acceptance of it might have led

France and Russia had refused to draw the sword for her Therefore, if England interferrel, she would have to encounter the whole force of

The Covernment of the Deern had not thought it their duty to

go to war. But if Copenhagen were attacked, or the King of Denmark were made a prisoner, their decision might be subject to reconsideration.

Such was the Premier's statement, and Earl Russell's was like unto it, but he added that we were the more bound to remain neutral now, as the Was in America might end, and then we might have, at any time, a rupture with a nation possessing an enormous army and a powerfut navy.

On the 20th the Prussians bombarded and took possession of the Island of Alsen.

(See Cartoon, " The Provisors Note.

JULY 4

OR. DISRABLE moved a vote of censure on the Government to the effect that while the course they had pursued had failed to maintain their avowed policy of upholding the integrity and independ-

ence of Denmark, it had lowered the just influence of this country in the capitals of Enrope, and thereby diminished the securities for peace.

"Mr. Disraeli" fsays Punch's "Essence") " moved this resolution in a speech of three hours. His cue was to be tremendously solemn and



THE PROMISSORY NOTE,

Mr. John Bill (Denmark having presented the Note for Parment), "Nov. then, Mr. KNOTEM and Mountains Process, what are you shalking of for? Your names are to the Note as well as must, and you're as much bound to pay your share as I am.

tary evidence, and sought to show that we had deceived Denntark, had insulted and alienated France, and had humiliated England. If a dull, decorous statesman had compiled this speech, it would have been complimented, but something more brilliant was expected from the author of 'Coningsby.' On the other hand, judicial. He cited vast quantities of documen- when it was known that Mr. Gladstone would

reply, people did not expect much, because the Chancellor's peace-at-almost-any-price policy is not capable of lively illustration. But when Mr. Gladstone, after meeting the documentary evidence, and charging his antagonist with 'falsification' (there was a riot over the word, and over 'calumnies,' and then we had all sorts of gentlemanly retractations), abandoned defence,

and declared war on Mr. Distraell, the Chancellor showed binnelf a terrible gladiator, and showered his blows like wintry rain. The retort of the Ministers is, "You never have told, and you don't tell now, what you would have done."

After a debate ranging over three nights, the vote of censure was negatived by a majority of 18,-295

for, 313 against. (See Carteen, ** The Fight at St. Stephen's Academy.")

THE GREAT FIGHT.

Described in a Letter from Masser JOHNST RUMBLE, of Saint Stephra's Academy, to Masser THOMAS BROWN,

DEAR TON,

I hope you are quite well. I am quite well. I hope your sister is quite well. Give my love to her. There has been a jolly fight between Ben Dizzu and Bill Gladstone, and Ben has got well licked, and I am jolly glad of it, for Ben has been an awful ausance all this half, and saying nasty things of one, and getting beastly cocky. You knew Ben is in the other Ifonse. and so he couldn't get at me, for you know I am in the Upper House, among the other Big Boys. But he kept saying spiteful things of me, all behind my lack, where he knew I could not answer him, and at last he got so cheeky that he pitched into Old Pam, and said he'd fight him and Bill Gladstone, to see who should be cock. You know Old Pam has been cock of the school for ever such a while, and our fellows all tike him, because he is to good-natured, and is such a clever chap at getting fellows out of messes.

Ben was a great food to think that he could fight Bill Gladstone and Old Paus, for everybody knows that he's no match for either of them. Ben's not a bad bister, and he's pretty smart in fibling; but though he's peetty lively in gesting on his legs, you know we all agree that there's no horizon in him, and although his style is showy.

he has listle real strength. You should have seen just how Bill Gladstone floured him the first round, three here was a fairer knock-slown than he gave him. Then he scied him listle in rat, and gree him such a shaking, and Diny looked quite white, and I don't wonder at it. I think Di will be more careful mow that the concept has been a little taken not of him. Ha's got such a black sye, and veryloody says that he descreted quite what he got, and it know I'm precious glad of it, for he was sefficiletely.



THE FIGHT AT ST. STEPHEN'S ACADEMY.

Max. Gastr. "Nover mind, my door! You done per tocopy best to win; which that Master Glodding is such a huncommon strong boy!"

We break up in a few days, and I hope that we shan't have to come to school again till February. So I've a joilty lot of heliship before use to write letters, which you know I'm very fond of. And so I must conclude. Believe me.

Your affectionate friend,

JOHNNY RUSSELL.
St. Stephen's Academy, Tuesday.

JULY 8.

6 o-Day the foundation-stone of the Thames Embankment between Westminster and Blackfriars Bridge was laid by the Chalrman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Mr. Thwaites.

Jury 10

OR. GLADSTONE'S Bill for amending the law relating to the purchase of Government Annuities through the medium of savings-banks, and for permitting the granting by Government of life insurances, received this day the Royal assent. The Bill was conceived in the interests of the working classes, to encourage thrift and facilitate providence.

JULY 15.

O-DAY there was a long discossion in the House of Lords on the action of Convocation with regard to "Essays and Reviews." Lord Houghton wanted to know if the Government had taken, or woold take, the opinion of the law officers of the Crown as to the powers of Convocation to pass a synodical jodgment on books written either by clergymen or laymen. Lord Chancellor Bethell, in the course of a blandly bitter reply, which roused the wrath of the Bishops, said, "What is called a synodical judgment is simply a series of welllubricated terms - a sentence so oily and so saponaceous that no one would grasp it. Like an eel, it alips through your fingers. -it is simply nothing, and I am glad to tell my noble friend (Lord Houghton) that it is literally no sentence at all. . . . As to the question of the noble lord . . . I have only to assure the noble lord that it is not the intention of the Government to take any forther steps in the

matter."

JULY 20.

A TRUCE was declared between Germany and Denmark, it having been arranged that a Conference should assemble at Vienna. which it did on the 26th instant, with a view to the restoration of peace.



SHORT COMMONS, OR THE MINISTERIAL WHITERAIT DINNER. P.ou (Head Waiter). "Is that all solve got to put on the Table?" JOHNNY RUSSILL (the Cook). "Here's MY Kettle of Fish!"

JULY 29.

Ox this day Parliament was prorogued by Commission. "The last day of a donothing Session," said Punch's "Essence." The Royal Speech expressed a hope that the negotiations now opened might restore peace between Germany and Denmark, and referred to the cession of the Ioniau Islands, the patching up of peace between the Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia and the Sultan, the diminution of Lancashire distress, the probability of cotton supply from India, the passage of the

Assurance Act, and a sprinkling of minor (See Cartoon, 4 Short Commons, or the Ministerial

Whitehait Dinner.")

JULY 31.

GENERAL GRANT on this day made a determined assault on Petersburg, ordering the explosion of a mine by which 250 Confederates were killed. The attack however was repulsed, the Federals retiring with a loss of 10,000 men. About this time the "Tallahassee," a steam vessel belonging to the Southerners, but which had been built in London, attacked and destroyed many of the United States merchant vessels. On the 5th of August, on the other hand, the Confederate fleet near Mobile was defeated and destroyed by Admirai Farragut, the U.S. commander.

AUG. 1.

Br the preliminaries of the Treaty of Vienna, the King of Denmark, vielding to force majeure, agreed to the cession of the Duchies to Austria and Prussia. Farl Rossell writing to Bismarck respecting the claims to "moderation" made by the German Powers, said, "If it is said that force has decided this question, and that the superiority of the arms of Austria and Prussia over those of Denmark was incontestable, the assertion must be admitted. But in that case it is out of place to claim credit for equity and moderation."

SEPT. 1. GENERAL SHERMAN do-

feated the Confederate leader Hood, and compelled him to retire from Atalanta. which the Federals occupied.

On the same day Mc-Cleilan was nominated for the next Presidence by the Democratic Convention at Chicago. His address, however, though declaring for the maintenance of the Union, was thought by some of his supporters not sufficiently uncompromising in its resolution to continue the war. This led to the division of the Democratic party, and Lincoln was ultimately re-elected.



RELIEVING GUARD AT THE VATICAN

FRANCE TO ICLES. "You mental tot nobuly entitle unney the Party inside; and you mental tot the Party inside namey mobile

SEPT. 15.

which France undertook to withdraw her troops from the Pontifical States in proportion as the army of the Pope should be organized, whilst Italy engaged not to attack the present territory

of the Holy Father, and prevent by force any attack thereupou from without. It was A CONVENTION was this day concluded be-also decided that Florence should be sub-tween France and Italy, by virtue of stituted for Turin as the capital of the Italian Kinzdom.

(See Cartoon, " Relieving Guard at the Vatican.")

OCT. I.

On this day occurred a terrible explosion at Erith of some 1,000 barrels of gunpowder, which completely destroyed and pulverised the buildings of Messrs. Hall, killing ten men and seriously injuring others.

OCT. 29.

HUSTRALIA" (says a Note to Vol. of criminals from England." The colony had indeed for some time past protested against the continued introduction of convicts from the publicly announced in Melbourne that Australia

mother country into their midst, and in this very natural feeling the sympathy of Mr. Punch and the English public was with them.

(See Cartoon, 44 Colonists and Convicts,")

Early in the following year (Jan. 26) it was



COLONISTS AND CONVICTS.

AUSTRALIES COLORIST. " Kee, Mr. Bill Den't short our more of year RUMBER here, or you and I shall quarrel,"

had ceased to be a colony to which convicts were liable to be sent. (" Annals of Our Time.")

OCT. 29.

On this day Mr. Punch and the whole English-speaking race were saddened by the premature decease of that gifted artist and genial caricaturist of the Victorian Era, John Leech, who died at Hammersmith, at the age of 46. The following was Mr. Punch's heartfelt tribute to the memory of his great contributor:-

JOHN LEECH. OBSET OCTOBER XXIX, MICCULXIV.

STAT 46

Tite simplest words are best where all words are vain. Ten days ago, a great artist, in the moon of life, and with his glorious mental inculties in full power, but with the shade of physical infirmity darkening apon him, took his accustomed place among friends who have this day held his pall. Some of them had been fellow-workers with him for a quarter of a century, others for fewer years; but to know him well was to love him deatly, and all in whose name these lines are written mourn as for a brother. His monument is in the volumes of which this is one sad leaf, and in a hundred works which, at this hour, few will not remember more easily than those who have just left his grave. While Society, whose every phrase he has illus-

trated with a trath, a grace, and a tenderness heretofore unknown to satiric art, gladly and proudly takes charge of his fame, they, whose pride in the genius of a great associate was equalled by their affection for an attach friend, would leave on record that they have known no kindlier, more refined, or more generous nature than that of him who has been thus early called to his rest.

November the Fourth.

OCT 30

H TREATY of Peace was concluded at Vienna between Denmark and Germany. Its main stipulations were that Denmark should give up the Duchies, pay a war indemnity, and assent to a rectification of the Jutland frontier.

Nov. 10.

Nov. 8. HERMAN LINCOLN was to-day re-elected President for a second term. General McClellan, the other candidate, resigned his command in the U.S. army.

H; this time what was called "Spiritualism" was rampant in London society. "The Davenport Brothers," as they dubbed themselves, were performing to crowded audiences their contemptible juggleries. "These impostors" (says a Note to Vol. XLVII.) " pretended to be aided by spiritual agency, which released them from their bonds, and played other vagaries in the dark." Spiritualistic "Mediums," female as well as male, pushed a profitable trade by a parade of their absurd preteosions and sham "performances." Mr. Punch lost no opportunity of attacking this peculiarly offensive form



THE AMERICAN BROTHERS; OR, "HOW WILL THEY GET OUT OF IT!"

of folly. One of the tricks of the Davenport Brothers was their extrication, by supposed "spiritual" agency, from rope-bonds in a darkened cabinet. Mr. Punch applied this to the situation in America.

(See Carteen, " The American Brothers; or, Hote to !! they Get Out of It!")

Nov. 25.

r a Meeting of the Oxford Diocesan Society for augmenting the endowment of small benefices, Mr. Disraeli made a speech on the theme of the Church persus Science, which excited much attention and some amusement. The speech, apart from its Disraelian characteristics of high-flown diction, pungent paradox and adroit epigram, excited interest as presumably embodying "the future Church policy of the Church party." Mr. Disraeli boldly ranged himself with orthodox Anglicanism against beterodox science. "I am not prepared," he said, "to say that the lecture more is more scientific than the Church. What is the question which is now placed before society with

ing? That question is this-is man an ape or an angel? My Lord, I am on the side of the angels. I repudiate with indignation and abhorrence these new-fangled theories. But on the other hand, what does the Church teach us? It teaches us that man is made in the image of his Creator. . . . It is between these two principles that Society will have to decide. Upon our acceptance of that divine truth of which the Church is the guardian, all sound and coherent and sensible legislation depends; the glib assurance which to me is most astound- it is the only security for civilization; it is the only guarantee of real progress. (See Cartoon, " Dessing for an Oxford Bal Masquel.")

"APE OB ANGEL?" "On the side of the angels," my

Dizzy ?- sh, then [be, How happy the angels should The ally whom they least could have looked for of men In their army enlisted to see !

The Angelical Doctor's eclipsed in the blaze (Dizzy-Ot a new Arch-Angelical Now that brain big with schemes, and that tongue glib of Densy. On their mission angelic are

Lifting 'gainst the Broad Church a contemptuous heel, At Reviewers and Essayists

pointing The dagger scarce drawn since you fleshed it on Peel. Wit's edge with Hate's poison ancinting.

Poet, novelist, journalist, hustings-cry maker, Copt of Grand - Caucasian mystery-Exchequer. priculturist, Chancellor of the

Now author, now actor, of history-Yet scarce the best mimes can from Nature escape. And what's Simious to Saintly

brooks change ill : Have a care lest thou then shouldst be most of the Ape, When most bent on enacting the Angel.

DEC. 8.

GHE Pore issued an Enevelical Letter. An appendix of eighty propositions denounced what His Holiness considered the chief modern errors and beresies, religious, scientific and social. The Papal condemnation included what are commonly considered as progress, liberalism and modern civilization, civil liberty of worship, freedom of the press, biblical, socialist, and other secret societies, and the doctrines that there was salvation out

of the true Church, and belief equally pleasing to God.

DEC. 22.

quarrel still unsettled, but to close observers it became increasingly apparent that in

that Protestantism was only another form of General Sherman, writing to President Lincoln. said: "I beg to present you, as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with 500 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, and also about GHE year ended with the great American 25,000 bales of cotton," Sherman had just completed his notorious "thirty days' raid" through Georgia. After destroying Atalanta on the Federals in good heart after many reverses. the long run the North must win. On this date the 17th November, he had stormed through. It was indeed "the beginning of the end,"

Georgia, a march of 300 miles, capturing cattle, collecting pegroes, horses, mules, waggons, and foraging freely on the best produce of the country. On the 20th he appeared at Savannah, which he took possession of. The feat was a daring and sensational one, and helped to put



DRESSING FOR AN OXFORD BAL MASQUÉ. "The question is, Is Mon on Ape or on Angel? (A Lough.) Now, I am on the side of the Angels? (Cheers.)"-Mr. Diseases's

Oxford Speech, Friday, November 25.

+1865+

JAN. 1.

HE year 1865" Says Mr. Punch's Political Summary) "opened with every assurance of 'peace and plenty,' The cotton famine, which had been attended with so much misery during the two preceding years, had now almost vanished, and the Lancashire districts showed indications of returning prosperity. The unhappy contest in America, which had now lasted four years, appeared to be drawing to a close as the Southern States gave signs of exhaustion."

The Pope's Encyclical Letter, reference to which has already been made, caused considerable excitement in France. On the first day of the year the French Minister of Justice addressed a circular to the Bishops of the Church, warning them that as "the Encyclical contained propositions contrary to the principles on which the constitution of the Empire was based," as well as to the liberties of the Gallican Church, its publication was prohibited. Against this a formal protest was raised by thirty-four prelates of the Ultramontane party in France.

(Set Cartoon, " The Imperial Buil-fighter.")

JAN. 2.

Ox this day Mr. John Bright presided at the opening of the new Exchange at Birmingham. He spoke vigorously on behalf of merchants and manufacturers, who he held were

not self-assertive in proportion to their importance and their merits. He said that from the commercial classes, and not from monarchs or great lords of the soil, had come whatever there was of social, or civil, or religious freedom to the inhabitants of this country. Speaking of strikes, he said they were a "reserve power" out to be altorecther abandoned, but used with more indement.



THE IMPERIAL BULL-FIGHTER.

L. N.s. "You are tend of Bull-fighting, my Eculism. You shall see me give our Pakel friend youder the COUR OR GRACE."

JAN. 18.

Basonr, at Birmingham, again spoke strongly in favour of Parliamentary Reform, which he declared, if really desired by the excluded five or six millions, must come despite of that coordinate of the decorated chamber under the same roof," and of the docton genelmen who loung the themselves and of the docton genelmen who call themselves

Statesmen, and who doze in Downing Street." He claimed for them "the right of admission, through their reprotentatives, into the most ancient and venerable Parliament which at this hour exists among men; and when they are thus admitted, and not till then, it may be truly said that England, the august mother of free nations,

FEB. 3.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN and Secretary Seward met the Confederate Secretary Stephens and a Commissioner at Fort Monroe with a view to negotiate peace. As the Confederate representative, however, refused to treat except on the basis of the recognition of the South, which the President said was wholly inadmissible, the conference was fruitless.

FEB. 7.

O GREAMENT was opened by Commission. It was (says Mr. Punch's " Essence") "the last session of the Parliament evoked by the Conservatives for their own extrusion from office." It had "lived to an unnatural old age, and assumed somewhat of an awful character," "It has a painful consciousness of its own time having been misspent, and therefore it abuses all around it for not being in a frenzy of energy."

The Royal Speech foreshadowed measures for the revision of the Statute Law, the concentration of the Law Courts, the Relief of the Poor, Public Schools, and the Patent Laws.

A considerable surplus was confidently anticipated. and the advocates of the reduction of the Malt Tax, Fire Assurance, &c., were already clamouring for a share of it.

> (See Cartoon, " Back to School.")

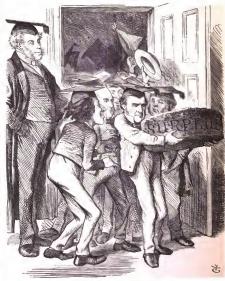
MARCH I.

KING VICTOR EMMAmade a triumphal entry into Florence, which eity had been selected - until the

-as the capital of the new Italian Kingdom,

hoped-for time when Rome should become so MARCH 4.

X Andrew Johnson as President and Vice-The Vice-President President of America. made so wild and incoherent a speech that his



BACK TO SCHOOL. THE BOY WITH THE CAKE.

County or Gazzar Born, "Give as a slice! Give as a slice!" Dr. P. 12 (Head Monter). " Keep back, Boys! Keep back! or it shall not be cut till Easter,"

obvious excitement was attributed to intoxication. The incident created great scandal.

MARCH 28. Os. Dillwyn, in the Commons, moved "That the present position of the Irish Church Establishment is unsatisfactory, and calls for the early attention of Her Majesty's

Government," Mr. Gladstone spoke in the debate, saving that though he was not prepared to submit the remedy required, he could not refuse his consent to so much of Mr. Dillwyn's resolution as declared that the condition of the Irish Church was unsatisfactory. He said that " if the condition upon which the ecclesiastical endowments (of the Anglican Church) are held.

was altered at the Reformation, that alteration was made mainly with the view that these endowments should be entrusted to a body ministering to the wants of a great majority 1 of the people." He avowed his belief that "those who directed the government of this country in the reign of Queen Elizabeth . . . would probably be not . a little surprised if they could look down the vista of time and see that in the year 1865 the result of all their labours had been that after 300 years the Church which they had endowed and established ministered to the religious wants of only one-eighth or oneninth part of the commu-

Like Mr. Gladstone's recent deliverance on the subject of the Parliamentary Franchise, the speech was a significant foreshadowing of things to come. It excited at once the anger and the alarm of the thick-and-thin supporters of all Church Establishments. The debate was adjourned, and was not resumed during this Secsion.

nity."

APRIL 2.

RICHARD CORDEN, the Free Trade, died this day at his residence in Suffolk Street, at the age of 60. Earnest tributes to the memory of the great Free Trader and advocate of peace were paid in Parliament, by Lord Palmerston for the Government, and Mr. Disraeli on behalf of the Opposition. The latter described him as "not only an ornament to the

House, but an honour to England." Mr. Bright, his personal friend and co-worker in many contests, speaking under the influence of great emotion said: "I can only say that after many years of most intimate and most brotherly friendship, I little knew how much I loved him until I found that I had lost him." He was interred at Lavington on the 7th, his funeral being , the men being on strike the South Staffordshire . (See Cartors, "Arbitration better than Emigration."



ARBITRATION BETTER THAN EMIGRATION.

PLUTUS AND VULCAN ACCEPT THE DECISION OF JUSTICE.

attended by many distinguished men and a large contingent from the House of Commons,

APRIL 2. GREER had been prolonged strike and lockout in the South Staffordshire iron districts, which at last came to an end. In consequence of ironmasters (says "Annals of Our Time,") had on the 4th March turned out their workmen and blown off their furnaces. About 70,000 men were without work, and \$10,000 per week of wages was lost to them. On the 5th the masters In South Staffordshire re-opened their works, having come to terms with the men.

APRIL 2.

Ox this day occurred the fall of Richmond, which was practically the close of the great and protracted American War. It was a mortal stroke from which the South could not recover. (See Corton, "The American Gladiators—Infect") The siege of Richmond had lasted t.452 days. The defence had been conducted with courage and skill, especially by the gallant General Lee, who only on the 18th February in this year had taken the general command of the Confederate forces. On the 31st March had

fight at Five Forks. On the 1st April Sheridan succeeded in turning Lee's front, totally routing him and compelling him to retire. On the and the Confederates execuated Richmond, which was at once occupied by Grant. And on the 9th a climax to the series of Southern disasters occurred, for Lee, who had been overtaken.



THE AMERICAN GLADIATORS-HABET!

Sheridan and defeated at Sailor's Creek on the 6th, surrendered with the Army of Virginia to Grant at Appomatox Court House. It was now "Habet!" indeed?

AFTER THE FIGHT.

Halet I The fatal cast is made, The well-poised set falls true, Hampring, alike, the trenchan blade, And the strong hand that drew. The world-wide Circus holds its breath Between the lots of life and death; Recalls the thrilling conflict's course— Dear life to this caponed. Courage that took no count of force, But cheered, and charged, and closed: Patience that from defent accoe, And loarnt to deal, by bearing, blows. Till Circus-haunters, who had watched Famed aword-plays, long ago,

And scorned these giants, rulely matched, Felt admiration grow, As stubborn strife to strength gave skill, The art to guard, the craft to kill. While the fight ruged, men had but eyes To watch its changing cheer;

In busy cheers and stifled cries, Speaking their hope and fear. While foot to foot, and hand to hand, Those bleeding brothers stained the sand. Oft our short-nighted eyes misread
The chances of the fight,
Amazed to see him turn, who fiel,
Him, who pursued, in flight.
But chance and change can shift no more.
Might is made clear, resistance o'er.
Bursts out in jubilee the crowl,

As with a single will;
For exultation's tongue is loud,
While sympathy is still;
Millions of throats the sictor cheer,
Best let the vanquished claim a tear.
Man's strife God's guidance doth o'errale,

Man's strife God's guidance doth o'err

His means and ends are veiled t

But all can see, when blood runs cool,

How well he fought that failed.

Ingozia in Google

In him that, spent and snared, lies low, Hate a self must own a noble for.

Not always to the swift the race, Nor to the brave the fight : But conquest's blest that adds the grace Of mercy unto might, Then let the sign that says "We space." Be his that lieth, bleeding, there,

Let his blood purpe the bitter sin For which he fought so well,-

The right claimed for the whiter skin Black life to buy and sell : Its champion fall'n, that sin is slain. Never, like him, to rise again. Then staunch those gashes' crimson flood, Brother take brother's hand,

And o'er the stain of kindred blood Sweep smooth the trampled and t The life, unto your mercy given,

Spare, with acclaim of Earth and Heaven. APRIL 14.

60-DAY America, just rejoicing over the termination of her long internecine struggle,



BRITANNIA SYMPATHISES WITH COLUMBIA.

was struck dumh with horror and grief at the terrible tragedy of the assassination of her President, Ahraham Lincoln, The President was in his private box at Lord's Theatre, Washington, when the assassiu, a furious fanatic named John Wilkes Booth, son of a once celehrated actor, made his way into the hox, and fired, at close quarters, a pistol-shot, which, entering the President's head at the back, passed uearly through. " Sie semper tyrannis !" shouted Booth, jumping on to the stage and hrandishing a kuife. He then made his escape at the buck of the theatre. The President, mortally wounded, letter of condolence to Mrs. Lincolu, addressed

only lived until the morning, when he expired, to the bitter and wrathful grief of his countrymen, and the sorrow of the civilized world. At the same time another assassin made his

way into the sick-chamber of Mr. Seward, and inflicted upon him with a knife severe and dangerous wounds, from which, however, the Secretary happily recovered.

This ghastly tragedy came as a shock upon the world, and eulisted earnest sympathy in every quarter, particularly, as was natural, in this country. The Queen sent an autograph

"From a Widow to a Widow." Mr. Punch. who had made the gaunt and ungainly, but, as events proved, gennine-souled and hrave Abraham Lincoln the butt of some sharp satire, was forward with the expression of his sympathy and his regret.

(See Cartoon, " Britannia Sympathises with Columbia.")

APRIL 26.

6 O-DAY Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, and Harrold, his associate in the murderons conspiracy, were tracked to a barn near Port Royal, Maryland, where they had taken refuge, Booth lame from a broken ankle, caused in his leap from the President's box to the stage. Harrold surrendered, and was taken to Washington. but Booth refusing to do so, the barn was fired, and in the end the assassin was shot dead by a cavalry-sergeant named Corbett, whilst he was trying to extinguish the flames.

APRIL 28. OR. GLADSTONE brought

forward his Bndget. revenue for the year he estimated at £70,170,000, its expenditure at \$66,130,000, surplus over four millions. He proposed to take twopence off the Income-Tax, reducing it from 6d, to 4d., sixpence off the Tea-Duty. and to make the Fire-Insurance Dnty a uniform eighteenpence, altogether a relief of taxation to the amount of £5.420,000, made up thus: Tea-Duty £2,300,000, Income-Tax £2,600,000, Fire-Insurance Duty (\$20,000. The Budget was well received, and was thought to strengthen the chances of the Liberal Party in the coming General Election.

MAY 3. OR. BAINES had introduced his Bill for reducing the franchise la boroughs from £10 to £6. On the motion for second reading on this date there was a keen debate, in which Mr. Robert Lowe made a slashing speech against the Bill, warning the Liberals against an alliance with Democracy. He spoke disparagingly of the working classes, saving that any man could have the suf-

frage if he chose to give up 120 quarts of beer in the year, that the man who would not make that sacrifice did not deserve the trust, and that it ought not to be degraded (Punch's " Essence of Parliament"). Mr. Disraeli was in favour of a large extension of the suffrage, not downwards, but "in a lateral direction." "Lateral Reform" (said Mr. Punch) " is a fortunate phrase," The



THE WORKING-MAN, FROM THE ROYAL WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION,

450.	THE	WORKING-MAN			John Bright,	1	1001.	Titt	WORKING MAN		Edward Herman
431.	THE	WORKING-MAN		٠	W. E. Feester.	1	1000.	THE	WORKING-MAN		R. Love.

previous questlon was ultimately carried by 288 to 214, majority 74 for dropping Mr. Baines' Bill. The debate led to much angry discussion in party papers and elsewhere concerning the character and fitness for electoral power of the working classes. "The Working Man" (said Mr. Punch) "cannot complain that he is not talked about." The various views of him taken by such divergent authorities as Mr. John Bright, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Edward Horsman, and Mr. Robert Lowe, furnished Punch with the subject for a significant Cartoon, showing the incompleteness and the exaggeration of partisan ideals.

(See Cartoon, " The Working-man, from the Repal

Westminster Exhibition.")

MAY 10.

OR. JEFFERSON DAVIS, late President of the Southern Confederation, was this day captured at Irwinsville, Georgia, by a company of Federal cavalry. He was imprisoned,

MAY 14.

OR. VILLIERS (for the Government) had introduced (on the 27th March) what was known as "The Union Chargeability Bill." "Its chief object," said Mr. Punch's "Essence," " was to prevent landowners, farmers, and others who dislike the poor, or, at least, dislike supporting the poor, from turning them out of parishes.

. . . . Of course the country gentlemen (many of them against their own sense of justice) opposed the measure, but the Second Reading

was carried by 203 to 131." On May 14 "the Excluders of the Poor rallied for a new fight. . . . The Obstructive Exclusives were defeated by the enormous majority of 266 to 93."

Ultimately, despite much opposition, the Bill passed both Houses, and received the Royal Assent.



SIR GILIS OPERREACH, " Now, then, my min! Your morks done, m be off out of this Parish." ACRICULTURAL LABOURER, "Ah! See Gites! If he better nor four mile to (Town." SIR Getax Overnescu, "Can't help that! No 'Union chargeability' for me,"

UNION CHARGEABILITY. SONG OF THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Tunn-Sir Recer de Ceneries. THIS new Bill's a hore.

Rating land's gentility, To make as maintain our own poor In spite of our hostitity.

The burden we used to evade With comfortable facility;

But the money will have to be paid, Through Union Chargeability.

Well we worked the clown, In his days of juvenility, When his hair was black or brown,

We taxed his strength and agility. To his parish we sent him away, In indigence and senility, For his keep not forced to pay

By Union Chargeability. We used the labouring man While he had any utility,

Any other plan Accounting puccibity, Do and don't be done t Scrople is imbecility t But a due very hard to shur Will be Union Chargeability.

Which way now to turn Will pure our versatility, Though we'd gladly learn, With studious decility.

But we shall be forced to bear. In meekness and humility. Our just and proper share Of Union Charpeability.

Unless we can reduce This measure to fatility, Regardless of abuse. And satire, and scurrility Unmindful of contempt

Expressed with incivility a And contrive to remain exempt From Union Chargesbility.

(See Carteon, " Out of the Parish.")

MAY 20.

I'v view of the impending appeal to the country, Mr Disraeli issued an address to the electors of Buckinghamshire. He laid emphasis on the necessity for maintaining the National Church, saying that without its consectation our scheme of government would degenerate into a mere system of police. He saw nothing in such a result "but the corruption of nations and the fall of empires." He also reiterated his view concerning what he had previously (see May 3) called "Lateral Reform."

(See Cartain, "Dissy's K"reel Card for the "Derby" (")")

MAY 22.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON proclaimed the opening of the Southern ports. On the 29th he declared an amnesty, with certain exceptions. The new President was indeed in favour of leniency towards the vanquished South to an extent which excited suspicion and distrust in some quarters. On the a6th Kirby Smitn, the last of the Confederate Generals in arms, surrendered, thus finally closing the great war.

MAY 31.

HE celebrated French horse "Gladiateur." belonging to Count Lagrange, on this day won the "Derby" of 1865.

JUNE 3.

The Princess of Wales, at eighteen minutes past one this morning, was safely delivered of a son, Prince George.

JUNE 8.

R. GLADSTONE, whose increasingly Liberal tendencies had for some time created larm amongst his Tory and clerical constituents at Oxford, had been questioned by Dr. Hannah (Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond) as to



DIZZY'S K'RECT CARD FOR THE " DERBY"(F)

" K'reet Cont, my noble Sportimen !"-" K'recht Cont!"-" Charch in Danger!"-" Lateral Reform!"- " K'rech Card!"

the meaning of his recent speech on the Estabished Church in Tedand. He replied "that the vene the abstruquestion being remote, and apparently out of all subject." He adbearing on the practical politics of the day, bebearing on the practical politics of the day, bebearing on the practical politics of the day, bethought it would be for him worse than superlooped that IP. II. as a scheme with respect to it," "As far as I further into a, a know" (he said) "my speech signifies pretry: common measure."

clearly the broad distinction which I make between the abstract and practical views of the subject." He added, "I scarcely expert even to be called upon to share in such a measure," and hoped that Dr. Hannah would "ace and approve my reason for not wishing to carry my seem mind further into a question lying at a distance I



JUNE 27.

HT this time the Cattle Plague, or Rinderpest, as it was called, began to spread in the dairies of Lambeth and Islington, a cowkeeper at the former place losing 106 animals. The pest spread fast in spite of the most stringent measures for prevention. "By the middle of October" (says the Political Summary to Vol. XLIX.) "over 14,000 head of cattle had been cither killed or had died from the disease: in November the number increased to over 21,000. and during the last few weeks of the year the Commissioners reported that more than \$0,000 head of cattle had perished."

JUNE 28.

Rws arrived in this country that Mr. Samuel Baker, completing the work of Speke and Grant, had discovered the second and main source of the Nile in the Lake Albert Nyanza, north latitude 2°17', the other source being the Victoria Nyanza discovered by Speke.



WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

" CONSERVATIVE REACTION" ON ITS TRIAL-See Tory Papers.

JULY 6.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued by Commission until the 12th instant, when it was dissolved by Royal Proclamation. The Elections to the new one were issued immediately. Lord Palmerston claimed a renewal of confidence. Mr. Bright, denying his right to it, because his Administration had broken its solemn pledges, arged once more the cause of Parliamentary Reform. Mr. Mill advocated the suffrage "for all grown persons, both men and women, who can read, write and perform a sum in the rule

of three, and who have not, within some small number of years, received parish relief." He would, however, give the vote in such a manner that no class, even the most numerous, could swamp all the others taken together, and he advocated the representation of minorities. He was "prepared to support a measure which would give the labouring classes a clear half of the national representation."

The elections began on the 11th July. The City returned Goschen, Crawford, Lawrence and Rothschild, all Liberals, and Mr. Mill headed the poll at Westminster. Altogether the Liberals lost 33 seats and gained 57, the Liberals returned numbering 367, and the Conservatives 200. Nominal Liberal majority in the new Parliament, 77.

(See Carteon, " Waiting for the Verdict.")

JULY 12.

(Da. BRIGHT, at the Birmingham nomination. sharply criticised Mr. Disraeli with special reference to his fancy for "lateral reform," which he declared would fail, as the "fancy franchises" had failed. "We," he said, "who advocate honest, open, clearly understood and definite measures-we shall succeed."

JULY 18.

OR. GLADSTONE WAS defeated at the Oxford University election by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the return being: Heathcote 3,236, Hardy 1,904, Gladstone 1,724, Hardy thus beating Gladstone by a

majority of 180. "Oxford's loss is England's gain," said Mr. Punch. "We condole with the University. We congratulate the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the country. He can now throw away the pole, and with unfaltering steps proceed on the path staked out for him. There was a nonconformity between Mr. Gladstone and the old 'Masters,' which no growth of intelligence in the minds of the country clergy and county squires, no softening of the bigotry of the cloister and the common room could ever have abolished. He had outgrown the suit of Oxford Mixture, which will exactly fit Mr. Gathorne Hardy.

Mr. Gladstone had certalnly outgrown Toryism of the Oxford type. He said himself, addressing a large meeting in the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, on the 18th: "At last, my friends, I am come among youand I am come, to use an expression which has become very famous, and is not likely to be forgotten, I am come among you 'unmuzzled." Expressing a very natural regret at being dismissed after eighteen years' service from the representation of the University, "which he had loved with a deep and passionate love," and saying, "I have no complaint to make of

the party which has refused me the resumption of that place," he continued, " I am aware of no cause for the votes which have given a majority against me in the University of Oxford, except the fact that the strongest conviction that the human mind can receive, that an overnowering sense of the public interests, that the practical teachings of experience, to which from career this incident is worth noting at some



PEGASUS UNHARNESSED.

my youth Oxford herself taught me to lay open my mind-all these have shewn me the folly, and, I will say, the madness of refusing to join in the generous sympathies of my countrymen, by adopting what I must call an obstructive

As a landmark in Mr. Gladstone's political

length. He was returned for South Lancashire on the 20th July, third on the poll, with 8,786 votes as against 8,806 for Turner, and 0.171 for Egerton, the two Conservatives elected. From that time forward his mind developed rapidly in the direction of Liberalism.

(See Carteen, " Pegasus Unharnesma.")

JULY 23.

HR "Great Eastern" started to lay the new Atlantie Cable, accompanied by the "Sphinx" and the "Terrible." The first one, as already recorded, had been successfully laid In August, 1858. The insulation of the wire.

however, soon became imperfect, and intelligence could no longer be transmitted. In 1860 a new Company was formed, and in the present year the "Great Eastern" Steamship was engaged to lay down 2,300 miles of wire. On the 22rd July she connected the wire with the shore of Valentia, and sailed for America. For

some days all seemed to go well, but uitimately the insulation proved defective again, and the apparatus for raising the wire being inadequate, the "Great Eastern" had to return to England, arriving in the Medway on the 19th August.

(See Cartoon, " A Word to the Mermaide,")



A WORD TO THE MERMAIDS.

NEPTUNE, "Above-to-on, there! Get off of that 'ere Cable, eas't yer-that's the way fother one was wrecked!!!"

AUG. 14. B' the Convention of Gastein the Danish Duchies were partitioned between Austria and Prussia. Kiel was made a harbour for the German Fleet. Earl Russell wrote that in this Convention all rights, sovereign or popular, had been tradden under fact, and the authority of force alone consulted and recognized.

Aug. 15.

very courteously and hospitably entertained. A little later, on the 28th, the French Fleet paid a return visit to Portsmouth, where their hospitality was beartily reciprocated.

SEPT. 15.

Hr this time what was known as the Fenian Conspiracy, a secret insurrectionary organization of a violently disloyal character, fed with men and money from the Irish party in America, began to give much trouble. Mr. Justice MRE English Fleet paid a visit to Cherbourg, where the French Fleet was lying, and was

of the people, but especially the artizans in towns, and the cultivators of the soil; its ramifications existed oot only in this country, but in the States of America; supplies of money and of arms for the purposes of a general insurrection were being collected, not only here, but on the other side of the Atlantie; and, finally, the object of this Confederation was the overthrow of the Oueen's anthority, the separation of this country (Ireland) from Great Britain, the destruction of our present Constitution, the establishment of some democratic or military despotism, and the general division of property as the result of

a successful civil war."
(Annual Rgister, 1865,)
On thia day the Irish
People, a Fenian organ in
the press, was esized by the
Dublin police, all the men
on the establishment being
arrested. Next day a reward of £100 was offered
for the apprehension of one
James Stephens, a notorious
Fenian leader.

SEPT. 16.

Rea Von Bismance, whose domination in the councils of Prussia was becoming more and more manifest, was this day created a Count.

SEPT. 23.

Sirect the death of the Prince Consort the Queen half life d alle of almost absolute retirement. Mr. Psurch at this time published a Cartoon, based oppoo a familiar incident in Shakespear's "Winters" Tale," which, as he explained in a note, "was expeasive of the Joyal aspiration that Her Majesty would again return to the exercise of her public duties."

(See Carteon, " Queen Hermione.") OCT, 7,

Ox this day occurred a serious outbreak of the negroes in Jamaica, beginning at Morant Bay, in the district of St. Thomaain-the-East, about 20 miles east from Kingstoo. "For some time previously "(sava the "Annual Register") "there had been a good deal of discontent amongst the black population, which bad been fostered by the harangues of agitators and the addresses of Baptist ministers, who attributed

the distress from which the island suffered to the misgovernment of its rulers."

A band of some 150 men, armed with sticks, assembled in the square io front of the Courthouse, with the avowed intention of rescuing a man who was to be tried for some offence, in the case of bis being found guilty. A man baving heen ordered into custody for making a noise in



QUEEN HERMIONE.

PARLINA (BRITANNIA) Unveils the Status. "'Tis time! Describ; he Stone no more!"-Winter's Tale, Act V., Scene 3.

the Court-house, the mob made a rush and rescued bim from the hands of the police, some of whom were beateo and ill-treated.

Warrants were issued for the apprehension of twenty-eight of the rioters. When however an attempt was made to arrest one Paul Bogle, a body of armed meo rescued him, and made prisoners of some of the police. On the 11th the

rioters made an attack on the vestry at Morant Bay, murdering the Custos and maoy other white

meo, and setting fire to the Court-house.

The Governor, General Eyre, fearing the spread of the insurrection, proclaimed martial law, and summarily punished the ringleaders hy hanging or shooting. A coloured member of the House of Assembly, named George William

Gordon, a popular leader among the black people, who was regarded as the chief instigator of the revolt, was arrested, tried by

court-martial and hanged. This and other severe measures adopted by Governor Evre, excited great indignation in some quarters. both in the island and at home, and public opinion was sharply and angrily divided on the question. A meeting was held in Exeter Hall to denounce Governor Eyre for undue haste and excessive severity in suppressing the revolt, the Abolition party and certain religious sects being especially loud in their protests. Mr. Punch, on the other hand, held that the Governor had been justified by the exigencies of the occasign, and had probably saved the white population of Jamaica, men and women, from butchery and something worse.

(See Carteen, " The Jamaica Question.")

Eventually Governor Eyre was suspended pending inquiry, and Sir Henry Storks appointed temporarily in his place.

OCT. 18.

L ORO PALMERSTON died The venerable and popular Premier, always, from his unfailing courage, his unconquerable cheeriness and his patriotic spirit, an especial favourite with Mr. Punch as with the British people, was within two days of completing his eighty-first year. He expired at Brockett Hall, after an illness of a few days' duration, from which at one time his recovery was

confidently expected. Henry John Temple, third, and last, Viscount Palmerston, had sat in the House nearly 60 years, namely since 1806, when he was first returned for Horsham. He was interred in Westminster Abbey on the 27th amidst general signs of honour and of public regret.

Punch contained a hearty tribute to the And Grief hush her wall at the bidding of Pride.



THE JAMAICA OUESTION. WHITE PLANTER. "Am not I a Mon and Brother, too, Mr. Sprains?"

PALMERSTON

BORN : OCTOBER 20, 1784. DIEG : OCTOBER 18, 1865. Hz is down, and for ever! The good fight is ended. In deep-dinted harness our Champion has died; But tears should be few in a sunset so splendid.

as "our evergreen Premier" :-

memory of him who was affectionately known He falls, but unvanquished. He falls in his glory, A noble old King on the last of his fields And with death-song we come, like the Northmen of

And haughtily bear him away on our shields.

Nor yet are we mourners. Let proud words be spoken

By those who stand, pale, on the marge of his grave, As we lay in the rest never more to be broken The noble, the gentle, the wise, and the brave



His courage undaunted, his purpose unaltered.

His long patient labour, his exquisite skill, The tones of command from a toneue that ne'er faltered

When bidding the Nations to list to our will: Let these be remembered : but

higher and better The tribute that tells how he dwelt with his trest. In curbing the tyrant, in breaking the fetter.

Lay the pleasure of him we commit to the dust, But his heart was his England's,

his idol her honour. Her friend was his friend, and his foe was her foe. Were her mandate despised, or a scowl cast upon her, How stern his rebake, or how

vengeful his blow ! Her armies were and, and her banners were tattered, And lethargy wrought on her strength like a spell,

He came to the front, the enchantment was scattered-The rest let a reconciled enemy tell

As true to our welfare, he did his own mission When Progress approached him with Windom for guide; He cleared her a path, and with equal derision Bade quack and fanatic alike

stand aside. The choice of his country, low faction despising, He marched as a leader all

true men could claim : They came to their fellows, and held it sufficing To give, as a creed, the great

Minister's name So, Heir to traditions of Him, long departed,

"Who called the New World up to balance the Old," We lay thee in earth, -callantnatured, true-hearted 1 Break, herald, thy wand, for his honours are told.

No, let Pride say her story and cease, for Affection Stands pear with a wealth of wild tears in her eyes, And claims to be heard with more soft recollection. Of one who was ever as kindly

no wise.

We trusted his wisdom, but love drew us nearer Than homage we owed to his statesmanly art. For never was statesman to Englishmen dearer Than he who had faith in the great English heart.

The frank merry laugh, and the honest eye filling With mirth, and the jests that so rapidly fell, Told out the State-secret that made us right willing To follow his leading-he leved at all well.



THE DEMON BUTCHER, OR THE REAL RINDERPEST.

Our brave English Chief!--lay him down for the sleeping That nought may disturb till the trampet of doom : Honour claims the proud vigit-but Love will come weeping, And hang many garlands on f'almonton's tomb !

Oct. 31.

ик Commission appointed to inquire into the Rinderpest, which was still making extensive ravages, issued its report, recommending the prohibition of transport and other stringent measures to arrest the contagion. It was thought that the meat-salesmen made the prevalence of the cattle disease a pretext for needlessly raising the price of butchers' meat.

(See Cartoon, " The Demon Butcher, or the Real

Rinderpest.")

Nov. 6.

Tr wa announced to-day in the Gazette that Earl Russell succeeded to the office of First Lord of the Treasury, in place of Lord Palmerston, whilst the Earl of Clarendon became Foreign Secretary.

Nov. 11.

HE Fenian head-centre, James Stephens, was this day taken, and confined in Richmond Bridewell, Dublin.

Nov. 24.

James Stephens escaped from Richmond Prison, Dublin, aided by one of the warders. A reward of ∠1,000 was offered for his recapture.

Nov. 30.

III he Fenian trials commenced at Dublin before a Special Commission. A verdict of guilty was returned, Luby and O'Leary were sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, and a little later, O'Donovan Rossa was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

DEC. 4.

Aat. Ressex, writing to Mr. Adams the American Minister, some time previous to this had said, "Her Majesty's Government are ready to consent to the appointment of a Commission to which shall be referred all claims arising ont of the late Civil War which the two Powers shall agree to refer to the Commissioners." On this day, in his Annual Message

to Congress, President Jónsson, referring to the claims made by America npon England in consequence of the damage done to American commerce by the Confederate cruiters (the "Alabama" and others) said that be had approved the proposal to submit the question to arbitration, which arbitrament, however, had been declined by Great Britain; whilst on the



THE DISPUTED ACCOUNT.

BRITANNIA. "Chain for damages against ME? Nonsense, Collinates don't be mean over money watters,"

other hand, the proposition of a joint Commission, which Great Britain desired to substitute for arbitration, had been found unsatisfactory, and therefore declined by the American Government.

(See Cartoon, " The Distreted Account.")

DEC. 10.

Oⁿ this day died at Lacken, Brussels, Leopold King of the Belgians, in his 75th year. Mr. Punch said of him:---

He used his sway for justice and for truth Till nations sought his voice as well as kings; The verticit that he spoke all knew as nooth, Nor fear nor favour poisoning its springs, + 1866 +

120

6 HE year of the revival of the longsuppressed question of Parliamentary Reform. Lord Palmerston was no longer alive to chaff and checkmate the more zealous advocates of a fresh reduction of the franchise, and, like the Chancellor in the Poet Laureate's " Day-Dream," "smiling, put the question by." Earl Russell, the old champion of Reform, was in power, and his chief lieutenant, Mr. Gladstone, had committed himself, as Lord Palmerston thought prematurely (see Cartoon, "The Start," p. 96) to the principle of an extended suffrage. Another Reform campaign, long, exciting, full of surprises, and with a wholly unexpected ending, was about to open. On the 3rd January Mr. John Bright, speaking at Rochdale, advised Earl Russell not to listen to the "prophesying Brahmins of the great Whig Houses, which woold be fatal to him and his Government. We are endeavouring " (he continued), "by constitutional means to compass a great constitutional end; to make Parliament not only the organ of the will, but the honest and faithful guardian of the interests, of all classes in the country." This was felt to be the keypote of the coming struggle; though Mr. Bright's "friendly lead" was in some quarters resented as officious.

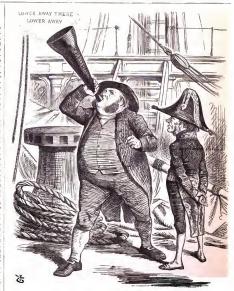
See Cartoon, " The Officious Passenger.")

JAN. 11.

TATE arck of the steam-ship "London." She went down with 220 of her passengers in the Bay of Biscay. The wreck was made memorable by the cool heroism of her commander, Captain Martin, and of a Wesleyan minister. Rev. Daniel Draper, whilst G. V. Brooke, the tragedian, who lent courageous of the wreck.

and unwearying aid to the captain and crew, Dr. Woolley, Principal of Sydney College, and Mr. Palmer, editor of the "Law Times," went down with the vessel. The only survivors were the crew of the pinnace, to in oumber, who were picked up by the Italian barque "Adrianople," and who told the touching story

TTH reference to the talk about "Extradition Treaties," Mr. Punch, in his Number for this date, reminded the Emperor of the French that he also had been a refugee in this country, when Prince Napoleon, and might perhaps have been subject to "extradition" had



THE OFFICIOUS PASSENGER, LOND JOHN. " Excuse me, Freend BRUSET, but do you command this Shep, or do IT"

JAN 13.

his own present views then prevailed in this country. (See Cartoon, "Look on this

FEB. 6.

HE new Parliament was this day opened by the Queen in person for the first time since the death of the Prince Consort. The Speaker, Mr. Evelyn Denison, had been re-elected on the regime.

The Speech (says Mr. Punch's "Essence") was of enormous length, which the summary of it certainly will not be. These were the points:—

- Our Helena here has accepted Prince Christian of Schleswig-Hotstein there,
 Regret at the demine of King Leopold.
- All right with foreign powers.
 Meeting of French and English fleets promoted amity.
- ish fleets promoted amity.
 5. Happy that the American
- 6. Very happy that American Slavery is over.
- 7. We have nearly annihilated the West African slave
- trade.

 8. You shall see the Alabama
- correspondence.

 9. Portugal bas made it up
- between us and Brazil.

 10. France and we are trying
 to make it up between
- Spain and Chili.

 11. Excellent treety with the Mikado, and revision of
- tariff.
- Austria.

 13. Quashi-bungo, the Commission, and the new
- Jamaican Government.

 14. Nearly all our soldiers are to come back from New Zenland.
- land.

 15. Union of the British North
 American provinces.
- 16. The Rinderpest. A law to be made.
- te made. 17. Estimates, Economy, Effici-
- ency. 18. The condition of trade is satisfactory.
- The Fenisns have caught it.
 A law about Capital Punish-
- ment. 21. A new Bankruptcy law.
- 22. Improvement of the Public Audit.
- 24. A uniform Parliamentary Oath for all religionists.
 25. Parliamentary Reform. Lord Runsell is making in
- quiries, and when they are made, and he knows his own intentions, the attention of Parliament shall be called to the result, with a view in such improvments as may tend to strengthen our free institutions, and conduce to the public welfvre. 56. The accustomed prayer.



"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, AND ---

BRITANNIA. "That, Sirs, is the Perirait of a Gentleman whom I should have had to give up to the French Government, had I always translated Extradition as your Majory's lawyers new wish."

The O'Donoghee wished to have a paragraph inserted in the Address, to the effect that Members should examine into and remove the disaffection in Ireland, where Fenianism was now giving great trouble. Said Mr. Panch. * Mn. Irish debate in the Commons elicited a vote, by 25 against 346, that Fenianism was the result of grivenaces which Government ought to referess.

A few English Members were in the minority, and among them Mr. Stuart Mill, who gave his support to a proposition which Mr. Glactsone, admitting the necessity of progressive legislation for Ireland, eloquently condemned. When such men differ, who shall blame boobles for bewilderment?

On the 14th Feb. the Lord-Lientenant told the

Government that, in his opinion, the time for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Ireland had arrived, as the conspirators (Irishmen Imbaed with American notions and nossessed of considerable military experience) were "actnally organising an outbreak to destroy the Queen's authority."

(See Cartoon, " The Fenian-Pest,")

On the 17th accordingly a Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland passed both Houses. Mr. Bright, who said he had never spoken in the House with a deeper sense of shame and humilistico, entreated it not to let the year during which this suspension of the ordinary law was to operate to pass over "till it had done something to rid us of this blot, for blot it is, upon the reign of the Queen and the administration of ber statesmen, upon the civilisation and justice of the people of this country."

FEB. 22. " COUNT VON BISMARCE" (says a newspaper paragraph quoted in Punch) " has just communicated to the Chamber of Deputies a Royal decree, ordering both Houses of the Diet to be closed to-morrow, and to remain adjourned until the end of the present session."

This was in consequence of a motion approved by the Government having been rejected by a large majority in the Prussian Chamber, Mr. Punch's poet sang :-

For years, to try a weighty cause, Opinion's Court has sat " Bismarck versus Bockum Dollfs.

Or "Helmet against Hat." Opinion braved, and Law laid low. Not fearing revolution, Now Bismarck with a swashing blow Bonnets the Constitution !

Tondon's Nightmare, Bumbledom" (says Mr. Punch's " Essence ")," that is to say,



THE FENIAN-PEST.

HIRPANIA. " () my dear Sister, what ARE we to do with these treablesome people?"

the conflicting jurisdictions of folks who ought to have no jurisdiction at all, and who job, blunder, squabble, and utterly misgovern the metropolis of the world, was well lectured upon by Lord Robert Montagu. Sir George Grey, who is afraid of everything, is not the man to sweep the whole system of vestries, and boards, and companies into infinite space, and erect a power,

based on civil representation, and capable of governing; but it is satisfactory to know that the Home Minister is valiant enough to admit that 'the subject is one of great importance,' As he is said to meditate early retirement, we may hope that his successor will go even a sten further."

It will be seen that Mr. Punch was a Munici-

pal Reformer before the days of Mr. Firth. But the step further has not yet been taken.

1866.7

(See Cartoon, "London's Nightmare,")

MARCH 12.

Tr a quarter to five o'clock (says Mr. Punch's "Essence of Parliament") Mr. Gladstone Chancellor of the Exchenger, rose to introduce The

Resonn Bill.

And what Earl Russell's
Government offer in the
way of amendment of the
Representation (of England
and Wales only) is this:—

The County Franchise to be reduced from £50 to £14. The Borough Franchise to be

reduced from \$\(\cup \text{to to } \nable 7\).

A Fancy Franchise, giving a vote to any person who has had \$\(\cup \text{50}\) in the Savings' Bank for

A vote to a Corapound Householder whose holding is worth £10 a-year.

A vote to Lodgers who pay £ to a-year.

Abolision of the law that rates

must be paid before voting.

Disfranchisement of the men
in the Dockyards.

And these changes, and some manufact ones, which which Mr. Planc's need not trouble the Households, are expected to result in the adding 400,000 persons, chiefly of the Working Class, to the present number of electors, which Mr. Gladstone estimates at 900,000.

Theroughly to understand

what would be the operation of the peoposals, Materfamilian (who is more interested in the matter than she thinks, for does not Parliament impose the Taxes?) should know that the figures, which have been carefully collected by the Government, show that at present the Working Class, which has been mising itself, and which continues to raise itself, by honourable industry and frugality to the franchise, has already rather more than a Quarter of the representation, the rest being divided among tradesmen, merchants,

awaye volctomere, physician, basker, landowners, femiohalders, and whit are termed the Educated Case emit-ballers and whit are termed the Educated Case generally. The real question before the nation now his whether it is desirable to accelerate the process which admits the Working Man, and to leaver the franchise to him, instead of rencoraging that to rise to it. The pussing the proposed Bill would raise the number of Working Men with veste to about 13,0,000.

Working Men with votes to about 330,000.

Mr. Gladatone is a great orator, and when on a subject that subs him there is no man whose elequence is more



orant or impressive. To engight his speech, which compile enerly two hors and a half, was anything but an oration. It was not that the elaborate details into which had to order very convention of promising for effect. In his Budget speeches, he deals with much smaller things, see all lights them up with fishers of wit, or with fortunar allassions. Mr. Panch as very close to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the prover it by anying that Mr. G. S. friend had not been considered to the control of the state when the province it by anying that Mr. G. S. in first hong on the table was at the word "min-special "orange," move?, marked his brother attainants with reported first.

attention, and came away with the conviction that Mr. G. had not put his heart into his work. Then he plunged into the details with admirable

Then he plunged Into the details with admirable heididty, though winboat any nitimation. So, on went the speech, never fat, but never rising, or sparking, and necer advoced even by a protation, until Mr. did-stone had recapitulated. Then he re-assumed the ornatical tone, and wowned up with an allusion to the House not to recard the addition of the Working Classes to the con-

stituency as that moustrum infe-

"Scandia fatalia machiny muren

but to welcome those classes as recruits, and thus to beget in them a new attachment to the Constitution, the Throne, and the Laws.

The new Reform Bill, in which it was suspected that Mr. Gladstone binned; fi, acting moder the premiership of "Rest and be thankful" Russell, had hardly bad "a free hand; although it alarmed the timorous foes of Democracy, hardly enlisted the ardent support of its enthusiastic friends.

MARCH 13.

OR. ROSERT LOWE, from the Liberal Benches. made a vehement attack on the Government Reform Bill. He objected to placing more power in the hands of the lower orders. " If" (he said) "you want venality, ignorance, drunkenness, and the means of intimidation-if you want impulsive, unreflecting and violent people, where will you go to look for themto the top or the bottom?" These words, as seeming to imply sweeping disparagement of the proletariat. gave great offence to the working classes and their champions. Mr. Bright retorted vigorously upon Mr. Lowe, Mr. Horsman, and other Liberal opponents of the Bill, whom, in words which have passed into the political vocabulary, he charged with having "retired into a polltical Cave of Adullam, to which they invited everyone who was in distress, and everyone who was discontented. Mr. Horsman had

succeeded in hooking the

righthonourable gentleman the Member for Calne, (Mr. Lowe); a party formed of two men so amiable, so genial, as both of these right honourable gentlemen should be a party perfectly harmonism and distinguished by a mutual and unbroken trust. But: (he added) where is one great difficulty in the way. It is very much like the case of the Scotch terrier "(munoratizate in Panch



PUDDING BEFORE MEAT.

BARL GROWNENCE. "Why, John! Beef before Pudding!"
Dizzr. "Ha! ha! What on abourd idea!"

some years before) "that was so covered with hair, that you could not tell which was the bead and which was the tail."

It was long before Mr. Lowe and his fellow Adullamites heard the last of the Cave and the Terrier.

The Liberal opposition to the Bill was not, however, to be conciliated. It assumed the form of objection to the separation of "Franchise" and "Redistribution." Earl Grovenor, on the 20th March, moved that the House should not discuss the Bill for the reduction of the franchise, until it had before it the whole scheme of the Government, including their plan for redistribution of seats.

(See Cartoon, " Judding before Most."

MARCH 27.

PRUSSIA and Italy entered into an alliance offensive and defensive, Italy engaging to assist Prussia against Austria, and Prussia on her side undertaking to aid Italy in obtaining possession of Venetia.

APRIL 5.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON announced his intention to withdraw the French troops from Mexico.

APRIL 7.

III HE Fenians In America" (says a Note prefixed to Vol. L. and explanatory of the Cartoon issued April 7th) "had threatened to invade Canada, and an armed party of them crossed over into that country. The Govern-



THE YANKEE FIREMAN.

CANADA. "They say there's fire at Head-Centre House. If it opereds to MY Premises --FIREMAN JOHNSON, "Guess if's only rough, Miss. West till it busts out,"

ment of the United States (later) zealously cooperated in extinguishing the whole project." (See Carnen, " The Vanhee Fireman.")

APRIL 9.

MR Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Jamaica insurrection issued their report, which was to the general effect that the insurrection was serious and premeditated, that its speedy termination was largely due to the skill, promptitude and vigour of Governor Eyre during its earlier stages, but that the punish-

ments inflicted were excessive, the punishment of death unnecessarily frequent, the floggings reckless, and at Bath positively barbarous, and the burning of 1,000 houses wanton and cruel.

APRIL 12.

OR. GLADSTONE" (says Punch's "Essence of Parliament") "moved the Second Reading of the Representation of the People Bili, inaccurately described as the Reform Bill, whereof it is part only." . . . "He then adverted to Redistribution, and again refused to proceed

with any other part of the subject until after the Second Reading." (The Government had annonneed their intention to oppose Earl Grosvenor's amendment and treat it as a vote of Want of Confidence). "Mr. Giadstone concluded thus: -

Enough and more than enough there has been already of bare, idle, mocking words. Deeds are what is wanted. I beseech you to be wise, and, above all, to be wise in time, "Earl Grosvenor then moved his amendment, which is to the effect that we will not discuss the F. B." (Franchise Bill) "until we have the whole scheme of Reform before ns."

APRIL 26.

SEVENTH night of the Franchise debate" (Punch's " Essence of Parliament"). "Its great feature was a speech against the Bill by Mr. Lowe, Mr. Gladstone, our frequent contributor, shall contribute the 'Essence' for us:

When I think of the force of the weapons used, the keenness of their edge, and the skill and rapidity with which these weapons were wielded, I am lost in admiration, though I myself was the object of a fair proportion of the cuts and thrusts

"Mr. Lowe moreover drew a dread picture of the Democracy to which he said we were hastening, and adjured the Commons not to sacrifice our institutions. The speech was so effective that for a time no Member liked to follow."

APRIL 27.

GIGHTH and last night of the debate on the Second Reading of the Franchise Bill. Mr. Disraeli spoke for two hours and a half against the Bill. He vigorously assailed Mr. Gladstone: his "sudden declaration one fine morning about man's inherent right to be on the register," his inconsistencies, bis "pilgrimages of passion," and bis introduction of American principles into English legislation. Then Mr. Gladstone

wound up the memorable debate in an eloquent speech of over two hours' duration. He defended himself against Mr. Disraeli's charge of wishing to coerce the House of Commons, giving an account, charged with intense feeling, of his relations with the Liberal party, among whom,

he said, "I came as an outcast from those with whom I associated, driven from them by the slow and resistless force of conviction." " It wound up" (says Mr. Punch) " with this

happily conceived and gallantly delivered defiance: "You may bury the Bill that we have introduced, but for its epitaph we will write upon its gravestone this line, with certain confidence in its fulfilment-



REST, AND BE VERY THANKFUL

BRITANNIA. "You've been to good a boy, Jonesey, that I hope you won't get late such another muddle!"

You cannot fight against the future. Time is on our side. The great social forces which move on in their might and majesty, and which the tumult of our debates does not for a moment impede or disturb -those great social forces are against you! they are marshalled on our side, and the banner which we now carry, though perhaps at some moment it may droop over our sinking heads, yet it soon again will float in the eye of Heaven, and it will be borne by the firm hands of the united people of the three kingdome, perhaps not to an easy, but to a certain and to a not

distant victory." Then came, soon after the great Clock Tower had sounded Three, the tatal summons to the lobbies. When we returned, the account was thus given forth : For the Second Reading . 118

Arains 313 Government Majority

Mr. Gladstone (to the House). On Monday look for news. The House (sternly). On Monday he it then. (See Cartoon, " Rest, and be YEAY Thankful,"

APRIL 30.

OR GLADSTONE announced in the Commons that the Government did not intend to resign in consequence of their narrow majority (of five) on the second reading of the Franchise Bill; that be should, on the following Monday, introduce the Redistribution Bill, and the Scotch and Irish Reform Bill, and also more, that, on a day to be fixed, the Committee on the Franchise Bill should be taken. He should bring in the Budget in the meantime (Punch's " Essence ").

MAY 3.

" THE Budget. Not an interesting one, for Mr. Gladstone had little more than a million to give away. He remitted the rest of the Timber Duties, equalized the duties on Wines in bottle and in wood, reduced the mileage duties on busses from a penny to a larthing, and also reduced the duty on carriages drawn by horses. Finally, after a piteous description of the condition of ill-treated Pepper, Mr. Gladstone . laid Pepper's Ghost by abolishing the duty on that condiment. Next, be proposed that we should pay off the National Debt, and, by way of a beginning. made an arrangement which, if It lasts, will take 39 millions off 800 millions in nineteen years" (" Essence of Parliament").

He calculated the expenditure for the year at £66,225,000, the revenue at £67,575,000.

MAY 7.

a. GLADSTONE intro-duced the Redistribution Bill. Here be its best features (" Essence of Parliament ").

(See Cartoon, " Business is Business.")

- t. We Disfranchise No Place.
- We take away one Member from the little boroughs
- which at present have two Members. . We group together other little boroughs, in braces,
- 4. Thus we obtain Forty-nine Seats.



BUSINESS IS BUSINESS

Mn Funca. "Business is business, John, If you had brought that before, there would have been no words is ween us."

- 5. Now, we have to give away these seats. For we are not going to alter the number of Members in the House of Commons, but preserve the mystic 658.
- 6. We give Twenty-six Members to the English Counties. 7. We give a third Member to Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Birmingham, and a second to Salford. 8. We split the Tower Hamlets, which get, therefore,
- two new Members. 9. We make Chelsen curw Kensington into a horough, with two.
- 10. We give the University of London one. 11. We give six thus. One each to Burnley, Staley-
- beidge, Hartlepeol, Middlesborough, Dewsbury, and Shrimpton, equally well known so Gravesend. 12. We give the other Seven to Scotland, thus t-One each to the counties of Ayr, Aberdoen, and Lanark; one each to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dendee, and
- one to the Scotch Universities. 13. We do not give Ireland any new Members, but by some grouping we obtain three seats, which we give

to the City of Dublin, the County of Cork, and the Queen's University.

That is the Government scheme. Scotch and Irish Reform Bills were brought in by the Lord Advocate and Mr. Chichester Fortescue. In Scatland we reduce the borough franchise from £10 to £7, as we propose to do in England, and to reduce the occupation franchise in counties from £50 to £14. The first process will add 26,000 Scotchmen to the register, of whom a third are working men. The second will about double the county constituency, reduce Scotland's property franchise from £10 to £5. In Ireland we shall not alter the County constituencies, but shall reduce the borough franchise from £8 to £6.

The Redistribution Bill did not please the Opposi-

tion. Mr. Disraeli (on the 14th) vigorously attacked it as crude and unfair, urged the Government to let the Bill gu by the board, to obtain, at lesiure, trustworthy information, and then to come to Parliament with a complete and well-digested scheme of Reform (**Essence**)

Mr. Gladstone announced that, in compliance with what seemed the general wish, be should fase the Franchise and Redistribution Bills into one Reform Bill. This mixture, this Tinet: Reform: Comp: he proposes to ask Mr. Disraell to swallow, as a constitutional remedy, on the 18th May.

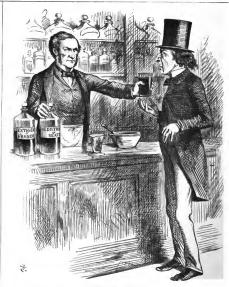
(See Cartoon, 4 Tinct: Reform: Comp;")

MAY 10.

In consequence of the suspension of Messrs.

Overend, Gurney & Co. (Limited), there occurred the great City Paulc, one of the most wide-spread disastrous commercial

was known as "Black Friday." The Bank raised its rate of discount from 8 to 9, and for special advances to per cent. On the 11th at midalght in the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone announced that the Gowernment had decided to authorise the suspension of the Bank Charter Act. This allayed the panic, but the time when the support of the suspension of the Bank Charter Act. This allayed the panic, but the time when the support of the suspension of the Bank Charter Act. This allayed the panic, but the time when the support of the su



TINCT: REFORM: COMP:

MR. GLADETOKK. "There, MR. D.! You'd better take it at once: the more you look at it, the morse wa'll like it."

panics on record. The next day (the 11th)
was known as "Black Friday," The Bank raised
is rate of discount from 8 to q, and for special
Among the great Huuses and Companies that

Antong toe great trunces and companies maxwent" during this panie were the English
Joint Stock for \$80,000; Peto & Betts, for
\$4,000,000; Shrimpton, railway contractor, for
\$200,000; the Imperial Mercantile Credit
Association and the Consolidated Discount

Company. The shares of Agra and Masterman's Bank (ays "Annals of Our Time.") which at the beginning of the year were 33 premium, closed this day (the 11th) at discount. Excited crowds thronged Lombard Street, banking houses were crammed with angry customers, and ruined groups raged round the closed doors of bankrapt establishments

1866.] JUNE 12.

Ox this day Princess Mary of Cambridge was married at Kew to Prince Teck.

JUNE 12.

60-DAY there was a cessation of diplomatic relations between Austria and Prussia, followed immediately by a declaration of war on the part of Prussia, whose armies entered Saxony and Hanover on the 15th instant, On the 16th Austria announced ber determination to render Saxony military assistance against Prussia, and on the 17th the Emperor of Austria issued a war manifesto. General Benedek was appointed the Austrian commander-in-chief, and General Moltke directed the Prussian plan of campaign. (See Cartoon, " Honesty and Policy.")

JUNE 18.

TATERLOO DAY, Mon-(says "Essence of Parliament") "was solemnised by the overthrow of the Reform Bill." Lord Dunkellen, a Liberal, had moved an amendment to the classe settling the Borough Franchise, proposing to substitute rating for rental as the standard of value. Ministers opposed the change, and there followed (says Mr. Punch) "what proved to be the most important debate of the whole series, for it resulted in the defeat of the Government by a majority of eleven (315 against 304), the annihilation of the Bill. the resignation of the Ministry, and the formation by the Earl of Derby of a new

Administration. On the 26th the Queen sent for Lord Derby, and requested him to form a Ministry,

JUNE 20.

TTALY declared war against Austria. On the zznd Prince Frederick Charles, who, with the Crown Prince of Prussia, had received orders to march against the Austrians, issued a general YOL, 11.



HONESTY AND POLICY.

BRITANNIA, " Well! For done my best. If they will smash each other, they must," Nan. (aside). "And some one may pick up the pieces?"

order to the army upon their entering Austrian territory. On the 24th the Italian army, which had crossed the Mincio, were met at Custozza by the Archduke Albert and defeated,

JUNE 27.

DEFEAT of the Austrians under Field-Marshal Ramming at Nachod by the Prussians Falkenstein,

led by the Crown Prince. On the same day, at Trautenau, the Prussian vanguard, under General Grossmann, were repulsed by the Austrians and had to retreat, though the Austrians were not strong enough to pursue. On the 28th the Hanoverian Army of 19,000 men surrendered to the Prussians under General Vogel von

JUNE 29.

Health demonstration in favour of Reform, attended by some 10,000 persons, was held this day in Trafalgar Square.

JULY 3.

X a great battle at Sadowa, near Königgrätz
io Bohemia, the Austrans were disastroosly

defeated. Up to ahout half-past one the Austrians held their own, and wave pressing the Prussians hard, when the Crown Prince of Prussia, coming up with the Pitsa Army, changed the fortunes of the day, and after a most sangulary fight, the Austrians were utterly routed and fled, looing 30,222 men and L142 officers. The Prussians have in hilled and

wounded, 8,794 men and 359 officers. The possession by the Prussian troops of a new breech-loading mustet, called the needle-guo (Zūodraadelgewehr), which enabled them to fire with great rapidity, gave them an immense advantage, and was one caose of the terrible slaughter amidat their foes. The following day the Emperor of Austria acked for an armistice.



THE LION OF ST. MARK.

which Prassia refused. But Austria was vanquished, and accepted readily the offer of the Emperor of the French to bring about a suspension of hostillites, the Emperor of Austria agreeiog to code Venetis, which was handed over to France as a preliminary to its cession to Italy. (See Curton, "The Lion of St. Mark.")

JULY 5.

Princess HELENA was this day married to Prince Christian at Windsor Castle,

JULY 9.

Casa. Draas in the House of Lords made a statement of the circumstances strenfing the formation of the new Ministry, and gave an outline of its proposed policy. "As to Reform," he said, "nothlog would give me greater pleaser than to see a very considerable portion of the chass oow excluded admitted to the finachise; but on the other hand, I am afraid that the portion of the commonthy who are most clamorous of the passing of a Reform most clamorous for the passing of a Reform

Bill, are not that portion who would be satisfied with any measure such as could be approved of by the two great political parties in the country."

Mr. Punch said (" Essence"), "The Earl of Derby, being a poet, has amused his leisure by composing the following Catalogue of Ministera and their offices:

Know each his task t Thou, Stanley, wise and cool, O'er the Affairs called Foreign calmly rule. As thou the proficed Penerge dost decline, Again Finance. Disrelli, be thine.

131

Mellifluous Walpole shall sacneed to Grey, And the Home Office praise his

courteous sway, While Jonathan, at Peel, to War aspires, And arms our soldiers with yet

deadlier fires. To cynic Cranborne anxious India kneels t

To graceful Chelmsford we assign the Scala. Sir John, the British Navy be

thy care. See that black turrets darken all the sir;

And Henry Lennox, thou will not refuse Paget's and Bernal Osborne's

naval shees. The Privy Seal to kindly Malmesbury goes,

Be thou our Postman, Graham of Montrose; Carnaryon, take the Colonies to thee,

Because their name and thine begin with C. And when men cry, " Off with the Council's Head !" My Præses, Beckingham, thy

doom he said Devon will find the Ducky in his way,

Nothing to do and rather less to Thou, Stafford Northcote, whom

great Gladstone made His scribe, address thee to the Board of Trade ;

And thou, great Gladstone's victor (to be save The Dunces chose thee) Hardy, take the Poor.

Let pinks nor tulips nor lobelias die ; John Manneys, mind the Parks

efficiently. Thou, conqueror on the gay French Derby course.

Beaufort, ride forth, our Master of the Horse. Our Thunderholt of Law, flash

out, Sir Hugh, Thy second, Bovill, champion tried and true.

Not Shamrock, but Sham royalty, in scorn Is held, yet help us, friendly

Abercorn. Go, parody a court-thy pains twill pay

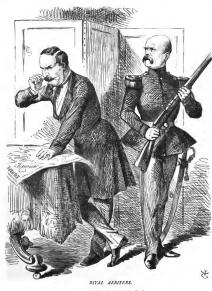
To ent the haddock caught in Dublin Bay. And as light food is good in

these bot days, Let Mayo's Naas hint at Mayonnaise. The minor posts by minor

men be filled, Small boots it whether skilfed or unskilled, While o'er you all my watchful eye is thrown,

Hint that each man had better mind his own. The Future is with Fate. Come Bright, come Jack, At least we'll die with harness on our back ! JULY 20.

GOUNT BISMARK, in a secret despatch to the Prussian Ambassador in Paris, said that



"The other Lass thought the first a Bore,"

armistice with great reluctance, and out of regard for the Emperor Napoleon, "I send you considentially for your personal information and guidance the following words of his Majesty:

I would rather resign than withdraw without acquiring a considerable amount of territory for Prussia." This despatch did not see the

the Emperor of Prussia had agreed to the light until 1869, when it led to much bitter dispute.

Bismarck was now becoming a conspicuous figure in European politics, and this, with the aggrandisement of Prussia, was thought to be little welcome to the "Oracle of the Tuileries," Napoleon III.

(See Cartoon, "Rival Arbiters,")

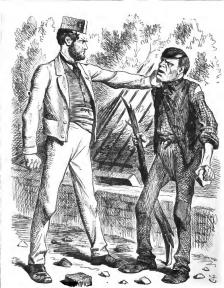
ERA.

JULY 23. III was the day of the great riot in ffyde Park. The Reform League having agranged to bold a great political demonstration there, the new Home Secretary, Mr. Walpole, had officially prohibited it, on the ground that the parks "should not be devoted to any purpose which would interfere with the quiet recreation of the people, and might lead to riot and disorderly demonstrations." The Committee of the Reform League determined not to abandon their purpose, the procession of demonstrators marched to the Park, and mustered in thousands around the chief entrances, which were guarded by police. The leaders, Mr. Edmond Beales and others, demanded admittance, which the police refused, and the leaders, with so many of the demonstrators as would folk w them, returned to Trafalgar Square. Meanwhile, however, the crowds who remained at Hyde Park forced an entrance by breaking down the railings in Park Lane and other places, and a scene of riot and of conflict with the police ensued. Quiet was only gradually restored, and that with the assistance of the Guards.

"The artisan class" (said Mr. Punch at the time) "attended in large numbers, and of course behaved perfectly well; but equally of course the processions were supplemented by a vast mass of roughs who behaved perfectly ill." (See Cartoon, " No Rough-

ieniem.") Some arrests were made,

and several of the ringleaders of the riot were fined or imprisoned. disturbance and no attack on property, there Mr. Walpole, on the part of the Government, was generally thought to have shown some want of vigour and discretion. A deputation from the Reform League, beaded by Mr. Beales, waited upon Mr. Walpole, and an amicable understanding was come to, the Home Secretary agreeing that on condition that there was no ment."



NO ROUGH-IANISM.

should be no display of military or police in the

Park. Mr. Beales on his side proceeded to the

Park and gave notice to his followers that no

further meeting would be held there, "except

only on next Monday afternoon (July 30), at

six o'clock, by arrangement with the Govern-

Working-Max. "Inch here, you Vagabond! Right or Wrong, we won't have You's help!"

JULY 27.

HE laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable between this country and America was successfully completed this evening about 5 o'clock, and congratulatory messages were exchanged between the Queen and the President of the United States, "expressing a hope that it would be an additional bond of union between the two nations."

Aug. 10.

1866.1

PARLIAMENT Was prorogued by Commission. The chief subjects referred to in the Royal Speech were the war between Austria and Prussia, the all but suppressed Fenianism in Ireland, the loyalty of Canada and the good faith of the United States, the mitigation of the Monetary pressure, the diminution of the Cattle Plague, the visitation of the Cholera, and the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph.

AUG. 11.

6 Hz Emperor Napoleon offered to hand over Venetia to Italy, saying, " My purpose has always been to restore it to itself, so that Italy should be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Mistress of her own destinies. Venetia will soon be able to express her will by universal anffrage."

Aug. 23.

Grans of Peace between Austria and Prussia were signed at Prague, Austria consenting to her exclusion from the Germanic Confederation, and agreeing to pay a large sum towards the expenses of the war. Prussia, as the result of her success in what had been called the "Ten Days" War," gained (says Punch's Political Summary) a great increase of territory. so that "she incorporated into her dominions, Hanover, Hesse - Cassel, Nassan, Hesse-Homburg, the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lanenburg (these last however had been previously annexed), that part of Hesse-Darmstadt which

lies to the north of the

Maine, and the little principality of Hohenzollern-the cradle of the Prussian Royal House, situated on the borders of Lake Constance, between Wurtemburg and Switzerland."

In consequence of these large additions to the territory of Prussia, the Emperor of France on the 8th August demanded a rectification of the Austria and France respecting the cession of frontier of France, claiming a territory including . Venetia.



PEACE-AND NO PIECES!

Bestern, E. " Perdon, mon Amir but too really cou't allow you to pick up anything here." N.er. (the Chifmoner). "Prop. don't mention it, M'rien! H's not of the slightest consequence."

Sarrelouis and Landau. This claim Prussia promptly refused, and it was withdrawn by the Emperor, (See Cartoon, " Peace, and no Pieces!")

On the same day a treaty was signed between

Aug. 27.

GREAT Reform Demonstration at Birmingham, attended, it was estimated, by about 250,000 people. A meeting in the evening was addressed by Mr. Bright and Mr. Beales, the former dealing sharply with Mr. Lowe for his attack on the working classes.

133

SEPT. 2. Gne "Great Eastern"

succeeded in raising and splicing the Atlantic Cable of 1865, which had been useless for some time, but was now restored to working order.

SEPT. 27.

Trusk Reform Demonnow the order of the day. There was one on this date at Manchester, attended by from 15,000 to 20,000 persons, and one on the 16th of the following month at Glasgow, where the number present was estimated by the Times at 150,000. At most of these huge assemblies Mr. Bright was the chief speaker, strenuously advocating the cause of Parliamentary Reform, and passionately denouncing Mr. Lowe and others who were opposed to it. At Glasgow Mr. Bright, speaking of the House of Commons as unworthy of the confidence of the people, said :- " If the Clerk of the House were placed at Temple Bar, and had orders to lay his hand upon the shoulder of every welldressed and apparently clean-washed man who passed through the ancient Bar, until he had numbered 658, and if the Crown summoned those 658 to be the Parliament for the United Kingdom, my honest conviction is that you would have a hetter Parliament than now exists"

At Birmingham also there had been a monster Reform Demonstration. numbering, it was estimated, nearly 250,000. Speaking there, Mr. Bright

urged his hearers to press on their agitation for restoring the British Constitution with all its freedom to the British people. He declared that he had no fear of Manhood Suffrage.

(See Cartoon, " The Brunsmacem Frankoustern.")



THE BRUMMAGEM FRANKENSTEIN.

Jour Bright, "I have no fe-fe-fear of Ma-Manhood Suffrage !"-Mr. BRIGHT's Speech at Birmingham.

SEPT. 29.1

GHESE were the days of new and enormously expensive developments in the Art of War. Armour-plated vessels and colossal guns had completely transformed the navy; and the various nations competed eagerly in arming their troops with the newest and most destructive rifles. Snider being pitted against Chassepot, and both eclipsed by the terrible death-dealing needle-gun. Armstrong and Whitworth, Palliser and Krupp, were rivals in the manufacture of heavy cannon and enormous shot. It was believed that the wars of the future would depend less upon personal bravery than on the possession of huge armaments, and the latest and most destructive weapons of precision.

Mr. Punch, in a suggestive Cut, called attention to this devotion of the mechanic arts to the purposes of War.

tion to this devotion of the mechanic arts to the purposes of War. (See Carton, "Linkan's Best Customer.". THE WAR BLACKSMITH.

(After LONGFELLOW: UNDER its sulphurous canopy Old Vulcan's smithy stands, And Vulcan, grown a man of war, That stocks run low, and files but show War-orders and demands.

His Cyclops when he needed most, Off every Cyclops ran : For why should not a Cyclops do As another working-man,

And take the time when trafe is brisk. To invist on all he can? So every day and all day long. Poor Vulcan's sweet must flow, Toiling for Europe's tovereigns, And still the orders grow For breech-loaders, and armour-plates, Storl-shot and chilled also,

With Chastepots for the Emperor (O'er Dreyses they've the pull', With Ressingtons for Austria, And Sniders for John Ball, Bills, Cochranes, Mountatorms, Henries,



PULCAN'S BEST CUSTOMER.
Peace, "Not much doing, I suppose, Mr. Velexis?"

Volcas, "Done?! Thanks to you, Mess, Fee a'most more work than I can manage,"

Meanwhile the Emperor writes to us, And bids us be good boys: It does one good to hear him preach, And are how he enjoys The shift of weights that trim the Powers For Europe's equipoise. How glad he is that Prusia comes

So strong out of the row,
That Italy Venetia gains —
Vio France, all allow:
Proving "whatever is, is best"—
At all events just were.

And when France sulks that East and South Her neighbours' power increases, He hints, 'tis not from every smash.
She can "pick up the picces,"
While Peace is Peace, although it brings.
No Savoys, and so Nices.
Some say 'tis like the voice that once.
Wiled Eve in Paradin:

But it preaches so delightfully, And gives such good advice, Bidding France arm, because she's sure Of peace at any price.

So Vulcan all his toil and stock Must on War's tasks bestow, And iron, good for spade and share, For sword and gan must go; For before this the Emperor's word Has been a word and blow.

Then let us thank the Emperor For the lesson he has taught, That it is in the forge of War The arms of Pence are wrought:

The arms of Pence are wrought And if we haven't breech-loaders, Breech-loaders must be bought.

Ост. 3.

H TREATY of Peace between Austria and Italy was signed at Vienna.

[the winnings.

OCT. 6.

Ock auctions, and what were known as "knock-outs," were very prevalent at this time in London. The public were fleeced by sham bidders, who would run up the prices enormously, sharing their infamous gains at the subsequent "knock-out" for the division of the spoil.

In a Cartoon Mr. Punch applied this to the equally rascally tricks of electioneering.

(See Cartoon, " An Electioneering ' Knock-Out.") "KNOCK OUTS," TRADE & PARLIAMENTARY. THERE's been enough of auction-rooms, their tricksters,

touts and liars. Their Iews and brokers leagued to fleece poor bond fide boyers :

How by mock bids 'gainst others they " the green horn put the cheat on." Till he pays five times the value for the lot that he is And when at this nice little game these rogues have had

ERA.

their innings,

We've heard how in a sing knock-out they meet to square Dividing losses, if there's loss, or profits, if there's profit, Till whichever way the sale has gone, they get their " reg'lars" off it.



FIRST LOCAL ATTORNEY. "Let me bid for you-invert a wat for £10,000!" Second Local Attorney, "Engage us-or you won't have if at ANY price!" So to bid or buy at auctions if henceforth you make bold, And that's the auction-mart maintained by our election-

Nozze Locas, Rossoune, " Great territorial influence, my dear Sir :- can't do without me ?"

Local Peaties, "No seel of use bidding on yer own account?" Local Robert, "Better square it with as 'lombs,' Gueiner!"

'Tis with warning private buyers are the our lot that is

sold, Sir : And if the bargain-huoter with the broker tries conelusions. Tis a case of wilfal ignorance, in an age of dis-filtutions.

But there's another auction-mart where eraft and fadge and flam are

Seen in quite as great perfection as in sales under the hammer. Where bids are just as duffing, and bookers even bobler, And head-fide customers more certain to be sold are.

brokers Who to fresh-fledged ambitions of new men act as stokers : At Mr. Newman's our they burr, M.P. before him daugle,

While for his purse with subtle bait and well-barbed hook they angle. Nome public cause, with honest will, poor Newman

p'rapa espouses : They translate "pro lone publics" " for the good of public houses," Their man's the man who'll "cut up well," nor question

of the slices. That have melted down so quickly, in paying folks their Poor Newman steps joto the mart : he's set his heart a seat on : No borough in particular, but any borough sweet on : Legal expenses must be paid; he don't mean to be ababby, [babby !

But of bribery and corruption be 03 more dreams than a The touts are busy round him: most respectable of visitors-Isolicitors, Local granders, trade magnates, and sharp witted keen

What's wanted in the market is his purse and not his person. Legal expenses only trust his brokers to disbarse on, And so they play their little game, the vote market is flourishing, Innerishing:

Corruption's stream, like sewage, runs so foul and fat and

The brokers bid, with toneue in check, the struggle most intense is:

And all the principals have got to do, is to pay expenser.

And when the contest's over and Buff has won the borough, Blue's agents file petitions and demand inquiry thorough; And Blue and Buff must pay again, for accusing and defending. And there's another bill run up, and so on without ending !

When the game's out, or Blue and Buff will not stand further bleeding,

The brokers meet, and pleasantly compound, or stay proceeding : And at a snug "knock-out arrange their late (mis)-understanding,

And square accounts, the difference one to the other handing.

OCT. 19.

6 O-BAY Venice was formally handed over to the municipal authorities, the Italian fing being hoisted on the tower of St. Mark. The voting in Venetia resuited, on the 29th, in 641,758 votes being recorded in favour of incorporation with Italy, and only 69 against. (See Cartoon, " Venetia

Fidris,") VENETIA VICTRIX.

OCTOBER 20, 1866

FANGS filed, and talons blunted, his once wide wings clipped The Lion of St. Mark both been

the wonder of a show. For years on years the crowds have flocked, to see him in his cage, To note his beauty and his strength, his westiness and race.

The light of ancient majosty in the sunk eye smouldered dim: Dresma of old deeds seemed weak to nerve each longe but wasted limb: As hot with hunger of his heart, in that ignoble show. The close-caged Lion of St. Mark paced, ever, to and fro.

sound, A growl of warning thunder, that scared the gazers round a The huge limbs thrilled, the broad wings shook-then

all was as before -We saw the Lion of St. Mark pacing his sarrow floor.

Pacing, as who must pace till death-but lo, what now we see, VOL. II.



VENETIA VICTRIX.

Mrs. Port. "There, go along with yer! I forbidg the Banns. I'm ashamed of yer?" Venezza, "Your turn well come nest, Done,"

Now and amon the sunk eye fit, the great throat gave a The Lion of St. Mark is loose, -his gaant limbs. The day that sees white, red, and green on the camstretching free-

> Free and agazz, not pacing his eage from side to side ! Free and agaze, in ecstasy, across the green lagune,

Where marble gleams and colour glows, in cloudless blue of noon, Looking for the long-waited for, greeting the come at , a triumphal entry into Venice.

panile mast ! Trying with wonder and delight the stiff wings, once so VENETIA VICTAIN! Let the cry of joy swell on the breeze --Her Victor comes to well her, his fair brida of the seas

She that was plight of old with Doge and Bucentaur and Now, rejoicing, to her bosom takes her Italian King ! On the 7th November the King of Italy made

Ост. 30.

M. BRIGHT attended R
BANQUET given in his
honour by the Dublin
Liberals in the Rotunda.
He treated at length of the
ills of Ireland, which he
conceived to spring mainly
from the Established
Church and the divorce of
the Irish people from the
soil. He said:—

" You will recollect that the ancient Hebrew in his captivity and his window open towards Jerusalem when he prayed t you know that the follower of Mabommed, when he prays, turns his face towards Mecca; and the Irish peasant, when he asks for food and freedom and blessing, his eye follows the setting sun, the aspiration of his heart reaches beyond the wide Atlantic and in spirit he grasps hands with the great Republic of the West. If that be so, I say then that the disease is not only serious, but that it is even desperate.

(See Cartoon, " Dr. Dulcamara in Dublin.")

PAT'S WELCOME TO JOHN.

HUBRAH, the bould Quaker! Let Erin awake her, And rush to the halls where he bellows away, And as for vite England be'll penmed and rake her Till ready to hole her base head in the say.

And only just hear how the Bishops, the darlins, Is writing him letters of wel-

come and glee,

And atuffs in their pockets their
quarrels and snarlins,

And joins all harmonious to
praise the big B.

It's he lets us know how this poor island suffers Beneath the black Saxon's

tyrannical rule,
How William of Orange and
similar deffers
For ages hos given sad Erin
her grule.

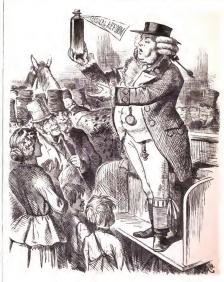
Bedad, it's the hoighth of enjoyment to hear him Discoursing our wrongs till he moven us to tenra, No wonder the dark aristormey fear him,

For singing such songs in their arrogant esta.

No fear but we'll mind all the Birmingham lessons.

And would form markets like the trender level.

(And mend 'em, mayhap, like the tragedy Jew)
He points out our way to get hould of the blessins
The Nasons has robbed as since Brian Horoo.



DR. DULCAMARA IN DUBLIN.

It's the Land we're to have, boys, and by the same token We'll make the proof. Britishers sell their estates, Which if they resists, ungenteel and provokin', We'll ask Captain Rock for to sheddle the rates.

That bargain completed, it's nothing but encodour To lint we've a subsequent schame to produce, For, boys, a good sauce for the Englishman's gander Won't subsk a bad sauce for the Irichman's goose. There's lands besides them what's the Saxons, be jakures, Might all be the better for selling right chape, We'll send our Sorveyors inspecting them acres, Modest night-walking boys, with their faces in crape,

Meantime we give thanks for the loan of the wedge-end. He brings us for claving the way to the right, In his honour we'll akher the national legend, And cry, for the future, boys, Erin Go Bright,

Nov. 14.

Os this night a meteoric shower of great splendour and unusual duration took place. As many as 1,120 "falling stars" were counted between midnight and one oclock from Twickenham Observatory. The heavens in fact were at one time completely covered with the swiftly-glancing meteor-shower.

LES ÉTOILES QUI

PHILOSOPHY pets questions, Of the planet-populations, Their gravities, digestions,

Heights, habits, occupations. Are Mars folk all beligerent? Are Venus's all lovers?

Are Pallas, more refrigerant, And Vesta, old-maids' colours? Is Mercury the region Of a financiering race,

Where the Petos' name is Legion, And carries no diagrace? Is Jupiter surrendered To celestial swelldom's reign;

With a race, of Dukes engendered, And six tondy-moons for train?

In far-off helted Saturn's Fair round belly who may Inhabitants of gay turns (dweil :

And saturaine as well? Or in't a loky Limbo, A celestial Botany Bay,

Where cross old framps, as minute, [play? Whist, with closely faces, If science makes no blunder When the stars with life it fills,

Beyond the stroke of thunder, And the shot of human ills Can it tell what life's enlisted Aboard those meteors fast,

At whose dance we assisted
On the night of Tuesday last?

Are they homes for rejutations,

As quickly spawned as spoiled: Greeted with loose insulations, With scorn as rawlom soiled? Is their rise in Lee reason For supposing them the trails

Of Lions of the season

That to Lethe take their tails?

Are these lights that vanish o're
us
[decaned,
Like a draam that we have

Our rising young men's storehouse Of pledges waredermed,

These Will-o'-the-Wilps that over Embrosier Heaven's black cope. Homes for London, Chasham Dover Debenture-holden hope? Defring the stuttism Of Planets and fixed starr, And themstesing collision. With the red planet Man. Are they the bright, beief pressage of the Comment's ownion Menn.

POLITICAL "ECONOMY."

MANNEAUR. "New, than, Beny easy, what have we got for the Opening Steme?" PROPERTY-MAN, "Well, Sie, hee's the old '50 Baumer! A little tweking up'll reche it at good at new,"

> Omen at once and message, Touching projects of Reform? Blown by some unknown bellows, And kindled at a stroke, That they are stars, folks tell us,

That they are start, focus ten us, And yet they end in smoke. Can those of chief dimensions, That soonest flash and go, Re the hours of good intentions, For the paving-works islow? DEC. 1.

I's response to the growing demand for a further instalment of Electoral Reform, the Tory Government of Lord Derby and Mr. Disratli, it was suspected, were not prepared with anything more satisfactory than some modification of their own abortive measure of 1859.

(See Cartam, " Political ' Economy.")

DEC. 3.

60-BAY a Demonstration in favour of Reform was held under the auspices of the Reform League, in the grounds of Beaufort House, Chiswick, A large procession of over 20,000 workmen, &c., marched thither from their place of muster, the Mall in St. James's Park. Although the affair passed off peaceably, there was a good deal of wild talking indulged in, and claims then looked upon as extreme were freely advanced. Manhood Suffrage, of which Mr. Bright had lately declared himself to be not afraid, was one of these.

(See Carteen, " Manhaul Suffrage.")

MEMENTO TO MIS-LEADERS.

INCINUATE that mine's a drunken lot. I'll soberly disprove the im-

But talk to me as though I were

Myself, and you'll excite my indignation. Who calls me fool offends me

not so much As he who shows me that he thinks me such.

Say we're impulsive, and I little That charge my smiling calm ness shall refute.

Bot much you will insult me if you dare Attempt to play on me as on a flate,

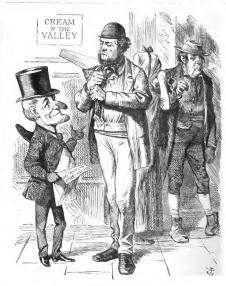
To agitate me with false eloquence, Meant to create sensation, not strike sense.

Don't go to work me up with gross appeals To purblind passion and

Which declaration, void of truth, revenle That you artifute in your

beart, to me. Whilst with your tongue, that much your mind I clies, You tell me I am all that's good and wise.

Don't extol me, don't butter me, don't soap. Don't flatter me. I'm neither king nor fool, fron't think to wield me at your will; don't hope Me with the vapour of your mouth to rule, A working man a thinking man may be. Sury, Demagagae, the mob-but I'll be free,



MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

Mr. P. N. N. "Do not mean to any, my Priend, that THAT is the next of Manhad two with to be mixed as with "

DEC. 4.

Hr a Reform Meeting of the London Trades held at St. James's Hall, Mr. Ayrton, M.P., having uttered some words implying censure upon the Queen for lack of sympathy with the multitudes who had gathered in front of one of her palaces. Mr. John Bright, in eloquent in her breast a great sorrow for the lost object of

terms and amidst "loud and prolonged cheering," repudiated the charge as " a great injustice done to the Queen in her desolate and widowed condition." "And I venture to say this " (added the great orator), "that a woman, be she the Queen of a great realm, or be she the wife of one of your labouring men, who can keep alive her life and affection, is not at all likely to be General Montebello to the Pope) "withdraws his wanting in a great and generous sympathy with you."

DEC. 8.

On this day the last detacliment of French troops left Rome. "The Emperor" (said troops from Rome, but not his support."

NON PLUS AND NON POSSIL On. THE POPE SETWEEN SEVERAL STOOLS, We cannot stay in Rome that once was ours, And own to Rome that it is ours no more:

We cannot keep out Italy, with flowers, And loving looks, a wooer at the door :

We cannot turn Venetia's saffron well Ioto a pall to shroud, a mask to hide

The fair face now so bright, though pinched and pale, That smiles to Roman hope and Roman pride! And this protest we noder seal and cross, And our Pontifical NON POSS 2, NON POSS 2!



ROME: 1856.

" Welcome the Coursey, Speed the Parting Guest."

We cannot fly from Rome that still has been The seven-hilled pedestal of Peter's chair : Nor leave our Vatican, whence earth has seen Our power grow high as heaven and wide as air.

Nor stoop from English heretics to crave A roof for shelter, or a tomb for rest; Nor act the sovereign, and be the slave,

As Paris' or Vienna's hostage-guest, And this protest we under seal and cross And our Postifical NON POSS : , NON POSS : !

We easnot be the young Mastal again. Who prayed that Italy might yet be one Cannot re-ope the old Pie Nono vein Where lay pulse beat and natural blood would run. We cannot be, as when, alas, sun-blind, At struggling Italy's new-birth we stood,

With hand ap-raised, and reverent head inclined, To bless her bartism of fire and blood,

And this protest we under seal and cross, And our Postifical NON POSS: , NON POSS: \$

(See Cartoon, " Rome, 1866.")

On the 26th, Mazzini issued a Proclamation to the Italian people. "Concentrate" (he said) "your hearts on Rome," which represents "the mission of Italy among the nations; the word of

our people; the eternal gospel of unification of the people" (" Annals of Our Time").

DEC. 30.

On this day occurred a disastrous fire at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, by which the Tropical Department and the Natural History Collection and many of the Courts, &c., at that popular place of amusement were seriously damaged, and in some cases entirely destroyed.

ERA.

+1867+

JAN. 2.

HE winter of (9 1866-7 was a severe one. On this day occurred a very beavy fall of snow, followed by a hard frost which lasted a fortnight. Traffic was at times almost entirely suspended. and the inconvenience caused thereby drew attention afresh to the inefficiency of the Metropolitan Vestries, and their neglect to make any provision for heavy snow-falls.

Suggestions of legislative action were of course plentiful.

This long frost caused much public Inconvenience, and led to many serious accidents. The most terrible of these latter was the sudden breaking up (on the 15th January) of the ice on the ornamental water in Regent's Park whilst some five hundred persons were skating thereon. Two hnndred or more of these were immersed, and the icemen on duty being quite unequal to the sudden demand upon their services, the scene soon became a terrible one, men, women and children struggling wildly in the chilling water, some clinging desperately to the edges of the broken ice, and crying piteously for the aid which none could render. Forty-two lives were lost on this calamitous occasion.

JAN. 26.

x view of the coming I Paris Exhibition, Mr. Punch suggested that the convenience and comfort of English visitors thereto would be greatly enhanced by an abandonment of the

Custom House "right of search." (See Carteen, " The Wrong of Search, or the Luggage Question.")

JAN. 31.

HTER a long delay of nearly a quarter of a century, the four bronze lions designed by Sir Edwin Landreer for the base of the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square had been com-



THE WRONG OF SEARCH, OR THE LUGGAGE QUESTION.

Eury non, " Medami will come, I trust? BRITANNA. " Well, I should be delighted, I'm succ., but I don't like to have my Laggage pulled about," European. "Ah! I will do my best to prevent it, if that Gentleman is agreeable,"

pleted; and were on this day unveiled to the Derby Ministry would introduce a Reform Bill public on their pedestals around the base of the Monument, the foundation stone of which had been laid on September 30, 1840.

FEB. 5.

were at once set at rest by the declaration in the Royal Speech that the attention of Parliament would again be called to the state of the representation of the people."

It was announced that a Trades Union Com-PARLIAMENT was opened by the Queen in mission had been appointed, and Bills were foreperson. "All doubts as to whether the shadowed on the subject of the Factory Act. Bankruptcy Amendment, the Metropolitan Poor. Compensation for Improvements in Ireland, &c.

ments in Ireland, &c. (See Carteen, " Political Kidnapping.")

FEB. 8.

HR Home Secretary obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable Commissioners to take evidence upon oath respecting Trades Union outges which had taken place at Sheffield. The Bill was subsequently passed.

FEB. 8.

Mira States of the new North German Confederation signed a Treaty at Berlin, by virtue of which the troops of the Confederation were placed under the command of Prassia, and a mutual undertaking was entered into to maintain the Integrity and independence of the contracting States. On the 24th Instant the first Parliament assembled.

FEB. 11.

"BENJAMN DISARLI, Chancellor of the Exchequer, did, on the evening of Monday, February 11, make a speech of two hours and a quarter, and did not explain the intentions of the Conservative Government in regard to Parliamentary Reform.

"What he did say was in this wise. The House should divers itself, upon this occasion only, and by the Particular Desire of several persons of Distortion (as country play-bills say) of party spirit. Government hoped for the sympathy of the Conservatives. Lord Derby and his collengues had resolved that Parliamentary Reform was not



POLITICAL KIDNAPPING.

MRS. RUSSELL, "Hit Help! Ple-co-ace! She's a takin' away me Che-ild!"

a question that onghi to decide the fate of the Ministers. All parties had tried to deal with it and had failed, and therefore the House of Commons itself must sectle it. The Reform Act of 183 plut excluded large muss of the labouring clauses from the franchise, and now, as prognosticated by Six Robert Peck, those clauses were reclaiming their fights. Moreover the increased application of science to toolis like had greatly elevated the populo, we, the Swells, have not willfully opposed them, but have purhaps been too Epitomera. He chought this Moderal prophaps been too Epitomera.

traducing a Bill he had a right to ask the House whether it would not suction the course recommended by Governmener. This question he thould ask by morting Revolutions, a course he defended as great tength. He intended to reconstruct the House on the principles of the British Constitution. Every class and interve that does never extent and near the Constitution, and hence our property. Nother France, America, nor Germany had with representation. He was for no mildical symmetry. He should know how to deal with helberts. The county

ocquisition was eleven millions and a halt, and they had only fat Members. The becomely population was nise millions and a half, and they had 134 Members. Therefore, the county fells ought at least to be allowed to return their men without the interference of the boroughs. The Boundaries spentian would conceptuelty have to be dealt with. There was a scattered population of nine millions who were the Backboos of the country. The backboos was industrious and had sincere and deep religion, and ought to be consided in and represented. (He

introduced a parenthetical whopat Mr. Goldwin Smith, who has been lecturing on politics, and whom Mr. Disraeli described as 'a rampant lecturer, and a Wild Man from the Cloisters,"] Government were not angling for a policy. They had one But they would gratefully accept the will of the House. The conne was not flattering to themselves. [Mr. BRIGHT, IIa, ha! Hear, hear! Ms. Distant. Yes, Sir, but it is better to work for the public good than to bring forward mock measures.] Ite hoped the House would rise to this occasion. And he ended thus :-

Three who take the larger and with the control of t

"Mr. Disraeli proposed to go into a Committee of the whole House on Monday the 25th February. He did not then produce his Resolutions, but they appeared the following morning. They may as we'll be expounded here:—

- Increase of Voters, town
 and county.
 Lower the sandard of
 - value, and create 'fancy franchises.' 3. No class interest should
- predominate.
 4. Occupation franchise to be based on rating.
- 5. Let us have Plurality of Votes in horoughs.
- Revise the existing distribution of Seats.
- 7. Wholly disfranchise no
- borough. 8. Consider the claims of
- unrepresented places.
 Provide against bribery.
 Liken the county to the
- borough system of registration.
- tt. Votes may be given in writing. tz. More polling places, and
- all travelling payments illegal. 13. A Commission on bu-
- rough boundaries.

 " But as this baker's dozen of Resolutions was not before the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Gladatone could only reply

with a compliment to Mr.
Disnell's ability, a remark
that his proposed mode of proceeding was novel, that
Mr. Gladstone's own impression was against it, and
a statement that the Opposition would decide upon their
course when the whole case should be before them."

(See Cartoon, " Heads I win, Toils you lese.")

FEB. 20.

GHE PRINCESS OF WALES gave birth to a daughter, the Princess Louisa.



"HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE!

"Set, the message that we uttribute to the words have past read in Just, under the circumstance in which the Hawa find, itself, is a large or an opinion expendent that Fullmanners Keffern which has longer to a specific that is builtained." (Lound laughter at this captual poles)—Fide Specific of Chasse Eleans or Excenses in Excenses in Excenses in the captual poles.—Fide Specific of Chasse Eleans or Excenses in Excenses in the captual poles.—Fide Specific of Chasse Eleans or Excenses in Excenses in the captual poles.

FEB. 25.

Ox this night the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the details of the Government Scheme of Reform, to be based on the Resolutions already submitted to the House.

The important items be these:-t. Four New Franchises: (1) Educational. (2) £30

deposit in a Navings Bank. (3) £50 in the Funds. (4) One pound a year direct taxation.

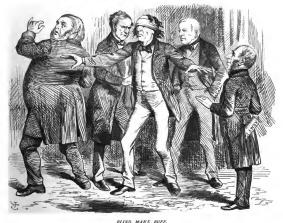
A £6 Rating Franchise in horoughs,
 A £20 Rating Franchise in counties.

Whereby Mr. Disraeli guesses he shall add 400,000 voters to the present number, but his antagonists allege that he will do nothing of the kind.

 Great Yarmouth, Lancaster, Totnes, and Reignte to be disfranchised, pro crisvinitus, and sheir forfeited seats to be given to new places. three boroughs.

- Members to be given to twelve new places.
 Tower Hamlets to be cut in two (many Hamlets that we have seen and heard deserve this) and two new Members given.
- Eight counties or divisions to be split again, whereby fifteen new county Members.
 A Member to the London University.
 A Member to be taken away from each of twenty-
- Plan for detecting and punishing Bribery, and for cheapening elections.
 A Royal Commission on Boundaries.
- Thus thirry new seats are to be given in alt, Mr. Disraeli praised the Reform Act of 183x, but said that its blemish was the ignoring the rights of the working
- classes, a fault which he thus proposed to remedy.

 That is the Derby Reform scheme of 1867. Or it may
 be. Why Mr. Panch writes by pothetically shall be seen.
- The Chancellor of the Exchequer was very coldly received, even by his own party, and he had the further disconfort of knowing that at least four off his colleagues were almost as much his antagonists as the men whom he confronted.
- Mr. Gladstone duly anted and was glad of the vital statement, complimented Mr. Disraeti on his clearness, disbelieved in his calculations, and said that the scheme did not propose to introduce the real Working Class. The



"Turn round three times, and colch whom you may."

Bill of last year did. After some minor objection, Mr. Gilastime said that he had no objection to proceed more of Resolution, but it must be a Resolution embedying the plant the present Government had announced. To the they must be pinned. Whereat the Liberals cheered tooldry and significantly. He hoped they should not be asked to proceed on the Resolutions of last week. They had better be withfrawn that a Bill might be three had better be withfrawn that a Bill might be tracely

Mr. Disnell, not in a way that indicated great delight at the course of things, said he was willing to meet Mr. Gladstone's views, and abandon some of the Resolutions.

FEB. 26.

We hundred and eighty-nine Members of the Opposition met at Mr. Gladstone's retilence to consider the situation, with especial reference to Reform. It was resolved to defer action until the Recolation had been embodied in a Bill. Next day Mr. Disraeli announced that the Government gave up the method of proceeding by Resolution, and would introduce a Bill on an early day.

The scheme of Reform explained on the 15th was known as "The Ten Minutes' Bill," owing to the hurried manner in which it was said to have been prepared.

On the rind of March, the Cahinet resolving to introduce a "real and satisfactory" Reform Bill, three of its members, General Peel, War Secretary, the Earl of Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, and Lord Cranborne, Secretary for India, resinged their offices.

(See Carteen, " Blind Man's Buff.")

MARCH 15.

RESOUTION was carried in the House of Commons, by 108 to 107, abolishing flogging in the army in time of peace.

MARCH 18.

THE EXCUSORS INTOduced his new Reform Bill. Its main features, as summarised in Mr. Punch's "Essence of Bulliament"

- t. Any male occupant of a house in a borough who personally pays rent shall vote.
- We shall therefore enfranchise 237,000 persons.
 We shall not give votes to Compound Householders, nor
- to Compound Householders, nor to those whose rates are paid for them.

 4. Two years' residence neces-
- sary to obtain a vote, 5. Every facility to be given to Compound Householders to
- enable them to register.

 6. A vote to every person who
- pays Lt a year assessed taxation.
 7. If a bouseholder also, he shall have two votes.
- The householder shall have a second vote who has \$50 in the funds or the savines bank.
- the funds or the savings bank, 9. There shall be an educational franchise, especially for ministers of religion.
- 10. No two votes in Counties, and the county occupation franchise to be £15 rating, and the other new franchises to apply.

The Redistribution Scheme already announced on the 25th of February to be adhered to. Mr. Gladstone attacked the scheme with much severity, as Illconceived in its provisions and illusory in its safeguards, and, in particular, avowed his implacable hostility to the Dual Vote. Th's attack he repeated in detail on the 25th, when the Bill came onfor second reading. He said, however, that if a Lodger Franchise were introduced, something done

to prevent very poor householders from being used corruptly, and the Dual Vote surrendered, the Bill might with mis-

givings be allowed to go into Committee.

Mr. Disraeli made a slashing reply. He said
he had no other wish "than, with the co-operation of the House, to bring the question of
Parliamentary Reform to a settlement." He at
once surrendered the Dual Vote. And be



THE LADIES ADVOCATE.

Max, Boxx, "Lor, Ma. Max. I what a lovely Speech you 010 male. I do doclare I hadn't the slightest notion not were such miscroble creatures. No one can say it was YOUR fault that the case broke down."

would consider anything else in reason. "Pass the Bill" (he said), "and then change the Ministry to-morrow if you like."

The Bill was read a second time without a

MARCH 30.

(I)

a. John Straat Mill, now Member for Westminster, was an ardent advocate of the

extension of the suffrage to women, and in the course of the debates on the Reform Bill submitted a motion to the House of Commons to the effect that instead of "Man" the word "Person" should be introduced. This was ne

(See Cartoon, " The Lasties' Advocate,":

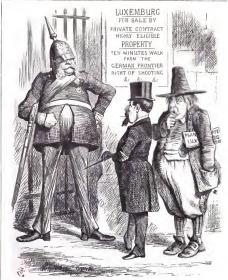
MARCH 30. O-DAY took place in the North German Parlia-

North German Parlinment a discussion concerning the cession of Luxemburg to France by the King of Holland. Count Bismarck said that the Prussian Government did not adopt the opinion that an arrangement had been entered into between Holland and France, but could not on the other hand deay that such was the case. Mr. Punch thus summed up the Luxemburg Question: "Luxemburg is a Puchy, and it belongs to the King of Holland. The Emperor of the French wanted to buy it. The King of Holland wanted to sell it. The Lnxemburghers did not want to be sold. The Prussians did not wish German territory handed to France. The Emperor bas had to give up his Napoleonic Idea. Another of our fail-

(See Cartoon, " To be Sold.")

ures, eh?"

The question gave rise to much anxious discussion, and led to a conference in London of Enropean Powers. Ultimately a Treaty was concluded, by which it was agreed that the Duchy of Laxemburg should be considered a neutral territory, and placed under the collective guarantee of all the Powers parties to the Treaty, and that the Prossian garrison should be withdrawn from the fortress, which was to be dismantled to such an extent as would be satisfactory to the King of Hol-



"TO BE SOLD."

EMPLON NATION. "I -a-have made an effer to my friend here, and—"
THE MAN IN POSSESSION. "No, here you, though fi-I rather think I was the party to apply to."
EMPLON NATIONS." (No, indeed) Add Then in that our I'll. — But if it of no consequence."

APRIL I.

III tre Paris International Exhibition was opened by the Emperor of the French.

APRIL 4.

6 HE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER INTOduced the Budget. "Mr. Disraeli" (said Punch) "made the shortest speech ever heard on such a subject. But he really had only to say that having a surplus of $f_{1,10}6$,000 be wished to follow Mr. Gladstone's lead, and reduce the National Debt by means of Life-Anuntiies. He also reduced Marine Assurances to three-pence per cent., and kept a tritle (a quarter of a million) in hand. The Budget, and the lucidity of the Chancellor, were alite approved."

APRIL 5.

Tr a meeting of Liberal Members (about 240) in Mr. Gladstone's house, it was arranged that Mr. Coleridge should propose a Resolution in Committee on the Reform Bill.

⁴⁴ That it be an instruction to the Committee that they have power to alter the law of rating, and to provide that in every Patlianentary borough the occupiers of tenements below a given rateable value be relieved from itability to personal rating, with the view to fix a line for the berough franchise at which all occupies should be entered on the ratebook, and should have equal facilities for the enjoyment of such franchise as a residential occuration franchise."

There was however a revolt in the ranks of the Liberal party against this Instruction, "About half a hundred Liberals met In the Tea Room (of the House) and decided that they should be spoons if they stirred in the matter. The proposal of Mr. Gladstone would appear to the country as restrictive of the suffrage which the Government Bill offered." Mr. Gladstone had to give way, and agreed to limit the instructions to the first clause of the Resolution.

Later Mr. Gladstone having given notice of a series of Resolutions on Reform whose points were:—

 (t) To reduce the term of occupancy from two years to one year;
 (z) To let occupiers under ∠so

have votes in respect of any tenemeots, and not limit the franchise to dwellinghouses; (3) To give a £5 franchise in-

 To give a £5 franchise instead of one based on personal payment of rates;
 Mr. Disraeli said these

were Mr. Coleridge's instructions in a new form, and if any of them were carried the Government would give up the Bill. The Bill then went into

The Bill then went int

APRIL 12.

In the discussion on Mr. Gladstone's first amendment, Mr. Bereaford Hope spoke strongly against the Government Reform Bill, saying that "he for one with his whole heart and

conscience would vote against the Asian Mystery." "But Mr. Disrach" (axid *Pand*) "is a dangerous person to gird at, and in return be complimented Mr. Hope on his exhibitions, adding sweetly that their Batavian grace took away their sting. The Hopes are of Dutch descent." There was a majority for the Ministry of 27, and the House rose for the Faster Recess.



THE POLITICAL TAILORS.

Dizzy "New, then, Glasstows, jump up!-You promised to little a helping hand, you know."
Glasstows, "No, I'm 'on strike;" and you may faith the job on you had con."

APRIL 18.

On a. Gladstone, owing to opposition of certain of his own nominal followers, announced that he should not proceed with his amendments to the Reform Bill, and although "prepared to attempt concerted action" with the party "when suitable occasion should srise," said "prudence requires me to withfraw from said "prudence requires me to withfraw from

my attempts to assume the Initiative in amending a measure which cannot, perhaps, be effectually amended, except by the reversal, either formal or virtual, of the vote of Friday the 1 th. This was taken as a virtual withdrawal for the time from the leadership of the Liberal Party in the House.

(See Cartoon, " The Political Tailors,")

May 3.

1867.]

HE Government was defeated in Commistee on an amendment moved by Mr. Ayrton, proposing that the period of residence in boroughs at rentals below ∠10 should be one year instead of two. Vote 178 to 197−81 majority. Mr. Disaredi demanded time to con-

sult his colleagues, but on the next night annunced that the Government did not think it inconsistent with their duty to defer to the decision of the House.

MAY 6.

A Demonstration this day took place in

Hyde Park. Mr. Walpole, whose conduct in connection with these demonstrations had been much carwassed, had, on the 3rd, obtained leave to introduce a Bill providing that no public meetings should benecforth take place in any of the Royal Parks without the permission of Her Maisex.

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"THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG."

HOME SECRETARY. " My dear Mr. PUNCH, what ARE we to do with our street Robbers and Ruffeass?" Mr. PUNCH, "My dear Mr., HARDY, there's but one remely—" the hornless, necessary Cat."

MAY 7.

"Sim Jonn Gave initiated a debate on the Church of Ireland, and proposed that the House should commit itself to a declaration that the Establishment in question should a shandowed by the State. The usual see-saw was varied by an outspoken statement by Mr. Gludstone. The time, he said, had not come for a practical plan, but he to a great extent agreed with Str John Gray. This indication of a measure which will one day be submitted to the Commons by Mr. Gladstone grievously excited the Irish Attorney-General. . . . After much

Commons by Mr. Unlossone generously excited the Irish Attorney-General. . . After much angry talk the previous question was carried by 195 to 183, so the Irish Church survives as yet. But Mr. Pawch, as the family doctor, ventures to hint to the excentric old lady that she may as well begin to think about making her will" (Mr. Pawcki: "Essence of Parlia-

1 ment.")

MAY 9.

R. Waltous resigned the office of Home Secretary, and was succeeded by Mr. Gathorne Hardy. It was hoped that the change would lead to a more vigorous dealing with rois and ruffanism, Mr. Walpole's action having been generally looked upon as too timid and vacillating.

(See Carteen, "The Cat out of the Bag.")

MAY 13. THE CHANCELLOR OF

тие Excusores introduced the Scotch Reform Bill with a similar franchise to the English, but with some differences of detail.

MAY 15.

THE EMPEROR MAXI-BILLIAN was to-day betraved by General Lonez into the hands of the Juarist General Escobebo.

May 17.

(1) a. Honggenson moved "that no person other than an occupier should be rated to any horough. (This meant the abolition of the much-talked-of Compound Householder.) Mr. Gladstone enforced this proposal in the most earnest manner, declaring he accepted it for the sake of peace. Mr. Disraeli not only accepted it, but did so to the extent of saying that such a course was what he had originally designed, and was entirely in conformity with the principle of the Bill."-Punch's "Essence of Parliament."

MAY 20.

ME QUEEN laid the first stope of the new Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences at Kensington.

MAY 22.

HE "Derby," won by Mr. Chaplin's colt "Hermit," was run in a snow-storm.

MAY 27.

6 HE County qualification was fixed at £12; in the Bill it stood originally at \$20. The qualification to be either house and land or house or land. On the 28th. "with Mr. Disraeli's

free consent, we wiped out all the Fancy Franchises, Educational, Money in Savings Bank, Money in Funds, LI taxation. Mr. Disraeli said that having let in the lodger, we had provided for most of these people. The Dual Vote Clause was also withdrawn. The franchise clauses of the Reform Bill were now settled, and Redistribution was taken in hand.



THE POLITICAL EGG-DANCE.

The Reform Bill of the Government had indeed been modified almost beyond recognition, and mainly by the action of Mr. Gladstone and his followers, but marvel at Mr. Disraeli's flexibility of purpose was more than equalled by admiration of his skill of management.

(See Cartoon, " The Political Egg-Dance.")

VIVIAN GREY. (YOUNG AND OLD.) (BY AN ANCIENT TRUE SLUE,) Am ..." Auld Robin Gray,"

OLD John Ball loved me well: and when "Church and Sure!" I cried, And "King and Constitution!" he shouled at my side : Till on Test and Corporation Acts I found enverif at sea. And then with other things than Trade there cause a

making free.

Emancipation passed : Reform : Corn-Laws were swept away : The angrier I felt the less my wrath I could display : I wanted Peel pitched into, but no one for that could see

When young Vivian Grey came a-courting of me. Lord George was great at figures,

but a yarn he couldn't spin ; While Vivian Grey had wealth of wordsand power of pitching in a He made Feel's life a burden, Derby's right hand grew to be, Then said, "Don't you think, old True Blue, you'd best take up with me !"

My heart it said "Nay;" I hoped theckek-hands would ro lack : But they didn't; things grew worse and worse; the old ways begin to enick The old True Blue coach ceased

running: I was left to cry " woe's me, " To have seen the things that I have seen-to see the things I

With a man who's done one's dirty work one feels ashamed to break ;

I knew what dirt young Vivian Grey had eaten for my sake, So I gave him my band, though Air my heart could never be, And Old Vivian Grey was a leader for me!

His lead I had followed some tree years, less or more, When I found, one fine morning,

a Referm Bill at my door ! I said, "You've come to the wrong shop : Beales and Bright's the firm, not me; But it said, " I'm sent by Vivian Grey-made law by you to be.

Oh, long and low I swore, though little I did say : For better and for worse I am tied to Vivian Grey: I wish I was out, but out he doesn't want to be: And I ment do Air dirty work, as he did ming for me.

King Mob to Britain's throneroom I have invited to ; I've to eat my words and pleders. and don't know where to begin : But I must do my best a House-

hold Suffrager to be, For old Vivtan Grey has so settled it for me !

JUNE 3.

Go-DAY Messes, Overend, Chance and Barstow,

Examiners appointed by the Trades Union Commission, began their inquiries into Trade Outrages which were stated to have been committed at Sheffield. The disclosures were very dreadful, a hideous system of intimidation, supported by the most ruthless murder, being shown to have been carried on under the leadership of the man Broadhead. The country was greatly excited by



THE ROAD TO SHEFFIELD. Percent A 4. " Now, then, stop that, I say! Well have no influentation here."

these hideous revelations. The system of Intimidation common in Sheffield had spread to other quarters, among the tailors and other trades, (See Cartoon, " The Road to Sheffeld.")

JUNE 19.

60-DAY the melaneholy tragedy in Mexico culminated in the shooting of the ill-fated and to the Juarists after a siege of 69 days.

high-minded Emperor Maximilian at Queretaro, together with Generals Miramon and Mejia, "Tell Lopez that I forgive his treachery; tell all Mexico that I pardon its crime," were almost the last words of the murdered Maximilian, a victim to French ambition and Mexican treachery.

On the 20th the city of Mexico surrendered

JUNE 20.

By a Treaty, America agreed to purchase from Russia for 7,000,000 dollars the territory known as Russian America or Wal-Russia.

JULY 11.

Visit of some 2,400 Belgian Volunteers to London at the invitation of a committee of English Riflesnen.

JULY 12.

GHE SULTAN OF TERKEY arrived on a visit to this country. He was well received.

JULY 15.

6 HE Reform Bill was this evening read a third time.

(See Cartoon, " The Return from Victory.")

Lord Cranborne said that this so-called "gift to the people" had "been purchased by a



"THE RETURN FROM VICTORY."

(With Mr. Prveira spoligies to Mr. Calveron, R.A.)

political betrayal which has no parallel in our Parliamentary annals;" a taunt levelled at Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Lowe in a brilliant speech repeated his denunciations of the measure, and added:—

11 believe it will be absolutely necessary to emugalcome frame material by which he means the newly entimachied prolestatist) to learn their letters. You have placed the government in the hands of the masses, and you must therefore give them education . . . That England that use word to compute order nations, has gained a shanneful victory over herself; and, sh, that a man would rice needer had been made you then the weelst that could not slie, the share, the rugs, the scores, the indiguation and the deeper with which the

measure is viewed by every Englishman who is not a slave to the trammels of party, or who is not dazzled by the glare of n temporary and ignoble success."

Mr. Disraeli, replying, said :-"I do not think that the country is in danger; I think

England is safe in the race of soen who ishabit her: that she is safe in something much more precious than her accumulated capital—her necumulated experience. She is safe in her national character and her fame, in the traditions of a thousand years, and in that glorious future which I believe awaits her.

Mr. Gladstone did not take part in the concluding debate, "but" (said Mr. Punch) "it may be assumed that he is tolerably satisfied." Largely by his action the Bill had been so completely transformed that it was said of it that nothing of the original Government measure was left save the preamble. And Lord Cranborne complained that all the precautions, guarantees, and securities with which the Bill had originally bristled, had been swept away at the imperious blidding of Mr. Glastione.

Mr. Punch said, "The Reform Act, as it emerged at last, gave Household Suffrage to boroughs, brough the County Franchise down lower than was originally intended, bestowed votes on lodgers, and widened the operation of that portion of the scheme which dealt with the Redistribution of Seats."

In a memorable Cartoon Mr. Punch represented the Bill as "A Leap in the Dark;" "a phrase which became historical from its adop-

tion by Lord Derby in his speech in the Lords on the passing of the Reform Rill." (See Carteen, " A Leap in the Dark,")

A LEAD IN THE DARK

A FINE horse, a fine rider,-and first of the steed-Caucasian Arab, they say, by his breed-Limbs lithe, light, and lissome ; with sinew to space, And though past mark of mouth, not a single white bair : Yet his coat seems to change, as 'tis viewed in the light, Now, a dull Oxford mixture, now dark, and now bright, Till what its true colour, 'twas puzzle to say, Till they found a new name for it- Vivian GreyHis temper, you'd say, that a quietes horse

Never played in a paddock, or walked o'er a course, But for all he's so quiet, a look in his eye Warss 'gainst tresting one's ribs his fine fetlocks too

And if ever a horse had a will of his own, One is fixed in that flesh, and was bred in that bone : Ere you cross this dark horse, let him look ne'er so nice, See you've muscles like whip-cord, a hand like a vice, Or the horse you'll soon fied with the bit in his teeth. And the rider, where riders should not be, bezenth.



And he who backs this horse, for field, course, or park, Ten to one, finds he's taken-a LEAP IN THE DARK. And what of his rider, the lady in bloc?

There are fears and forebodings, Britannia, for you! Though in front of the field 'twas your glory to show. Time was when your steed by year will had to go : When though riding your fastest, you still, as you led, Kept a hand on your horse, and a watch well ahead; Never rashed at your fences, your mark overshot, Nor galloped o'er ground where 'twas wiser to trot : When, if strange to a country, you stuck to a guide Who knew it, --nor scorned by direction to ride : When if a big jump, or a blind, crossed your course, You noted the ground ere you lifted your horse; If the Na of the land histed dancer beyond-

Old quarry, or chalk-pit, suck roadway, or pond-VOL. II.

When your horse would have taken the fence in his In his rush betwirt gateposts too straight to pass through, You pulled him together, and turned him aside, [stride, And the chance of a fall and a fracture to baulk, To the terra incagnita went at a walk-Too brave to heed sneerers' or scoffers' remark

And too wise to bassed a Laar IN THE DARK. Those fashions you've changed, and those rules you've thrown by;

With no hand on your reins, across country you fly : Curb and snattle hang loose, and your horse has his bend, And as once you steered A/m, now he steers you, instead ; Takes a line of his own, you reck nought where or how; Let him trot over pasture, and gallop o'er plough ! Let him shy the old ways, well-known gaps, ancient

(your sides, Leave your skirs on the thorns, smach your knees, bruise

At stone walls he can't leap, gates you cannot undo ; Till at last, when your head you have lost in the ruo, When your eyesight is failing, your strength fairly done, When your time shaped at random, the guide posts un-

You know not an inch of the country ahead, He goes by Bright and Gladstone, Hughes, Fawcett, and Mill

rend.

At a thurstering gallop, team with you down-hill In his stride takes the fence that, big, bushy, and black. Throws up its thick sprays and sharp thorns in your

track. And over it skims, like a lad in a lark, And-who knows what will come of this LEAP IN THE

154 JULY 26.

H DESATE took place in the House of Commons on the Abyssinian captives, and Lord Stanley said that the Government had under consideration a variety of schemes for organising an expedition for their rescue.

These captives were a number of persons, some of them British subjects, and including Mr. Cameron, Her Majesty's Consnl at Massowah, and Mr. Rassam, Her Majesty's Envoy, who had for some time been detained as prisoners by King Theodore, the halfsavage monarch of Abyssinia.

(See Cartoon, " The Abyssinian Question.")

Aug. 6.

■ Reform Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords, It received the Royal assent on the 15th.

Aug. 13.

HE Sheffield Saw-Grinders' Society decided not to expel Broadhead and Crookes, refusing to consider their murderous deeds and incitements as " crimes."

AUG. 13.

6 Hz Public Parks Regnlation Bill was "talked out" of the House of Commons.

Aug. 21.

PARLIAMENT WAS PROrogued by Commission. The Royal Speech referred chiefly to the peremptory demand made to the King of Abyssinia for the release of the captives, and to the passing of the Reform Bill.

> " And fair Reform (celestial maid) Has smiled on thousands, thanks to you. I trust the wide foundation laid Beneath the throse is sound and true I trust that those whom you invite To this new function great and high, Will show they prize the holy right, And use their mind, and mind their eye."



THE ABYSSINIAN QUESTION.

BRITANNIA. " New, then, King Transport Ame about those Prisoners !"

In the shaping of the Conservative Reform Bill, the Liberals and their leaders had taken so important a share, modifying its provisions greatly in the direction of Liberal desires, that Punch suggested the claim of Messrs, Gladstone, Bright and others to seats at the Government Whitebait Dinner, held as usual at Greenwich.

- A HINT FROM THE WHITEBAIT. DIZZY, whose Caucasian glory Doth all Eastern lore enfold
 - Well thou know'st th' Arabian story By Scheherezade told. How the enchanted fish, defying
 - Breadcrumbs brown and yellow yoke, From the pan, where they lay frying, Words of truth and warning spoke.

Gammon deem it not and spinach, [whole," Nor proclaim it "like a If from whitebalt's mouth at Greenwich Mr. Junch unfold a tale.

At the 'Ship' the Official Party Gaily round the table drew; In vacation prospects hearty, Red-tape fetters broken through,

Blood of innucents and martyrs, Life-blood of birth-strangled bills, Left these Ministerial Tartars Free to eat and drink their

Not a face you there might question Told how as a bunden sate

Told how as a burden sate On the Cabinet's digestion Humble pies that it had ste.

On no conscience of tha herry, In so far as looks herry, All too bot or all too heavy, Weight of broken piotges by. None had guessed those diners

hearty
Late had gone rulty-fair about.
Coolly turned their costs and

party [out.
With "key prests!" insideBut the gods above they knew it,
And the little fish below;

To the waiters the winds blew it, E'en the mud-larks seemed to know. Blushed, while on the watch for

coppers (stands, On the hard they held their Felt the must where they took croppers Clean to Ministerial hunds.

Souchés had their watery zest had 3 [fried, Fishes boiled, and stewed, and Fishes plain and tishes drest had,

In their weary round, been tried.

And the appetites were waning, beeking whets d f Indianae:

Of monotony complaining, Ministers grew moody men. When to still official pinhes,

Charm official tests and smell, In were borne those loaves and fishes Folks in office love so well.

Crisp and hot as they had fried them, Lay the whitebuit, and quick,

With the brown-loaf squares beside them, Thinly sliced and buttered thick!

> Eyes official gleamed and glistened, As the pleasant piles they view y Ears official longed and histened For the President's "Fall-to." Sadden, as with hand officious Quaternatine the cover stirred, Came a whird of secon delicious, And a silv'ry roice was heard. Twas the Whitelait's chosen squeaker—

Mute as fish are known to be,



THE WHITEBAIT DINNER; OR, "PARTIES" AT GREENWICH.

Densy, "Going to: The Terfolger," are you? Why not dive here? All in the same "Ship," you know, he? ha?" GLADAYSY, "Hot! Well! All things considered, I think you might have invited us."

Every tribe has still a speaker
For its wasings under sea"Call not, pray, the openy fishing,

If, my swells, I ask you why, Not content the Whigs with dishing,

You still dish our harmless fry?
"When we're served upon YOUR table.

Who that white is black make clear, How we ask can we be able Still as rehitches to account? "But if Radical and Tory, Black and white, henceforth are one,— If for England's future story

Party's little game is done,—

"With a white and not a sad stone Mark the day when party's floored, And invite John Bright and Gladstone,

And swites John Bright and Gladstone,
Mill and Russell to your board."

(See Carteen, "The Whitehait Dinner; or, 'Farties' at
Greenwich.")

Stemmatik Google

Aug. 22. бия Sheffield magistrates refused to grant a renewal of a publichouse licence to William Broadhead, who had to leave England for America.

Aug. 25.

PROPESSOR FARADAY. the great chemist, died at the age of 73. "A Priest of Truth: his office

to expound Earth's mysteries to all who willed to bear -Who in the book of Science sought and found, With love that knew all reve-

rence, but no fear, SEPT. 3. Ox this day the London

Working Men's Association, who were organising a Reform Banquet at the Crystal Palace, held a meeting at which were read letters from Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone in reply to invitations to attend their celebration. Earl Russell in declining wrote :-- " It would not be candid of me to stop here. I must add, therefore, that I am too uncertain what effects Lord Derby's 'leap in the dark' may produce to be a fit and enthusiastic companion for those who wish to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill of 1867, Other measures unconnected with the Reform of Parliament appear to me to be necessary to assure the future of the country."

Mr. Beales and Mr. Potter were leaders of the Reform party among the working men

(See Cartoon, " Declined with Thanks."

SEPT. 4.

A TRADES Union Inquiry opened at Man-chester. It led to painful revelations re-" the discussions were conducted in such a disspecting the prevalence of avranny and outrage.

SEPT. 8.

ONDER the presidency of General Garibaldi on International Peace Congress assembled TY Manchester to-day, in an attempt to an International Peace Congress assembled at Geneva, but (says "Annals of our Time") "Colonel" Kelly and "Captain Deasy from a



DECLINED WITH THANKS

OR. THE RIVAL TOUTS.

orderly manner that the Conference broke up in confusion on the 12th." SEPT. 18.

prison-van, a party, led by a man named William O'Meara Allen, fired on the van and its escort, demanded the keys of Police-Sergeant Brett, and on his replying, " No, I will stick to my post to the last," shot that brave and dutiful officer dead, Allen and two other ringleaders, Larkin and Gould, were subsequently apprehended, but Kelly and Deasy effected their escape.

SEPT. 24.

HE Pan-Anglican Synod commenced its sittings at Lambeth Palace. It met to discuss the best way of promoting the reunion of Christendom, and various matters connected with Church extension and discipline. "It seems " (said Mr. Punch) " to have been an impression that the practical results of the Synod were inconsiderable." (See Cartoon, "A Pan-Anglican

Oversight.") SEPT. 24.

CARIBALDE was arrested in Sinalunga, Arezzo, by order of the Italian Government, on account of his taking measures for the invasion of the Pontifical territory. He was subsequently allowed to retrien to Caprera, whence he again made his escape on the 13th October, and joined the insurgent bands on the Roman frontier.

OCT. 2.

LORD BROUGHAM, NOW ninety years of age, wrote to the Globe that " his most important death-bed legacy was the repression of electoral corruption,"

OCT. 23.

A Special Commission was opened at Manchester for the trial of the 26 Fenian prisoners charged with being concerned in the attack on the prison van and the murder of Policesergeant Brett. The Grand lury returned a true bill against A'len, Larkin, Gould, Maguire, and Shore.

OCT. 25.

Gus French Government issued a circular to

diplomatic agents concerning its position towards Italy, and suggesting a Congress for the settlement of the Roman question. On the 26th a French iron-clad squadron sailed for Civita Vecchia with troops for the assistance of the Pope. On the same day Garibaldi at the head of his volunteers defeated the Pontifical troops at Monte Rotondo. On the 27th the made a sprightly speech in defence of his dealing



A PAN-ANGLICAN OVERSIGHT.

Ayene y Wire, "Any help for our difficulties, door?" RESERVED HESPLAND, "O no, love. We poor Corules are not even mentioned!"

King of Italy issued a proclamation for the OCT. 29.

suppression of the insurgents.

HT a Conservative Banquet given in honour of Mr. Disraeli in the Corn Exchange, Edinburgh, the Chancellor of the Exchequer

with the Reform question. One passage in particular greatly tickled the public. He suid that on the subject of Reform "I had to prepare the mind of the country, and to educate-if it be not arrogant to use such a phrase-to educate our party. It is a large party, and requires its attention to be called to questions of this kind with some pressure. I had to prepare the mind of Parliament and of the country on this question of Reform."

(See Certeen, " Fegin's Political School ")

FAGIN'S ACADEMY.

"Now mark life; hencess then use things which you may not have heard in any speech which has been made in the copy of Richmagh. (Longster and cheers,)—I had—if it be not arregan to use such a pleament of other lands on use such a be called on governor as attention to be called on governor of this hand with some pressors. It has been prepared to be a superior of the land with some pressors. It has in prepare the small of Parliament and the prepared the small of the pressure of the land of the small of the pressure of the prepared of the small of the pressure of the prepared of the small of the pressure of the pressure of the small of the pressure of the pressure

Yes—that it was, my dears, the work o' seven long years, And listle time enough, patience knows, for such a

If you'll think that I'd to teach sleight o' hand as well as speech, Something more than "frisking till," "snaking skin,"

or "faking fob,"

For seven long years I taught
'em, when once I'd isen.

'em, when once I'd leen and brought 'em To Fagin's private school my own Academy of Arts:

Your Carnaryons might ride rusty, or your Cranbornes cut up crusty, But most of 'em took kindly

to my teachin', bless their 'earts!

First, I taught 'em grace at meat,
—their own words how to
est,—
But, mind you, not served up
with dirt, in a nasty humble

pie s
But with pepper and sharp sauce
and aux fines veries of

And fine words do butter paranips—them as says they don't, they lie.

Then, the next thing they'd to learn was their coats how to turn,

So as no one mighto't know 'em, and, perticler, the police:

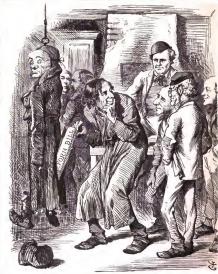
How to slip out of one skin, and another to slip in, And to look as if it fitted,

close as was, and slick as greene.

And, if copped, to queer the jug, by making up a mug, Afore the beak, and swearing they'd not changed conta at all:

That to do't's a thing they'd scorn—that the coat was one they'd worn, The same side out, from when they was they couldn't say how small.

Then I taught 'em how to twist, with a flourish of the wrist, Opioions into all shapes, as p'raps you're seen the man.



FAGINS POLITICAL SCHOOL

"No, noted this, became there are things which you may not here heard in any speak which has been made in the ripy of Edisbergh, landper and therein." I had -lift the an interest to have not been placed to CALTA CON TAXET. It is a larger Petra, and employed it is attained to be called to quantize of this land with some pressure. I had to proper the mind of Parkenment and the country on this quantities of place." "More DESEARCH Speech as the Edisbergh Boundary."

'Who used to fold a paper, till by an artful caper
It assumed the form of sentry-box, bat, flower-pot,
lady's fan !

Then they had to learn the sleight of making black look white, [play: And keeping a grave face while that little game they First convictions how to hide: qualms and scruples to o'er-tife: [way.

And to waller down the ticket, if a pledge stood in the

Last I had to make 'em fly, not at faking "skin" or "cly," But picking a party's pocket of note of hand and

bill,
With fains so sharp and true that the party never knew
Till the trick was door, and the prig was gone, and the

swag rafe in my till !

Samuel Const.

ERA.

Ост. 30. General Dumont entered Rome. They were received without enthusiasm, but also without

1867.1

overt hostility. See Carton, " Brenaus-Bonaparte, or the Gaul again in Keme,")

On the 3rd November Garibaldi abandoned his position at Monte Rotondo. "We shall now" (he said) " look on as spectators, and await the solution which our troops and the French army will give the Roman problem; and in the event of that solution not being in conformity with the wishes of the nation, the country will find within itself fresh forces to begin again, and solve the vital question by itself." On the 4th Garibaldi was again arrested, but protesting was released on the 26th.

Nov. 1.

Hr Manchester Allen, Gould, Larkin, Shore and Maguire, the Fenian prisoners, were convicted and received sentence of death. The remainder of the prisoners were a little later acquitted of the charge of murder and liberated. On the 18th a deputation of sympathisers forced their way into the Home Office and demanded of Mr. Gathorne Hardy the commutation of the capital sentence. Mr. Hardy declined to see them, but under the leadership of a man named Finlen the deputation became very noisy and violent, and ultimately had to be expelled by the police. Other demonstrations in favour of the Fenian prisoners were made; but Allen, Larkin, and Gould were on the

23rd November executed at Manchester. CHECK TO KING MOB.

WHATEVER the leader we follow, Beales or Manners, John Bright or Bob Lowe; Whether "Dirry and Derby !" we hollon, Or hugga for Gladstone & Co.



BRENNUS-BONAPARTE, OR THE GAUL AGAIN IN ROME.

Owe leader all parties will kick as, OM Tory or Rad, Swell or Snob Merging all shades of platform and ticket In a general "CHECK TO KING MOR!"

What parties soe'er the stage comber, Whatever the cry rules the storm,-

"Greatest happiness of Greatest number, "Church and State," "Ancient Ways, "or "Reform"; Through we change creeds an' colours with lenders. But to vary, mull, muddle, and job,

There's one cry will find no seceders, And that's the cry, "CHECK TO KING Mon!" Discontent may be rife, and with reason, The State and Society through,

All may know some indictable treasure Gainst duties or rights to undo. And what evil's like this King's Evil,

The State's blood and marrow to rob? What sev'n devils like the great devil

Exercised by "CHECK TO KING MOR."

Then close your ranks, friends of good order, Whate'er your side, calling, or creed :

There is left in fair England's wide border. Work for all men's good word and good deed.

That the duty of duties for all Hand or brain toiler, com-

moner, nob, Strong or weak, rich or poor, great or small men-

Is to chorus a "CHECK TO KING MOR." Many-headed's this king-beast,

and on it Is more than one crown to be seen-

Eighty-nine's bloody Phrygian Rough's billy-cock. Fenian

caubeen i fron mallet in hand, he dis The mud caked with gore on

ins knob. But, in spite of his sceptre, he trembles

When faced with stern "CHECK TO KING MOR."

Nov. 2.

Gus International Exhibition which had been held this year in Paris, was to-day finally closed.

Nov. 19.

PARLIAMENT Was opened by Commission, being called together at this unusual time in order to sanction the expedition which it had become necessary to despatch for the relief of the captives in Abysslnia. £2,000,000 was required at once for the purpose, Abyssinia being 160 miles from the Red Sea. The control of the Expedition was entrusted to Sir Robert Napier, t a distinguished General of Engineers, theu commanding the forces at Bombay, with Sir Charles Stavely as second in command. The advance brigade

of the Expedition had left Bombay on the 7th October. It was thought it might ultimately cost four millions or even more. The Income Tax would have to be raised. There was much talk of a missing letter alleged to have been sent to the Queen by King Theodore. Mr. Bernal Osborne said the postage of that letter would cost £5,000,000. Of course the House granted



Diggs. " Now, then, Jours, I'm coming over yer again: Tuck in yer two-penny."

the Government what it required, and on the 7th Dec. adjourned till Feb. 13. (See Cartoon, " Tuck in ver Twotenny!")

DEC. 13.

O-BAY occurred another Fenian outrage, the wall of the Clerkenwell House of Detention being blown in in an attempt to rescue the prisoners Burke and Casey. Six people were killed on the spot, six more died subsequently, and 120 people were wounded, whilst immense damage was done by the explosion to houses and property in the vicinity. Arrests of suspected accomplices were at once made, and a reward of £300 was offered for the conviction of the man who fired the match.

+ 1868 +

MR

JAN. 4.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER, leader of the Abyssinian Expedition, landed at Annesley Bay, on his way to the front.

JAN. 9.

HE Fenian prisoners, Burke, Casey, and Shore, were this day committed for trial. "In consequence of Fenian outbreaks and alarms," (says a Note to Vol. LIV.) "special constables were sworn in, in London and in all parts of England."
(See Carteen, "A Hint to the Leysyl Irish.")

On the 17th, George Francis Train, an excitable and loquacious American. was arrested on the arrival of the "Scotia" at Oueenstown, on suspicion of being a Fenian. He was shortly afterwards liberated, houever. On the 18th the Fenian leader Clancy was captured, after a sharp struggle, in Tottenham Court Road. On the same day a Fenian placard was found posted on the front of the Mansion House.

AN UNUSUAL LOVAL, TOAST.

and Navy,
Likewise to the Volunteers!
When the red wine follows the
gravy,
Tis a toss! that one often

But forget not our best protectors,
Our battles who fight in peace,
Whose Colonels are their In-

spectors,

Let us drink to the beave
Police!

From the grasp of the foul garotter It is they ourthroats that save; They are down on the Fenian

plotter,

And collar the traitor knave,
Good speed the Policeman's truncheon,
When he hiddeth the Roughs bear back,
And they shrink, lest like endget of Fasseh on
Their heads it should come down whack?

And good speed the Policemen mounted If a robber they need pursue! We have not too many, all counted, Of our guardians clad in blue.



A HINT TO THE LOYAL IRISH.

"Ak, thin, Messura Beel give or the oath an' some of thim stliks. Sure, there's hundheads of the Boys as is ready to help ye, Sor,"

Should you not augment their number, Seeing rowdles so fast increase In the British Lion's alumber? Drink "The Bobbies—and more Police!

JAN. 18.

Reports having been received, in the early part of the preceding year, of the murder

of the great African ersplorer and missionary, Dr. Livingstone, a search expedition had been organised and despatched on the 9th June, under the command of Mr. E. D. Young. To-day intelligence was received that the expedition had returned, having satisfied little that the reports of Livingstone's death were untrue. JAN. 25.

Ar this time Prince Edinburgh, was in Australia, he having started in the "Galatea," on a visit to our colonies, on the 23rd May of the previous year. He had been well received.

(See Cartson, 14 Our Australian Courin."

A short time previously the Queen had caused to be published a book entitled "Leaves from our Journal in the Highlands," giving an account of the life led by herself and the Prince Consort when in Scotland, which had been read with friendly interest by her subjects.

THE QUEEN'S BOOK, LET cynics scoff and worldlings.

And cold aristocrats condenn: Their censure weighed not in her ear, Her counsel was not ta'en with

A wiser, womsalier thought Whispered within her woman's beart :-

"They that my solace would have wrought. They in my grief shall have their part.

"The love I mourn, for whom I

In mourning, ever, to the end, What England lost in him they know. I friend : How sure a guide, how firm a

44 But what the loss the wife, and Queen,

Had in that nature, pure and sweet, |serene, That judgment, steady and That counsel swift all needs to meet.

"That light of joy within the home, [bearth, That fount of peace beside the That gravity, which ne'er was gloom, [snirth-

That glee as pure as maiden's "All this my people cannot

know, All this I only can make known, [wee That they may gauge the joy and

I knew with him, now know alone. "So my past life, my walks and ways, The wife's and mother's, not the Queen's,

My trensured tale of happier days, My record of love-hallowed scenes,

" I'll open to my people's eyes, And therein bid them take their part. That they may weigh the weight that ties On my lone life and widowed heart,



" Till feeling what my joy has been, They feel how yast my grief must be a And, when my treasure they have seen, May mensure what its loss to rac."

What Oncen like this was ever known To take her people to her heart? When was Queen's household-life so shown With modest truth and artless art?

The Royal Widow has done well Thus on her people's love to call. Her simple wifely tale to tell. And trust her joys and griefs to all.

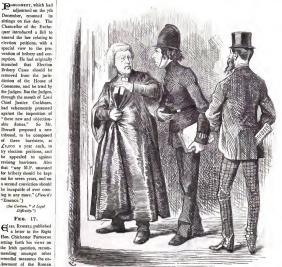
Ne'er since Victoria felt the Crowo A weight upon her girlish brow, Itave Heaven's best blessings been called down About her path, as they are now,

PARLIAMENT, which had adjourned on the 7th December, resumed its sittings on this day. The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to election petitions, with a special view to the prevention of bribery and corruption. He had originally intended that Election Bribery Cases should be removed from the jurisdiction of the House of Commons, and be tried by the Judges. But the Judges, through the mouth of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. had vehemently protested against the imposition of "these new and objectionable duties," So Mr. Disraeli proposed a new tribuual, to be composed of three barristers, at £2,000 a year each, to try election petitions, and be appealed to against revising barristers. Also that "any M.P. unseated

"Essence.") (See Carteen, " A Legal Difficulty.")

FEB. 17.

GARL RUSSELL published a letter to the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue setting forth his views on the Irish question, recommending amongst other remedial measures the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church and the Preshyterian Church in Ireland, and the reduction of the revenues of the Protestant Episcopal Church there to one-eighth of their existing amount,



A LEGAL DIFFICULTY.

LORD CHEST JUSTICE, "Nontenel You mustn't bring that bribing fellow before us ;-we should have to be its EARNEST."

FEB. 25.

Tone Drast, who had been in failing health for some time, announced that he had tendered his resignation to Her Majesty, who had empowered the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, to form a government. On the

27th Mr. Disraell had an audience with the Queen and kissed hands on his appointment as First Lord of the Treasury, "The Educator" (said Mr. Punch's " Essence") " is now formally installed as Head Master, and as at Eton he receives a Rod (Blue Ribbon in good time), which doubtless he will be glad to use as little as possible, but which, we take it, will not by the Shrewsbury clock, which used to sound the close

exactly resemble that spoken of hy Duke Vincentio:-

Fond fathers Having bound up the threatening twigs of birch

Only to stick it in their children's sight For terror, not for use; in time the Rod Becomes more morked than feared,

Mr. Punch has fought with Mr. Disraeli many an hour

of the poll for the honourable gentleman. It is extremely posnible that Mr. Penck may have to fight with him again, many a time, and oft. He is a forman worthy of Mr. Phand's steel. Be this as it may, Mr. Punch hereby presents his best compliments to the Premier of England, and respectfully reminds him that In 1848 Mr. Disraeli suid in the House, "I belong to a party that can triumph no more." The words were half true. The pasty belongs to Mr. Diseacli, and the triumph is his, He has "Wielded at will the " Amorecracy."

Whether it shall be peace or war between as depends upon the future, not the past. But be it which it may, Mr. Ponch frankly recognises the genius and the perseverance which after thirty years of strife, have been rewarded with the Premiership.

We shall take no formal leave of Prince Ropert. We share the hope of Earl Russell that we shall often meet Lord Derby in the House of Peers, and we add, Homerically, that if he may not fight, he may come down to the trenches and raise his voice, like Achillar.

(See Carteen, " The New Head Master.")

Air-" Le Marquis de Caralo ."

Lo, legios at last we see,

At the top, where braios should be | Ne'er was place won in race, That so tested plack and pace; Heavier weighted horse Never ma a course.

Nor e'er caine, at the path, With a fiercer Chifoey rush.— To Virian Grey chapton lar, My Lord Marquis De Carabas? My Lord Marquis De Carabas? Is't England's praise or blaume, Such a player wins his game, Who can preus for success

Be't by trick, revoke, finesse? Is it good or ill, This adamantine will, With an indis-rubber brain, And a conscience proof to strain?— To Viviao Grey chapean has,

My Lord Marquis De Carabas!

On lee-shore, over har,
Still steering by his star;
Shoal and sand, reef and strand,
Isodejing with a deal' rows hand;
Passionless and cool,
And catan his crew to school,
When weeker pilots qualied,
Through what strains the ship he sailed 1—

To Visian Grey chapean har, My Lord Marquis De Carabas? Ne'er in hand teacher took Classes duller at their hook: Ne'er was toll on stiffer soil, Or more likely tools to spoil: But he wrought, home by hour, Ill knowledge gress to power,



THE NEW HEAD MASTER.

And as last his Tory class Learnt to see facts as they pass.— To Vivian Grey chaptest bar, My Lord Marquis De Carabas!

If workman's worth his hire, Why should Dirry not aspire? He has striven, brain has given, To the stream his asses driven. Most he only think How asses best may drink? Twas his the cup to crowo, Who but he should drain it down?— To Vivian Grey chapton has, My Lord Marquia De Carabos!

Genius or charlatan?

Settle that point who can. Who shall bring his stone to fling At Little Benjamin, our King?

Dominion to Cawalia

By what right he rules,—
As the wise man o'er the fools,
Or the one-syed o'er the blind,—
Let the feture's verdict find,—
To Vivian Grey «Angean Ans.,
My Lord Marquis De Carabas!

MARCH 2.

HE House of Representatives at Washington adopted the Articles of Impeachment against President Johnson. He was charged with violation of the Tenure of Office Act by removing Mr. Stanton from the office of War Secretary without the consent of the Senate, and of the Army Bill by endeavouring to induce General Emory to obey orders which had not been sent through the Commander - In - Chief, General Grant

MARCH 2.

The CLAISTONE, in reply to complaints which had been made to him of the extension of the Co-operative movement, which at this time was becoming rife among Civil Service officials, spoke of the credit system in retail trade as a total inversion of the natural order of things.

"This system" (he added) " also aggravates the risk of bad debts, which form an additional charge to a good debtor; and it is connected with a general irregularity and uncertainty which must also be paid for. I do not doubt that we, the consumers, are much in foult. But I cannot help thinking that traders are much in fault also, and that much might be done by a vigorous effort and by combination among traders in favour of ready-money dealings, either absolutely or as encouraged by discounts.

The popularity and prosperity of the Civil Service and other Co-operative Stores was becoming a subject of alarm and anger

to those interested in retail trading.

(See Cartoon, "The Real Trade Union.")

MARCH 5.

O^N this day the Disraeli Ministry took their seats. Earl Russell, in the Lords, made a vigorous attack upon them for their Inconsistency, twitting Mr. Disraeli with protesting



THE REAL TRADE UNION.

Cook. "No, Mr. Pickers, there exist no horders, and things to some to a printy pass? What with them Co-robber-active Steres—and no presents—what s to become of how pore servants—let alone the tradespepti—goodness gracious only horme?"

against a "degradation of the franchise" at the very time when, pops his own showing, he was "reducating his party" to vote for it. On the same day in the Commons, Mr. Disraeli made a statement of his policy, which was to be a "policy of peace, but not peace at any price;" and "a truly liberal policy—a policy that will not shrink from any changes which are required.

by the wants of the age we live in, but will never forget that it is our happy lot to dwell in an ancient and historic country, rich in traditionary influences that are the best security for order and liberty, and the most valuable element of our national character and our national stength." Mr. Bouverie complained that the Conservatives were in power not because they were in a majority, hut because the Liberal Party at present, instead of being an organized party, was little better than a rabble with "leaders that won't lead, and followers that won't follow."

MARCH 10.

" 6 о-міснт" (says Mr. Punch's "Essence of Parliament") "began the great Irish Debate." Mr. Maguire had moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee to take the condition of Ireland into immediate consideration. Lord Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, declared, in a three hours' speech, the Irish policy of the Government. " Mr. Horsman (says Mr. Punch's "Essence") neatly summed up the statement in three words,

INACTION, PROCEASTINA-TION, RETEOGRESSION.

Nothing was to be done with the Irish Church until the Commission sitting should have reported, and this, said a member of it, might be two or three months.

(See Cartoon, "Disty's Difficulty, or Mrs. Erin's Piez.")

MARCH 12.

MHILST present at a picnic at Clontarf, Sydney, the Duke of Edinburgh was shot in the back by an assassin named James O'Farrel. He was at first reported to be a Fenian agent, but this was afterwards denied, O'Farrel not sppearing to have had any accomplices. The Prince, though severely wounded, happily but narrowly escaped mortal hurt, and very quickly recovered, being pronounced convalescent by the 18th March. O'Farrel was tried

interceded in his favour.

MARCH 16.

Mr. Gladstone declared definitely for the discutablishment of the Irish Church, and also for ages seen, or seemed to see, on the shield of England



DIZZYS DIFFICULTY, OR MRS. ERIN'S PIGS. Dizzy, "I'd leibe to see any o' yow droive un!"

for the attempt, found guilty, and executed on went at considerable length into the questions the 26th April, though the Duke personally, of education and the land law. In conclusion be said:-

> "If we are prodest men, I hope we shall endeavour as far as in us lies to make some neocision for a contingent, a doubtful and probably a dangerous fature. If we be chivalrous men, I trust we shall endeavour to wipe away all those stains which the civilized world has

in her treatment of Ireland. If we be companionate men, I hope we shall, once for all, listen to the tale of wor which comes from her, and the reality of which, If not its justice, is testified by the continued migration of her people-that we shall 'rare out the written troubles from her brain, and pluck from her memory the rooted sorrow.' But, above all, if we be just men, we shall go forward in the name of truth and right, bearing this in mind that-when the case is proved, and the hour is come, justice delayed is justice denied."

1868.]

MARCH 23. Or. GLADSTONE gave

notice of his intention to move three Resolutions on the subject of the Irish Church. Mr. Punch's "Essence of Parliament" said:—

 That the Established Church of Ireland should cease to exist as an establishment, due regard being had to personal interests.

z. That it is expedient to prevent the creation of new interests.

3. That the Queen he asked to hand over to Parliament her interest in the temporalities of the Irish sees and other dignities.

That is the triple cord with which Mr. Gladstone stood up, on Monday, March 23d (dies notanda, colour chalk to your taste), and proposed to execute the Irish Charch.

Mr. Disraeli, counsel for the frish Church, Religion generally, Faish, the Altar and the Throne, and the Angels, procured stay of execution satil the following Monday.

He acut day wrote a letter to the Dartmouth Union (not the workhome of that delightful place, but a Society calling itself "National," of which Lord Dartmouth is Chairman), and said that "we had beard something lately of the crisis of Ireland," In his opinion

The Critis of England is at hand!

"For the purpose is avowed, by a powerfal party, of destroying that Sacred Union between Church and State which has hiberto been the chief means of our civilination, and is the only security for our religious liberty."

On the 27th, Lord Stanley moved as an amendment :

"That this House, while admitting that considerable modification in the temperalities of the United Church in Ireland may, after pending enquiry, appear to be expedient, is of opinion that noy proposition tending to the discutablishment or discurdowment of that Church ought to be reserved for the decision of the new Parliament."



NEW GUY FAWKES, OR DIZZY'S CHEF-DŒUVRE.

⁴ Under the gains of Liberalism—under the pertence of legislating in the spirit of the age—they are, as they think, about to select upon the supreme estate of the resim,"—See Ma, Disnalla"s Speech, April 3rd, 1868.

TO R. GLASTONE (1837 Punch's "Essence") moved his Anti-Irish Church Resolutions. He spoke very moderately, declared his own consistency, urged that the time had come, and dealt tenderly with the rights, real or possible, of all persons in any way interested in the Church. The debate concluded on April 3, when

MARCH 30.

Mr. Diszeli spoke for two hours and a half. His speech was rather grandioquest and melodramatic. He denounced the "vast and violent" change proposed. Mr. Gladstone, he suggested, represented "Rivation and Popey" ("Essence"). "The High Chnrch Ritualists (he declared) and the followers of the Pope have been long in secret combination, and are now in open confederacy." This was met by mocking laughter, when Mr. Disraeli ackled that the proposals of Mr. Gladstone were not confined to mere political arrangements, but attacked the Crown itself.

(See Carteen, " New Guy Famkes, or Dissy's Chef-d'Œuvre.") Mr. Gladstone, answering on the whole debate, said some parts of the Premier's speech were characterized by irrelevancy, others by heated imagination. It was too late to endow the Catholic Church.

Lord Stanley's amendment was rejected by 330 to 270, majority 60, Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions were carried by 328 to 272, majority 56, and the House adjourned till April 20.

APRIL 10.

o-nay the Abyssinian captives were re-The Expedition. under the able conduct of Sir Robert Napier, had successfully pushed forward on its difficult road, and King Theodore, defeated in an engagement on the heights of Islamgie, opened negotiations for the surrender of his prisoners. Mr. Rassam. Dr. Blanc, and Consul Cameron, with the other Magdala prisoners, were liberated on this and the following day. As, however, the King refused to surrender bimself. Sir Robert Napier, on the 13th, attacked and captured Magdala, which almost inaccessible fortress remained (to use bis own words). "only a scorched rock." King Theodore fell by his own hands. On the 18th the Expedition commenced lts return march from Magdala.

APRIL 15.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALKS ARTIVED
on a visit to Ireland. An address presented by the Corporation of Dublin expressed a hope that the Queen would establish a residence in Ireland, and

dwell as frequently as possible among her subjects there. APRIL 23,

"It the Commons the new Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Ward Hunt) brought in the Budget which it had pleased Mr. Disraeli and the Departments to give to him. We shall say nothing shout it, except that there is a



A CRISIS!

First Porter, "Now, then, Bill Glostross, where are you ashevia' to?"

Secon Porter, "Will, then, stend o' one ride, coa's yor ""

First Porter, "Oh, ab, Mr. Strange overself and made your for you, I suppose? Thanker-net if I know it!"

[And there they are at this moment.

deficiency of upwards of a Million and a Half, and of course the money is taken from the Middle Class, which never defends itself. The Income Tax is to be raised to Sixpence." ("Essence of Parliament.")

APRIL 27.

CALLESTONE moved the first of his three Resolutions, that the Established Church of Ireland should cease to exist as an establishment. The debate thereon was concluded on the 30th, when the Government was placed in a minority of 65—there being 330 votes for the Resolution, and 456 against. Nr. Disraell saw the vote made it necessary for the Government to reconsider its position, and proposed adjournment natil Monday, which was agreed to.

(See Cartoon, "A Crisis!")

MAY 4.

1868.1

OR. DESERVELS explained that he had waited upon the Oueen, and advised her to dissolve Parliament, but at the same time offered to resign. That Her Majesty, after consideration, had not accepted his resignation, but expressed her readiness to dissolve as soon as public business would permit. That he had informed her he thought dissolution might be arranged for in the Autumn. That he should oppose Mr. Gladstone's two other Resolutions, but without debate,

Mr. Gladstone said there was no need for dissolution, and no hope of reversing the decision of the Commons. The Government should have resigned in an unqualified way. He should proceed with his Resolutions, and a Bill for suspending Irish Church Appointments.

On the 7th Mr. Gladstone's second and third Irish Resolutions were carried in Committee without a division. On the 13th he brought in his Suspensory Bill, suspending for a limited time the exercise of patronage in the Irish Church.

(See Cartoon, " Steering under Difficulties,")

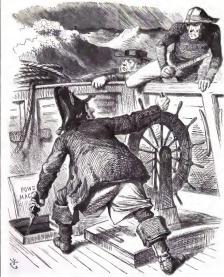
MAY 7.

TENRY LORD BROUGHAM, the great versatile and eccentric genius who had for so many years formed a salient subject for Mr. Punch's sometimes satirical hut always appreciative pencil, died this day at Cannes, at the advanced age of 90. He was found dead in his bed, after

passing a peaceful day in his garden, and was buried at Cannes. Said Mr. Punch of his old admired friend and honoured foeman :-A Grand old tree has fallen! Can it be. That with so tittle stir it has come down?

That in the forest scarce a gap we see For loss of that great trunk and reverend crown? The ninety-year old man was part of all,

Great part of most that's worthiest and best : VOL. II.



STEERING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Stars Captain, "Give up the helm?-resign the command?-never! Come one, come all, I stick to my Chapt. Back, I sartone step in-board, and I blow up the skip. Ha, hall"

> Through that long race the oar he scarce let fall, Scarce through that long day's work passed once to rest. Count all the triumphs in these fifty years

By Right and Truth o'er Wrong and Fahebood won, Of the Good Cause's Paladins and Peers A faithfuller than Henry Brougham is none The senate purged ; charity's stream strained pure ;

Staves freed; chicane and bigggry put down; Knowledge on ignorance gaining, slow but sare; This was his tife's work, is his memory's crown !

MAY 26.

(DR. DISBARLE, who was much taunted for (in the words of Earl Russell) continuing in office without having the confidence of the House of Commons, or being able to carry his measures. to-day announced that the Government intended to confine the work of the Session mainly to the Reform Bills and Estimates, Foreign Cattle, and Telegraph Bills and possibly the Bribery and Bankruptcy Bills.

[See Carteen, 14 The Political Lectard,")

M. Leotard was a popular acrobat of the day, celebrated for his performances on the trapeze,

JUNE 2.

Case of ex-Governor Eyre before Mr. Justice Blackburn in the Court of Queen'a Bench. On the grd General Eyre issued a letter defending his administration in Jamaica. The case excited much public leeling, society being strongly in favour of the ex-Governor, the denominations for the most part bitterly against him.

JUNE 29.

III us debate in the House of Lords on the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Suspensory Bill, which hall begun on the 25th, was ended to-night or rather (says Mr. Panch's "Easence") about three in the morning, when the Lords divided.

For the Irish Church . 192 Against her . . . 97

Majority for rejecting Mr. Gladstone's Bill , 95

A General Election was, however, at hand, and was looked upon as likely to reverse the verdict.

Earl Russell spoke in the course of the debate, stating the entire case against the Irish Church with vigour and tesseness. Mr. Punch spoke of the veneration due to "the honourable little old brave English nobleman, when the convictions of a life, made another

appeal on behalf of a principle which he had held so long."

JULY 4.

" III HE unsatisfactory state of the Turf" (says the Introduction to Vol. LV.) "is noticed in the following Volume. The young Marquis of Hastings' short and ruinous career, signalized by the extent of his bets and their unsuccessful



THE POLITICAL LEGTARD.

"It is a very old trick of mine," writes M. LEOTARD, "to make the belief to fall, and then to arrive on my feet."-Morning Paper.

result, the inexplicable performance of his mare

'Lady Elizabeth' in the Derby, for which she

was first favourite, the scratching of his horse

'The Earl' for the same race and for the Leger.

the allurements of the betting offices, the pro-

ceedings of betting men, and the outstoken

utterances of Admiral Rous on racing matters-

all provoked attention to this disagreeable topic."

JULY 6.

GHE PAINCASS OF WALES WAS this morning safely delivered of a daughter—Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary.

JULY 10.

S in Robert Napier, who had conducted the Abyssinian Expedition with so much skill and success, had now returned. The thanks of both Houses had, on the and, been voted to him and his army. Mr. Dismeli, in moving the vote in the Commons, presented a graphic picture of the difficulties of the expedition which had led the elephants of Asia, bearing the artillery of Europe, over broken passes which might have startled the trapper, and appalled the bunter of the Alps, at the end of which "we find the standard of St. George hoisted upon the mountains of Rasselas." To-night the House of Commons voted £2000 per annum to Sir Robert Napler and his next heir male, Sir Robert being also raised to the dignity of Baron Napier of Magdala,

JULY 24.

ON this day the Bribery Bill was passed by the Commons. There had been a good deal of cavil at some of its clauses. Mr. Disraeli had declared that he would not advise the Queen to prorogue until the Bribery Bill should be law. On which Mr. Punch cried, "Well said, sir!" An amendment of Mr. Fawcett's, throwing returning officers' expenses upon the local rates, had been carried by 78 to 60. but subsequently negatived by are to 97. A proposition of Mr. Mill's to forbid the employment of paid agents at elections was rejected by 116 to 86. Then the Bill passed, much to the discontent, doubtless, of many persons interested actually and prospectively in electoral corruption. But Mr. Punch said, "Well done, Benjamin our Ruler!"



GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

LANDLADY, "Goal bye, Sar! Oh, Sir, was you a winhin' as the Lodgin's should be helf for you, Sir!" Dizzy, "Oh! Hat Well Yes! I shell want 'en for a week or two at Christmas, and then we'll talk about a permanene,"

JULY 30.

GHE THAMES EMBANEMENT from Westminster Bridge to the Temple was on this day opened for traffic.

On the same day also was opened the Abbey Mills Pomping Station of the Metropolitan Main Drainage system.

JULY 31.

BOTH Houses met to part." The last Parliament elected under the Reform Bill of 1812 was this day closed.

(See Cartoon, " Going to the Country.")

Lord Chanceltor Cairns read Mr. Dismell's Speech from the Throne. It was brief, and well written :-

- s. Release, with thanks for diligence.
- z. Friendliness with Yorcien Powers. 3. Brilliant Abyssinian success.
- Ireland quiet-no Fenian prisoners, 5. Thanks for Supplies.
- 6. Reform Scheme complete.
- 7. Various other laws-Schools-Railways-Fisheries -Telegraphs-Scotch Legal Proceedings.
- 8. Controller-in-Chief in War-Office. 9. Intestion to dissolve "at the earliest day that

will enable my people to resp the benefit of the extended system of representa-

- tion." to. Entire confidence in their proving themselves worthy of the high privilege.
- tt. Trest that under the blessing of Divine Providence the expression of their apinion on those great questions of public policy which have occupied the attention of Parlisment, and remain undecided, may tend to maintain animpaired that civil and religious freedom which has been secured to all my subjects by the institutions and settlement of my realm, Prorogation till Thursday,

October the 8th The last clause of course means Mr. Disraeli's hope that the new Parliament will maintain the Irish Church. Not, of course, that he hopes or cares personally about that particular thing, but that purticular thing means office or resignation. It may be, however, that the result may be brought about as a different issue. Never mind about that. Safficient for the day is the Order thereof.

AUG. 5.

Os. GLADSTONE COMmenced his electoral Campaign in South-west Lancashire. It was plain that the General Election would turn mainly on the question of the maintenance or disestablishment of the Irish Church. Mr. Gladstone said of it, "It is wholly disabled and disqualified for performing the purpose for which it exists; and consequently I spoke in literal truth, and not in rude sarcasm when I said, 'You must not take away its abuses, because, if you take them away, there will be nothing left." This plain speaking aroused intense wrath in the Tory Party, and loud indignation and alarm amongst Churchmen and Church dignitaries everywhere. Gloomy

forebodings were prevalent that the attack upon the Irish Establishment was but the prelude to an assault upon the English Church itself.

Aug. 6

ME QUEEN, whose health for some time past had been indifferent, started for Switzerland, reaching Lucerne on the 8th,



REJECTED ADDRESSES

Doctor Puzzy. " And, my dear young lady, if I could induce you and your friends to look kindly upon my proposal-..." Mrss Marmoott. "But you con't, Sir. I don't want to go to Church at all; and if I dol, I'm rure I wouldn't go with you," [Da. PUSEV appeals for sympathy to the Wesleyan Conference. His stacerity and earnestness encountered a harsh robuff."-Times.

> staying there until the 9th September, when she left for Paris on her return journey.

Attg. 14.

DR. PUSKY addressed a letter to the President of the Wesleyan Conference, seeking their assistance in opposing Mr. Coleridge's Bill for throwing open the honours and emoluments of the Universities to all creeds and denominations. His advances were not sympathetically received by the Wesleyans, and were resented by many in his own Church.

(See Cartoon, " Rejected Addresses.") Aug. 19.

G SEAT eclipse of the Sun. "To-day" (says "Annals of Our Time") " a shadow such as never before fell on the earth within historic times, swept at the rate of 205 miles an hour from the Straits of Babet-Mandel across the two Indian Peninsulas, over Borneo and Celebes, and touching the northern extremity of Australia, passed out many hundreds of miles (before leaving the earth) upon the Pacific Ocean."

SEPT. 12.

In view of the probability of the coming of the Liberala into office, it was thought likely that Mr. John Bright would become a Member of the new Cabinet. As a matter of fact he did, in December, become a Cabinet Minister and Privy Councillor, and was presented to the Queen on taking the oaths of office.

(See Carteon, 44 A Dress Rehearzal.")

SEPT. 26.

HE question of the right of women to the Parliamentary Franchise" (saya a Note to Vol. LV.)" was at this time much before the public. Several females had sent in their claim to vote, as being ratepayers, and some overseers had included women in their list of persons entitled The Revising to vote. Barrister at Manchester decided against the claims of the ladies (the decision was appealed against in the Court of Common Pleas. but confirmed by the unanimous opinion of the Judge. Miss Becker was one of the foremost champions of her sex in this matter."



A DRESS REHEARSAL

FRIEND BRUNT. " If m! ha! verily these Ministerial Garments stock! he so unbecoming, ofter all!"

[Said, in other words, in his last address.

RAMLET AND OPHELIA.

Hamest too the present occasion and by device of service persons of quality.

A RAY HAND EMPRITARY.

Ophelia. Good my lord,

How does your honour for this many a day?

Hawdel, I humbly thank you, well. Bat, good my lady,

Lord me no lords, at least this many a day.

Hautet. Again I telt you I'm no tore, Nor shall be one till I be made a judge, A thing that may or may not come to puss. But women never comprehend a case. Ophelia. I am very sorry you should my that thing,

For I've a case in which you must be judge.

Hamlet. I guess it well. You come to claim a vote;

A vote which you would give at an election? Ophrite. Nay, who's in error now? My vote it claimed, And in your hand the claim. I come to hear

That you retain me on the register.

Idamlet, Register stores and Airchen ranges, Miss, And all things culinary appertaining,

Were more in what I bog to call your line.

cre more in what I beg to call your line.

Ophelon. That's your opinion. I stand here for law.

Hemlet. Ha, ha! are you honest?

Onleha. My lord—I mean, Sit!

Disserting Councile

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Impudence?

Hamlet. That if you be honest and fair, you have no business in a contested election, where there is neither honesty nor

fairness.

Ophelia, Women will introduce both.

Hemlet. Bosh? Get thee to a Nursery. Why would'st thou be a meddler in politics? I am myself indifferent honest — Ophelia. I doubt not the in-

Ophelia. I doubt not the indifferency. Advocacy, regardless of right or wrong, perverts the heart and corrupts the understanding.

Handré, Get thee to a Norreyr, Isay, I nap., I report, Inan, I report, indifferent honers, yet I coakl accuse me of such things that it were better I had never enten my terms. I am loquacious, recklers, hard-monthed, and there is nothing I swoulf not do for a Solicitor-Generalship. What do you wan in a corrept that the contract of the state of the state

Hamlet. Does he know that you are out? Ophelia. Ay, my-your Im-

pudence.

Hamlet. Go home and tell him to lock you up with the Cookery-book, that you may play the goose nowhere but in

his own house. Get thee to a Nursery—Go! Farewell. Ophelia. See if I don't tell Miss Becker. [Exit.

SEPT. 29.

OFEN ISABELLA OF Spain, in consequence of the revolution which had broken out there, and the defeat of the Royalist troops by the insurgents under Marshal Serrano, fled the country, taking refuge in France, where the Castle of Pau was placed at her service by the Emperor Napoleon. On the 1st October a provisional Government which had been established at Madrid. issued a proclamation deposing Oueen Isabella,

Ост. 2.

X his Address to the electors of Buckinghamshire, Mr. Disraeli vigorously raised the old cry of "The Church in Danger," and not obscurely binted that the real triumph in case of



BEN AND HIS BOGEY.

MRS. BULL, "I'll look you to frighten people, Master Bentannis"

the disestablishment of the Irish Church would be the triumph of Rome. He said:---

*Amidst the discordant activity of many factions, there moves the supreme porpose of one power. The philloopher may flatter himself he is advancing in the cause of collightened progress; the sectarian may be roused to exertion by anticipations of the downfall of ecclesination systems. These are transient efforts—value and passing

asplatations. The ultimate triumphs, were our Chunch to full, would be to that power which would substitute for the authority of our sovereign the supremacy of a foreign prince—to that power with whose traditions, learning, discipline, and organization our Church alone has hitherto been able to cope, and that too, only when supported by a determined and devented people."

(See Cartoon, " Ben and his Bogry.")

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Ост. 9.

(DR. GLADSTONE issued his Address to the electors of South-west Lancashire. He said, "Our path at least lies before you. broad, open, and well defined; our policy has advocates who do not shrink from its avowal. It is the policy of bringing absolutely to an end the civil establishment of the Church in Ireland." In this he saw the discharge of a debt of civil justice, and the disappearance of a national, almost a world-wide reproach.

(See Cartoon, " Rival Actors.")

Nov. 3.

GENERAL GRANT WAS elected President of the United States.

Nov. 5.

R. BRIGHT was elected bonorary member of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, and n hia speech on the occasion advised his hearers to press for a "Free Breakfast Table " (by which he meant the abolition of the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar), a phrase which like many of Mr. Bright's was made free use of thereafter in political polemics.

Nov. 10.

CONVENTION WAS H this day signed between England and the United States, by virtue of one clause of which Commissioners were to be anpointed with power to adjudicate upon the class of claims referred to in the official correspondence between the two Govern-

ments as the "Alabama Claims," It was stipulated, however, that before any of such claims are taken into consideration by them, the two high contracting parties shall fix upon some sovereign or head of a friendly State as arbitrator in respect of such claims, to whom such class of claims shall be referred cally disposed of,



RIVAL ACTORS.

(Mr. GLADSTONE OF WHILLIAM TELL, has been called before the curtain " smid the deafening plandits of a house crawmed to the ceiling.") Mr. Bentezzy (Jerney Dinners). "He's get the house with him, that's certain. About I must give 'em a touck of my ART."

> in case the Commissioners shall be unable to come to a unanimous decision upon the

Some disappointment was felt by the public, who, from some recent utterances of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, had concluded that the differences between this country and America were practi-

Nov. 16.

BEGINNING of the elections to the new Parliament. " It was" (said Mr. Punch's Introduction) "the first election that had been held under the New Reform Act " (the celebrated 'Lean in the Dark') which gave Household Suffrage to the Boroughs, and an extended Franchise to the Counties."

The Election resulted in favour of the Liberal Party, and of Mr. Gladstone's Policy. (See Cartoon, " Pounded!")

The Liberals largely increased their majority in the Boroughs. In Scotland both Borough and County Votes went in their favour, only seven Conservatives being returned for that country. In Ireland they also gained considerably. In the English Counties the Conservatives were more successful.

"The Election was signalised by some remarkable defeats and successes." Mr. Gladstone lost his seat for South-west Lancashire by 260 Votes; but was returned for the borough of Greenwich. The City of London returned three Liberals, but sent one Conservative in place of Baron Rothschild, who lost his seat. In Westminster Mr. W. H. Smith beat Mr. John Stuart Mill by a majority of 1,500 Votes, one of the

greatest losses this to the Liberal Party. The general result was that the Liberals



The Result of the " Leap in the Dark." [See Punch for August 3, 1867

gained about 15 Votes, counting 30 on a division. Their majority in the new House was estimated at about 120, though this was slightly altered subsequently by the results of election petitions, &c.

Mr. Disraeli resigned at once. On the 4th of December Mr. Gladstone accepted Her Majesty's commands to form a Ministry. On the 8th. Mr. Disraeli delivered up the Seals, and Mr. Gladstone and the new Ministry were sworn into office. The Cabinet included Sir W. Page Wood (Lord Chancellor), Lord Granville, Lord Clarendon, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Lowe, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Childers, Mr. Cardwell, Earl de Grey and Ripon, Lord Kimberley, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. Bruce, and last, but by no means least, Mr. John Bright, who now took office for the first time as President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Disraeli declined the offer of a title for himself, but his wife was elevated to the peerage with the title of Viscountess Beaconsfield, of Beacousfield.

Mr. Punch paid that lady the following tribute:

TO MRS. DISRAELL L ADY of Hughenden, Pewel, drawing near A fishly offers a homage sincere : D eign to accept it,—through playful its tone,

our heart will tell you it comes from his own, B attle full oft with your Lord he has done, E ver in fairness and often in fun, dding, as friends and antagonists k heer, when his enemy struck a good blow, poortune moment he finds, nothing loth, N ow, for a tribute more pleasant to both. S mile on the circlet a hashand prepares F or his Guide to the triumph she honours and shares: n it acknowledged what ne'er can be paid, E arnest devotion and womanly aid. L ong may the gems in that coronal flame,

D ecking Her brow who's more proud of His fame.

On the 10th of December the first Session of the eighth Parliament of the Oueen's reign was opened by Royal Commission. On the 20th. after the transaction of the necessary formal business, it adjourned till February 16, 1860.

DEC. 20.

LORD MAYO, who had been appointed Viceroy of India in succession to Sir J. Lawrence, arrived in Bombay.

DEC. 26.

HR year closed with the establishment of more amicable relations between England and America than had prevailed since the close of the great war between North and South. Mr. Reverdy Johnson had been appointed United States Minister in this country, ber, Mr. Reverdy Johnson said that the differarriving here on the 15th August. On the ences between this country and America were aznd October, speaking at a banquet at Liver- now ended. Although this did not imply, as

pool attended by Lord Stanley and Mr. Gladstone, he said that two of the questions at issue between the two countries had been all but settled, and expressed his opinion that the question of the Alabama Claims was likely to be settled on terms equally honourable. Later, a the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 9th Novem-



was at first boped by some, that the question of the Alabama Claims was absolutely settled, vet the signing of the Convention, already referred to on the toth of November, was evidence that it had been referred to a friendly arbitrament from which it was expected that a full and final settlement would speedily result.

DEC. 29.

surress of diplomatic relations having occurred between Turkey and Greece on VOL. II.

account of disputes which seemed to threaten the re-opening of the Eastern Question, it was arranged that a conference of the Great Powers should meet in Paris early in January with a view to their settlement.

[See Cartoon, " Turkey and Grease,") TURKEY AND GREASE. (A Sone of the Season.) To keep this Turkey and that Grease From coming to a flare-up, -

Which might to such wide blaze increase, As must stir common care up,-And, breaking Europe's Christmas peace, Bid her big engines tear up,

The cooks of Europe, her Great Powers-(Cooks are great powers, we know)-Spend anxious and laborious hours, And their best souists bestow:

Diptomacy's cold downle in showers On this hot Grease to throw.

+1869+

JAN. I.

Os the first day of the year began the Overend-Gurney prosecution, being the trial of the members of the late firm of Overend, Gurney & Co., on the charge of having " unlawfully and deceitfully conspired together, and by divers false pretences and divers false statements with reference to the affairs and conditions of the Company, induced the complainant, Dr. Thom, of the Canadian Bar, and the public generally, to subscribe and take shares in the said Company, with intent to cheat and defraud them of large sums of money." The trial created much excitement, as the wild specuiation and disastrous failure of the firm had caused wide-spread loss and suffering. On the 27th the preliminary inquiry terminated in the committal for trial of all the defendants.

FEB. 13.

Tr was now obvious that the attempt to disestablish the Irish Church would be made by Mr. Gladstone. Fears were freely expressed that this would at no distant date lead to similar dealing with the English Establishment, but this view was disayowed by the supporters of the Government, who held that the Irish Church would benefit by disestablishment. whilst the English Church would not suffer.

(See Carleon, 40 Our Siamess Thring,")

FEB. 16.

PARLIAMENT was opened by Royal Commission. The Queen's Speech (said Punch's "Essence of Parliament") was read by Lord Chancellor Hatherley, his first appearance as a reader of Queen's Speeches. Mr. Gladstone had not given him a great deal to do,



Ms. Bull. "You don't think the operation will be fatal to either?"

Dr. Glasstoni. "Oh, no!"

Dr. Browt. "Not a bit !-Do 'en both all the good in the world."

 Her Majesty recurred to the advice of Parliament as early as Manisterial arrangements had permitted.
 Did so with special interest, at a time when the Popular branch had been shown with the advantage of a greatly enlarged enfranchisement of her faishful and toyal

All right with Foreign Powers. Believed that they desired to keep the peace.
 Rejoiced that there was nothing serious in the Leavents.

 Hoped to place friendship with America on a firm basis.
 Grieved at disturbances in New Zealand. Was confident that the Coloniats would take care of themselves.
 The Estimates would above a Diminished Charge

spon the Country.

8. We need not continue to suspend Irish Habous Corpus.

 Can we have further guarantee for purity and liberty at Parliamentary and Municipal elections?

to, Porwest class of Ratepayers to be relieved. 11. Scotch Education to be

12. Also English Endowed Schools

12 Invent Financial Boards to control the County rate. 14. Reform in Bankrupery

Abolition of Imprisonment for 15. The Ecelesissical Arrangements of Ireland are to be con-

sidered at an early date. (e) Recard to be shown to every legitimate interest.

(4) Welfare of Religion to be promoted through equal justice.

(r) Underided feeling of Ireland to be secured on the side of loyalty and (d) Memory of former con-

tentions to be efficed. (e) Sympathies of no affectionate people to be cherished.

MARCH 1.

(Da. GLADSTONE introduced a Bill "to put an end to the Established Church in Ireland, to make provision in respect of the temporalities thereof, and of the Royal College of Maymonth "

(See Cartoon, " The End of the ' Tempest.' ')

PUNCIFS ESSENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

MONDAY, March 1. - The Great Magician began to veter the Words of Power that, when all are said, shall set the Protestant Aricl free, and bid her fare far better than ever New Year's Day, 1871, will

see the Iruh and the English Churches severed But the work of Disestablishment and Discodowment is to

begin on the passing of the Bill, the Second Reading whereof stands for the 18th of this month. Then is the present Ecclesiastical Commission for Ireland to be wound up, and a new one

formed. For the purposes now before us, the Church is to be under two Governments, one, the State's, to last ten years, one her Own, to last as long as the Church pleases

The first is a firm Commission, appointed by the The second is a figurening flobs, elected by the

Church, No new Vested Interests are to be created after the passing of the Act, but for the temporary government of the Church, spiritual appointments may be made.

The Queen loses her prerogative of appointing Eishops; but, on the peayer of the Church, may nominate them for miritual purposes.



THE END OF THE "TEMPEST."

PROSPERO. "Be free, and care thou well!"-SHARSPEARE.

The Irish Bishops at once deputs from the House of Synodical action is to be restored to the Irish Church,

and it is invited to elect a body which shall fairly represent bishops, priests, and laymen of the Anglican communion, and if the Government shall consider that such body is properly representative, the Queen will recognise it, and it will govern the Irish Free Episcopal Church of the future. This is the Governing Body that has been mentioned.

To this body, which it will be convenient to gall the G. B. (let us hope the initials will also mean Great Blessing), will be set over so much of the property of the Church as she is to retain. Careful calculations have been gone into as to the value of that property, and of the rightful claims good it, and it will be seen that pro-

vision is made for the clergy of various ranks. Would you like to know the value of the Public Endowners of the Irish Church? Mr. Gladstone estimates them at Sixteen Millions.

T1869.

The Income of the Irish Church is calculated at £700,000

Of the Enormous Sum which has to be dealt with, the Nixteen Millions Eight Millions and a half is to

go back to the Church, for the purposes which have been men-

There will be upwards of Seven Millions and a half for Mr. Gladstone to deal with, and as a delightful writer says, "What will be do with it?" We'll tell you what he will not do with it.

It is not to go to any Church. Not for any reaching of religion. Not for Education, or we should won be in quarrel. Not for public works, for the Irish would " job," and "scramble," and besides, the arrange-

ment would not be final. Not for milways, for similar But the application should bear Legible Marks of a Chris-

tion character. Therefore, Let us apply the money in ald of that region of want and suffering which lies between the independent part of the population and the purely pasperised population, the region where the Poor Laws work not. Let us first, and most largely,

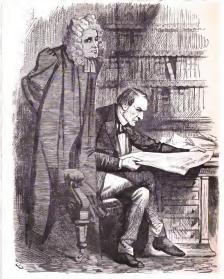
provide for Ennatics, (See Cartoon, " Swift on a

Large Scale,") The other objects of aid are to

he the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, the Training of Nurses, Reformatories, Industrial Schools, and Infernaries. Such is the Magician's scheme.

It was exposaded in a speech of three hours, a sewech in which an artist, whose praise is worth having, Mr. Disraeli, "willingly admitted that there was not a phrase too much. Mr. Disrneli said that his side

had not changed its opinions, but looked on the Disestablishment as a grave political error, and opon Disendowment, especially for secular purposes, as Confiscation. He bore the tribute Punch has cited, and would not oppose the introduction of the Bill. But notice has since been given that on the 18th he will move that the Bill be read a Second Time that day six months. So we are to have battle.



SWIFT ON A LARGE SCALE

Guest of Deax Suits, "Well, Mr. Gearstone, you quoted my Will, but, by Gumdragon, was might have given me credit for being the author of your plan. I left MY Church Surplus to a Lunstic Aylum. " To these, by one saturic truck,

led off with an oration, terminating with a motion

that the (Irish) Church Bill be rejected." 6 o-DAY took place a partial opening of the that the (Iri Suez Canal, the waters of the Mediter-Though of course protesting against the Bill

as "confiscation and spoliation," Mr. Disraeli's speech was temperate. "The best thing that can be said of it " (said Mr. Punch) " is that it utterly dissatisfied his party, who were ominously silent, who went away displeased, and whom It was sought to comfort next day by assurances that there was the utmost wisdom in their chief's 'studied moderation.'"

On the 23rd took place the division on the Second Reading, when there was a majority in favour of the Bill of 118 in a House of 618 Members.

MARCH 18.

ranean being let into the Bitter Lakes.

MARCH 18.

Tn the Commons the Grand Remonstrance began, Mr. Disraeli, in pursuance of notice,

MARCH 27.

ONE conspicuous feature of the late General Election was the growth of opinion in favour of vote by ballot, a long-opposed reform which now seemed "within measurable distance" of realization. "1 am very glad to tell you" (said Mr. Bright in a speech on the sist December), "that when I went up to London last week, I found, I was going to say, almost nobody professing to be on the Liberal side of the House of Commons who was not in favour of the Ballint."

(See Cartern, "Little Roy Ballet.")

LITTLE BOY BALLOT.

LITTLE Boy Ballot, come blow me your born, Many now love you who laughed

Where's the small boy who was ordered to keep Under the hustings, fast asleep? Bribing and bullies have waked him now,

And Cabinet Members are potting his pow, Bid-ling bim being out his musi-

cal box, That echoes the notes of the popular rur.

APRIL 3.

Hand destructive weapons of wars, the submarine explosive engine called the Torpedo was now attracting much attention. Mr. Punch gave his views of it in the following humorous verses:--

MOTHER ENGLAND ON THE TORPEDO.

An lawks-a-daisy, little good in these times one can often torption t

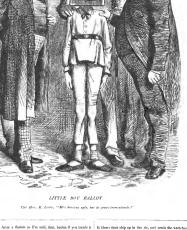
But now one thing I will allow to be a capital invention. Tis a machine sunk in the sea, to serve our arbours for protection, Which have been by ingenus men brought very nearly to perfection.

I've heer'd about a Spanish Don famed for his wisions, Daresay he power dreams of this thing which shoy calls it a Torpedo,



Likewise by the galvanic apark this epperatus, bein londed fixploded. With nurio-glycerine, gen-cotton, powder, is at will

When if the injury's above, the ribbles, reptiles' crew, ab drat 'ere !



to the bottom. That's how I wish as we could deal with all detectable

invaders, [persuaders. As qualdn't be prevailed upon to keep aloof by sitch Give us the means, I've always said, of blowin up the base attackers, Just like the boys does woones' nexts with fireworks. divils, squibs, and erackers.

APRIL 8. HE Habitual Criminals
Act passed the House

of Lords. "It was designed" (says "Annals of Our Time") "to make further provision for the suppression of crime by ticketof-leave men and old offenders, and gave authority for their summary apprehension when there was any suspicion that they were obtaining their livelthood by dishonest means." Said Mr. Punch's " Essence." "There is no mistake about this bold and salutary measure. It carries the war into the enemy's country. . . There will be small chance

for rascaldom. Honesty, or emigration, are the alternatives if the law be worked vigorously." (See Cartoon, "The 'Hobitual

Criminal' Curr.") OUR HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

VERY ONNERD PUNCH,-Aving been a pick pocket almost from my birth I may call myself a member of the criminal persuasion, the I calls myself a cobler when I'm brost before the Beak, As sich, I feels a notrol biatrest in the progress of the hill for putting down abittual criminals, and shutting up the shoes of them as deals in stolen goods. Well, all as I can my is if you shat up the receivers you'll soon shut opthe thieves, for as I says to Charley Clyfaker what's the good o' prigging tickers when there's nobeely to sell 'em to? We shovellers of industry," as our lively neighbours calls us, in course must find that clyfsking is all a waste of labour, whea there ain't no market open where we can sell the swag. To us ald pries it seems a play our indoostry should be wasted, and all our skill and science which has cost us so much trouble be found of no more use. But I spose we must regard ourselves as wictims of Society, and if Society have only the plack to get the steam up, I shouldn't be surprised at the felfilment of a

prophecy I lately saw in print -"Yeve years of correct terislation, canality adadequate expectations, and crime as a profession might be exten-guarded in Great Bestale."

To pass a law to take a cove's bread out of his mouth slot what I consider as "correct legislation." But we pore martyrs must selemit to be extinguished if Society insists, and I'm doubtful if Society will give us compensa tion, though rogues as bad as we have ad it afore now, * Quary Chrysliers d'Industrie.



THE "HABITUAL CRIMINAL" CURE,

But Sixes, "Lor, Hen yer, I ain't up to nothin'!" Why I was jest a goin' 'one to my ten !!!" If A new nothing, but wells him of i

But while Society's about it, there are other thieves than us pore prigs as net to be looked arter. Pray, aint there thieves in bubble companies who prey upon the public quite as much as we do? Aint there habitual criminals in the money-lending line, whom Society would do well to put under surveillance? Aint there rogues in grain who adulterate their bread, or put poison in their beer, and too people of their bealth as well as of their money? Aint there rogues who rig the market and trade upon a panic, and care nothing or the widows and the orphans

whom they rain? Aint there fraudulent directors, and frandulent trustees, and fraudulent tradesmen, who buy their goods from franculent bankrupts, or who swindle poor folks by selling them? Afore you brags of the "hextinction of crime" by act of parliament, you must hit apon a plan for extinguishing sich criminals like them I ave named. Why shouldn't money-lending swindlers and rogues who sell short measure have a ticket o' leave given 'em, arter proof of first offence, the same as prigs and barriars who have served their time in good? They are all habitual criminals every hit as much as me and Charley Clyfaker, and if Society's in earnest about the crushing out of crime it ort to set the crushers on the eriminals I've mentioned, as well as on pore pickpockets like Yours truly,

PETER PRIGGINS.

APRIL 8. Robert Lowe) introduced his Budget.

THE CHANCELLOS OF THE EXCHEQUER, AND HIS REDGET By love! Mrs. Grandy, M'm, he takes a Penny off the Income-Tax, one of the two pennies which were laid on by King Theodore.

Also he abolishes the shilling duty on Foreign Corn, and the Poor will benefit

Also, Fire Assurance Duty, after Midsummer. He modifies the taxes on Locomotion, and specially makes so huge a reduction of the duty on Cabs, that a bad cab ought never to be seen again Payment for a Licence to sell Tea is to be done away,

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as a sacrifice in honour of Temperance Hair powder is to fly free.



THE RIVAL CONJURORS.

PROFESSOR BOR, "There is no doughton-the Bay is empty. Hey, presh, past! (Produces the egg.) SURPLUS!!!" PROPERSON BAN. "Why, we could he done THAT- (Panners) by said only thought on it."

What do you say to that, M'm? Reads well, doesn't it? Parliamentary Magic, the Honourable Chancellor called it. "Rough Magic," M'm, as Prospero observes. How do you think Mr. Lowe gets at the means of doing all these noble things? Thus, respected M'ss.

The Assessed Taxes are at present collected in a clumsy manner, and by instalments. Henceforth they are to be in the nature of Excise Licenses, and are to be collected by trained and disciplined Government officers, who will exact them to the last farthing. Moreover, they are all to be levied in January, in a lump, and we are to pay them all at once. Mr. Lowe says that the poor hate being often bothered for taxes, and the rich like to pay once and have done with it. Bat how about those who are neither very

one nor very t'other, and how will they like being called on for a year's taxes in a lump? By this means, and with the aid of Messes, Cardwell

and Childers' "heroic" savings in Army and Navy, Abyssinia and all is set straight, and we shall have a surplus of £442,000. Mr. Bobbio's tour de force is brilliant. So was not his speech, but he gave us two characteristic bits, one in which he conduled with his predecessor because the right sort of old people didn't die, to increase the succession duties, though useless old folks were falling right and left; and the other in reply to a question. He said that if a man married in April, and his matrimoaial speculation was anfortunate, and he hanged himself on or before the 29th of December, he would not be asked

to pay taxes. The quaint Budget, quaintly expounded, was received with favour.

(See Carteen, " The Rival Conjurers,")

APRIL 13.

THE Senate of the United States, by a majority of 54 to 1, rejected the proposed "Alabama" Claims Treaty. Mr. Sumner made a very violent speech against England, saying that "England had done to the United States an injury most difficult to measure," charging

her with giving "her name, her influence, her material resources to the wicked cause, and flinging her sword into the scale with slavery;" and saying that she ought to offer an apology, and make moral as well as ample material atonement.

(See Cartom, "Humble Pic (?)")

STANZAS TO SUMNER. SAY that an Aristocracy, which

fears Plebeian rule too much, and street-made law, [peers,

And rough equality where all are Well pleased the cleft of your Republic saw, And South Secession's sword

against North draw : Rejoiced to think that chasm

would never close. And huge Democracy the world o'erawe

No longer, split asunder, and at Withal took not your part, but

sided with your fors. Say that a Government the fact

ton toon Proclaimed, which it needs must have, soon or late,

Giving your rebels 'vantage, for which boon From your own act they would have had to wait.

So much if you unblushingly can state s

Say that a better watch it might have kept, And that you had just cause

to be irste. Because a pieste cruiser, while

is slept. Out of a British port, the Ala-Asrea, crept.

Suppose all this. How spoke the l'eople's voice?

Your adversaries did they back or you? Why, your War's four hung upon their choice,

Napoleon would have made your Nation two, Would Englishmen his plan

have helped him through Yet not for Manchester and all

its poor. Starved by your conflict, did they prove untrue ; Bearing dire loss with patience,

The ery that would have made your Union last no more

What's your return for British sympathy, Summer and Senate? On wild fiction based Von proffer us outrageous humble pie,

When meekness only can have earned its taste, Yielding so much we were all but disgraced. Bullies, before the French Imperial throne, Let, if you dare, your dainty dish be placed. There tender humble pie in bectoring tone. Ah, but already there you've feasted on your own !



HUMBLE-PIE (f)

JONATHAN (AS INTERPRETED BY MR SCHOOL). "West, REFERRY guess this let 'll about da for your friend Joun Bull than," REPERTY JOURSON. "Ha! For dired with him a good deal lately, and he won't sat THAT, I promise you."

MAY 14.

H PROCLAMATION was issued to the effect that the old copper coinage would cease to be current after the end of the present year.

MAY 19.

succeeded by Mr. Motley, who arrived in this country on the 29th.

MAY 24. HE French Legislative Assembly had been

dissolved by the Emperor on the 27th The Reverby Johnson, United States Minis- April. There had been riots in Paris, and on ter here, returned to America. He was , this date the Opposition Candidates were elected

(See Cartoon, " L'Homme qui Rit.")

The result of the elections was thought to be not too welcome to Napoleon III., to whom Punch applied ironically the title of Victor Hugo's lately published romance.

It is probable, however, that it finally decided the Emperor in the direction of contemplated Constitutional Reform, or what had been called "Crowning the Edifice."

NOW CROWN YOUR EDIFICE

NAPOLEON, you have done some things, and made some points of glory;

The man will write a big book who shall duly tell your story : Bot, "Ere his death," the

ancient sage said, "nobody call happy;" A thousand years hence by mankind may you be called so,

Nappy. Gainst him that was before you

of the Tuileries pomessor, I do not mean your Uncle, but immediate profession. --

The people, weary of his rule, on one fine day revolted.

He put the name of Smith upon his carpet-lug, and bulted.

Ne'er will it be your fate, I hope, in like case to come over, And, going by the name of

Brown, tostep ashore at Dover: Yet needful to the tenure of your throne is the condition Of Popularity-and lo, a grow-

ing Opposition ! Now will you try to put that down by physical repression, And force of arms; or mean you

to disarm it by concession? You are a clever fellow. Nay, I don't intend to flatter.

Vou can see how the cat james I should think you'd do the

Is sure you'll be a hero for historian and for poet, Sire, you will be immortalised, the Edifice for crowning, By Tupper and by Tennyson, by Close, and me, and

Browning MAY 31.

H MIGHT to be remembered. This night did the Commons read a third time YOL U.



"L'HOMME QUI RIT!"

Then, if you fail you'll nobly fail! If you succeed or and pass the Bill for Disestablishment and Disendowing the Irish Church," (Punch's "Essence.") For the third reading 361 voted; against it,

on the table of the House of Lords.

247. Majority for the Bill, 114. On the next day Lord Granville laid the Bill

Derby, who were vehemently opposed to the measure, the most violent and unmeasured denunciations of which were indulged in by clerical advocates and the speakers at indigna-

tion meetings held in this country and in Ireland. On the 5th June there was a meeting of Conservative Peers at the Duke of Marl-In the Lords there was a party led by Lord | borough's residence, to consider how best to

defeat the Bill, and there Lord Derby and Lord Cairns strongly inveighed against the Bill: and it was decided that Lord Harrowly should move its rejection, though Lords Salisbury, Carnarvon, and Stanhope were in favour of its being read a second time and amended in Committee.

(See Cartoon, " The 'Rom of Derby;" or, Longhand v. [Vronghead."] DUKE WRONGREAD AND LORD LONGREAD.

(A Press' Eclegue.)

QUOTH Duke Wronghead, "His note change who will, or his cont. Guide who will, by thright's compass, his helm— I've a mind of my own, and that mind I'll make known: Are we not an Existe of the Realm?

Quoth Duke Wronghead—

** Are we not an Estate of the Realm? **

Quoth Lord Longhead, "Take care: that estate you'll impair: For twice wills, not strong, 'tis a case.

If two men ride a horse, one rides hindmost, perforce to There's nothing like knowing one's place." Quoth Lord Longhead---"There's nothing like knowing one's place."

Dake Wrongheast was dumb: o'er his chin passed his



THE "RAM OF DERBY:" OR, LONGHEAD V. WRONGHEAD.

Logo Chevarrow. "Hold on, Suchwent bill do himself a mirkief, as rare as fate."

Quoth Lord Longheast, "Off 'neath party stress,
The Peers have said 'nay,' when the Country said 'yes,
Bet our 'nos' have still ended in 'yes,"
Outh Lord Longhead—

Quoth Lord Longhead —
"Bet our 'nos' have still ended in 'yes.'"
"Ermined caps crowns may guard; and Peers' heads

may be hard,
But if to but bulwarks we fall,
The pounding-match o'ez, we shall find, sore for sore,
We have hast our heads more than the wall."

Quoth Lord Longhesd—
"We have bust our heads more than the wall."

JUNE 14.

 pecrages, to bring themselves on a line with the opinions and necessities of our day. "In harmony with the nation," he said, "they may go on for a long time, but throwing themselves athwar its course they may meet with accidents not pleasant to think of."

This letter gave great offence, and was referred to in both Houses of Parliament, where the Ministers disavowed any official knowledge of or responsibility for it. It was very generally thought that considering his own position in the Cabinet, and the fact that some of his colleagues were Members of the Upper House, Mr. Bright had gone a little beyond the bounds of discretion and courtesy on this occasion.

(See Cortoon, " Forgetting his

Place.") "HITTING OUT."

Ass-" Yoln Told." You'an an eloquent man, John Bright, John Bright-

You're an eloquent man, John Bright-But the time of your song

Is still " You are wrong : There's but one man invariably right,

And that's Bright ! "-He's the one man who always is right.

Man of peace though you ic. John Bright, John

Bright-Man of peace though you be, John Bright-Those who shake fots with

Own, in black and in blue, There's no foe like a Friend who shows fight

A la Bright-There's no foe like a Friend who

shows fight. So you've whipped your way up, John Bright, John

Bright-So you've whipped your way up, John Bright -" Hitting out" with a will-

And conducting the mill -As a rule, to your luckers' delight In John Bright-

As a rule, to your backers' delight. Many changes you've seen, John Bright, John Bright-Many changes you've seen, John

Bright --But on the whole view, Things have come round to

While your enemies' black has turn'd white. For John Bright-

Your enemies' black has turn'd white. But what change have you seen,

John Bright, John Bright --What change have you seen,

John Bright --Like the right-about-face That brings yow into place,

And bids us Right Hon'rable Plain John Bright-Bids us you a Right Hon'rable write?

That change should bring others, John Bright, John Bright-That change should bring others, John Bright-When dignity's new,

Manners should be so too. And your manners want some setting right, My dear Bright-

Your manners want some setting right.



FORGETTING HIS PLACE. Jones Brewer. "Irish Church coming down!-Pall out o' the may there with that 'infetnated' old Machine of years-can t yer?"

GROOM OF THE CHAMBER. "JOHN, JOHN, you're PORCETTING YOUR PLACE.-you musto't use that nort of language now."

You're a Minister now, John Bright, John Bright-You're a Minister now, John Bright-And Ministers don't " Hit out," as are wont

M. P.'s on their own books that fight, As used Bright-M.P.'s on their own books that fight

There's the Minister's muzzle, John Bright, John Bright-There's the Minister's muzzle, John Bright-

And if you can't bear That muzzle to wear, To be where you are you've no right, My dear Bright-

To be where you are you've no right.

JUNE 14.

III Become Reading of the Irish Church Bill,

which was moved in a concillatory speech by Earl Granville. It was a debate characterized by the delivery of great orations of nnusual eloquence and brilliancy. The Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Connop Thirlwall, b. 1797) argued most lucidly in its favour, as did the Duke of Argyll. The Bishqp of Peterborough, Dr. Magee (an Irishman), made against It one of the most dashing harangues ever delivered in the Lords, of which Lord Derby said. "Its fervid eloquence and impassioned and brilliant language have never in my memory been surpassed, and rarely equalled." The aged Earl Derby himself argued warmly against the measure In a speech of touching earnestness, with a most pathetic perora-

old man, and, like many of Lordships, past the allotted span of threescore ears and ten. My official life is at an end ; my political life is nearly closed, and, in the course of nature, my natural life cannot be long That natural life commenced at the period of the great rebellion in Ireland, which immediately preceded the union between the two countries. God grant that it may not close with the renewal of rebellion. My Lords, I do not pretend to look at the prospect of the distant future. Bot, whatever may be the result of your Lordships' consideration of this measure, for my own part, if it be for the last time I now have the honour of addressing your Lordships, I declare that it will be to my dying day a satisfaction that I have been able to tift my voice against the adoption of a measure the political inpolicy of which is only equalled by its moral inequity. The Marquis of Salis-

"My Lords, I am now an

bury made an able speech. directed against much of the measure, but in favour of deferring to the national will and of accepting the Bill with modifications. Earl Russell delivered a long and interesting historical speech. He supported the measure, but wished it im-

proved in some particulars. Lord Cairns argued energetically against it. The Division took place on the 18th June, in the fullest House within living memory, 325 peers



DARBY AND JOHN. (In the For-room, after the Division,) Luzz Dezny. "I never thought we should live to see this day!"

Lorn Jones, " Ha! 1 pap!"

voting, 179 for and 146 against; majority for (See Cartoon, 44 Darby and John.")

JUNE 30.

the Bill, 33-

6 HE PRIME MINISTER, speaking at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor, intimated that the Government would "respectfully consider" any amendments proposed (in the Lords) to the Irish Church Bill, subject, however, to the recollection of the position in which the Government stood, the pledges they had given, and the commission they had received. The Lords, however, set so vigorously to work upon the Bilf they so sincerely hated, that when it left their hands (on the 12th July) it was scarcely recogPUNCH's

nizable as the same measure, at least in the amounted to a statement (says Punch's opinion of the author and his party.

In the Commons (on the 15th July), Mr. Gladstone announced the Ministry's intentions as regarded the Lords' Amendments, which He should-

" Essence") that he would cut out all the Lords' Amendments of any importance. He likened the Lords to people up in a halloon,

Restore the Preamble. Put back the date. Alter the Curate plan Refuse the Income-Tax alteration Agree to protect some Annuitanta Disagree to the Fourteen Years' clause.



EASING THE CURB.

Euranon N. 1701.2011, "Hove no fear, my dears. I shall just drop so curb a lettel,"

And the gratis Glebe Houses. And the Ulster tands.

And the Deduction of Poer Rates

And the Concurrent Endowment. And the Holding up the Surplus.

The Commons, hy large majorities, supported Mr. Gladstone on the main points to which he declared adhesion. Most of the Amendments Inserted by the Lords were again struck out, though on some minor points agreement was found possible.

The measure was then returned for the reconsideration of the Upper House.

JULY 12.

on some time past there had been dissatis-How some time pass times and faction and disturbance in France, the Imperial rule gradually becoming unpopular, and the forces of opposition gaining in strength and boldness. On the 27th April the French Legislative body had been dissolved by the Emperor. The newly elected one, in which the Opposition was strongly represented, assembled for the first time on the 29th June. On the tath July the Emperor found it prudent to announce to it his intention to grant to the

Chamber an extension of power so far as compatible with the fundamental basis of the Constitution. "The Emperor" (said the Imperial Message) "has always shown himself disposed to relinquish in the public interest certain of his prerogatives," and the changes now proposed "constitute the natural development of those which have successively been made in the institutions of the Empire."

(See Carteon, " Easing the Curb,")

JULY 20. H wan debate upon the returned Irish Bill began in the Lords. Lord Granville called attention to the fact that of 62 amendments the Commons had adopted 35, reamended 11. and rejected only 13. Lord Cairns retorted that the accepted amendments were slight and mainly verbal, the rejected ones important and essential. After some bot discussion, however, a compromise was agreed to on the zand, the Opposition yielding on the point of date, and the Government agreeing to some alteration of the terms of commutation, and the disposition of the surplus, &c. On the 23rd this compromise was agreed to by the Commons.

The House of Commons was suddenly transformed into a Cave of Harmony. Mr. Gladstone, in a most eloquent speech, retracted the Balloon, enlarged upon the merits of the Irish Bill, as finally amended, and paid a glowing tribute to the House of Lords. He also complimented the Opposition in the Commons for the munly, but not factious way, in which they had fought for their principles He wished the Church of Ireland God-speed on her new career. The Bill would, in a few days, become Law. (See Cartoon, " A Change for

the Better.")

DR. GLADSTONE.
Ass—"Nova Crains."
WHEN released from State con-

trol, [scrinction, And safe from Government Orange Boys, yourselves console, We'll set to work at reconstruc-

Then our Church again will rise Upon the site that's clear for action,

action,
Pointing nobly to the skies, tion.
And give unbounded satisfacOb, good Dector Gladstone,
dear, [Gladstone !

Our darling honey, Doctor All the pills For Ireland's ills,

Don't equal your pill, Dr. Gladstone.

Disestablished, disendowed,

No longer a perpetual blister,

Poor old Ireland we'll corrode, And wer her with her English Sister. Then, from all centraint exempt

On rating hard and fast decision We, at least, won't earn contempt By not composing our divisions.



A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

Gisser or Queen Ellerate. "Agreed, here they? Ode Buddibias! Gods my life, and marry come up, Sweethoort? In MY time I'd have knocked all their additioner together till they MAD agreed?"

No, good Doctor Gladstone, dear, Our sound, stnunch Churchman, Dr. Gladstone, Out we'll kick

Each heretic, And all free-thinkers, Dr. Gladstone.

Hence, with Essays and Reviews, We'll drive all them that bother men so t Rieualists we will refuse To stand, or tolerate Colenso. They'll be drummed out to that tune
To which the Rogue, degraded, marches.
Don't you wish their likes, as soon
Got rid of by the Court of Arches?

Oh, good Doctor Gladstone, dear, High Church, but Liberal, Dr. Gladstone; We will be A Church set free, To rule itself, by Dr. Bladstone.

O-DAY the Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Irish Church Bill.

(See Cartoon, " The Hart that Ower," dec.")

AUG. 2.

GHE reforms in the direction of enlargement of popular power and modification of the functions of the Senate and the Legislative Body proposed by the Emperor Napoleon were this day submitted to the Chambers.

Aug. 11.

DARLIAMENT Was prorogued by Commis-The Royal Speech was thus summarised by Mr. Punch :-

1. That negotiation with Americe has been suspended, and it is hoped that this delay may tend to maintain friendly relations, [Yes, if two persons cut one another, they can hardly quarrel.

year Majesty. 1 2. That Parliament has been sealous and assiduous. [18'elf descrived.]

3. The Irish Church Act. [Fiet Justitie!] 4 The Re-Creation of the Compound Householder. [1'mr

health, Mr. Dirroeli /] 5. The Bankruptcy Act. (Live within your income, everybody, and (as the shoemaker remarked to his boy, who mentioned that the trust were biting that morning, and was advised by his stern percet to mind his work), " there

the treat won't lite you." 6. The Act abolishing Imprisonment for Debt. [Tradesmen, don't give foolish credit.] 7. The Endowed Schools Act. (New, Joys, sheep your endea-

ments. 8. The Habitual Criminals Act. [Tremble, rieflans! Well said, Mr. Knox! An admirable tourning.] 9. The Cattle Act. [Not in

Scudamore [3]

Mr. loul : department.] to. Repeal of Duty on Fire Insurance. [Everylady but fools 11. Repeal of Daty on Corn. [No chaff occurs to us.] 12. The Electric Telegraphs Act. [Breve, Mr.

The Queen was much obliged for the Supplies, and for the money which has paid the Abyssinian bill. And this was the highly elegant conclusion :-

"During the recess you will continue to gather that practical knowledge and experience which form the solid basis of legislative aptitude."



"THE HARP THAT ONCE? See

BRITANNIA "There, my dear, For turned the string for you that made all the discord, and now I hope we may have nonething like hormony," HIBERIA. "Ak thin, Sisther derlie", over there's another sthring as'll have to be tuned by an' by."

> And so endeth the first Session of the Terrible Parlis ment, which, elected by the Millions, was to sholish everything except the Guillotine.

The usual Ministerial Whitebait Dinner at Greenwich did not, for some reason, take place this year. Mr. Punch commented upon the omission in the following lines:-

"NO BAIT THIS YEAR!" "The usual Ministerial Whitchair Disser will not take place this part," - Accordance Assertante.

WHAT was that acid, acrid, cry, That sounded through the Treasury ? And Downing Street thrilled like a sigh-" No Bait this Year !"

What paler leaves pale Stansfeld's front, Makes Ayrton's darker than its wont?

ERA.

The sentence - shrilly, sharp, " No Bait this Year !" Was't Gladstone's bile, or Gran-

ville's gout, Layard's " hot with," Lowe's "cold without," Or Bruce's bothers brought

about, " No Bait this Vent"?

Was't Bright's repugnance to a dish That so suggesteth loaves and

fish, Induced him to put forth the wish -" No Bait this Venr"?

Or was't the want of Rats to kill See the Votes on the trish Billi That prompted grateful Gladstone's will-" No Bait this Year"?

Was't Lowe's example to his Us strennous thrift of candleends. And cheese-parings, that re-

commends " No Bait this Year "?

Or was't a hint to Thwaites & Vestries and Guardians meant to

show Their betters dinnerless can go -Saur Bait this Year?

Or, shades of Hart and Quarter-Was't that such load these feasts

have lain. All were rejoiced to swell the strain,

" No Bait this Veny "? Did all, rememb'ring past "Spoke, Spokes !

Bad wine, stale plats, and stales jokes, Join in the prayer, which none revokes-

"No Bait this Year"?

Aug. 13. H application was

Court of Chancery for the appointment of a provisional liquidator for the Albert Life Assurance Company, which had failed, with an aggregate immediateliability of £3,260,000, and actual assets of only £210,000, and the possible produce of calls upon the

shareholders, which, under an absolute liquidation, were estimated to amount to not more than £100,000.

AUG. 15.

GHE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, " to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Napoleon 1., by an act which responds to our feelings," pro-



DESTINY AND "FÊTE," OR TIME WORKS WONDERS.

GREAT OF NAPOLEON THE FIELD. "Highly fettered, I'm care, mon cher !- Dare my you're doing whel's right '- There WAS a time-but no matter !- At any rate, row're making it safe for YOUNG NUMBER FOUR."

> claimed a complete amnesty for all political offenders. Increased pensions were also granted to survivors of the Grand Army, the troops were the Red Sea and the Mediterranean in the reviewed by the Prince Imperial, and other fes- Bitter Lakes on the Suez Canal. tivities indulged in

(See Cartoon, " Destiny and ' Fite," or Time works Wenders.")

On the same day there were great rejoicings at Suez, to celebrate the meeting of the waters of

Aug. 24. III NE EMPREOR and Empress left Paris on a visit to Corsica.

Aug. 27.

Go-BAY occurred an extremely interesting International Sporting event, namely the Boat Race on the Thames between picked representatives from the Universities of Oxford and Harvard. The Race excited much popular interest. The Oxford Crew, consisting of four of the best oarsmen who ever rowed for that University, won by a length and three quarters. Mr. Punch thus recorded the event :-

AUGUST 27, 1869.

THE Great International Boat Race is over! Bravo, Harvard! Bravo, Oxford! Mr. Funch admines your plack, skill, and endurance! and thus immortalises you

Oxfoad.

F. Willan, Exeter (how). A. C. Varborough, Lincoln.

J. C. Tinné, University. S. D. Darbishire, Balliol(stroke).

J. H. Hall, Corpus (cox.).

HARVAND, Joseph Story Fay, Boston (bow). Francis Ogden Lyman, Uilo

(Sandwich Islands). W. H. Simmonds, Concord, Massachusetts. Alden Porter Loring, Boston

(stroke). Arthur Burnham, Chicago (cox.).

As you both spring from the same parent stock-

"Cornilla's sets were weathy of their mother..."

there can be no offence in congratulating Oxford in its victory,

The Harvards and the Bloes-Ev'ry man 1 And when they ment again,

And when they meet again, May dark blue its place maintain, If it can !

(See Cartoon, " Well Rowed All!")



"WELL ROWED ALL!"

Userare, "Ha, deep Boys, pos've sale to pull together, to lick all the world!"

au:)

SEPT. 1.

Datance Narolesson Jeasone made an ultraliberal speech in the Senate, in which he
said that the Empire, which had been based upon
the personal authority of the Emperor, had now
been transformed into an Empire based upon
liberal principles.

On the 6th the French Senate, by 134 to 3 votes, adopted the Senatus Consultum modifying the Constitution of the Empire, and on the 3th an Imperial decree was issued giving effect to this resolution.

At this time the Emperor was seriously ill, the condition of his health causing considerable alarm, and creating a panic on the Bourse. OCT. 16.

OME stir was caused about this time by a proposal which had been made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Robert Lówe, to reduce the value of the sovereign by one per cent. Mr. Ponnés sald, "He wants them kept in this country, not melked for exportation, and be

thinks that he can achieve this hy making a sovereign lighter by one grain than at present. We prefer our sovereign cum grano,"

(See Cartoon, " Bob and the Bobby, or only his Fun,")

Ост. 23.

GEOFFREY Earl of Derby, died to-day at Knowsley, aged 71. This high-minded and hotmettled nobleman had been three times Premier, and had only recently, in consequence of failing health, resigned the leadership to Mr. Disraeli. From his fiery eloquence known as "The Rupert of Dehate" (a title applied to bim by Lord Lytton), Earl Derby was a polished scholar (he had published an acceptable translation of Homer) and always a chivalrous gentleman, Mr. Punch honoured his memory in the following lines -

LORD DERBY, Born, 1799. Died, 1819.

WITHDRAWING slow from those he loved so well. Autumn's pale morning saw him

pass away Leave them beside their sacred dead to pray,

Urmarked of strangers. Catroer memories tell How nobly Stanley lived. No

braver name Glows in the golden roll of all

his sires. Of all their peers. His was the

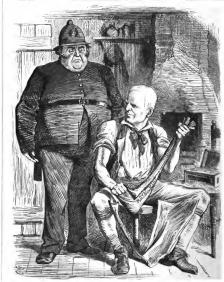
heart that fires The eloquent tongue, and his the eye whose aim Alone half quelled his foe. He

struck for Power, (And power in England is a hero's prize)

Vet he could throw it from him: Those whose eyes See not for tears, remember in this hour

That he was oft from Homer's cases becaused To frame some "wonder for a happy child."

OPENINO by the Queen in state of the new Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct. Her Majesty met with an enthusiastic reception.



BOB AND THE BOBBY, OR ONLY HIS FUN.

BULL A t. "Holle, young feller! If you're a goin' in for 'Sweetin' the Gold, you'll be gettin' yerself into difficulties." Excusquest flos, "Lor' Hen yer, Mister BULL, why I'm only a makin' the Hincome-ton lighter!"

Nov. II.

Dr. TEMPLE was this day elected Bishop of Exeter in pursuance of Her Majesty's connel d'élire. A very violent opposition had been offered to this appointment of Mr. Gladstone's, on account of the share which Dr.

notorious "Essays and Reviews," Dr. Pusey had called it "a horrible scandal," and suggested that disestablishment was preferable to the toleration of such appointments, and "now our only remedy." Lord Shaftesbury, a leading light of the Low Church Party, was believed to be as bitterly opposed to the election of the Temple had had in the authorship of the scholarly and liberal-minded Dr. Temple as were the High Church Dr. Pusey and the irascible Archdeacon Denison. Mr. Punch said:

TRACTARIAN #. TEMPLE.

Mr. GLADSTONE has, in his late episcopal appointments, agreeably disappointed many reasonable Churchmen, who imagined that he was a Poscyite. But he has proved himself anything rather than that. In appointing

Dr. Tomple to the See of Vester, he has imageneithy disappointed Dr. 1000; Bet 10: Propy would have done sirely, or rather would have refrained from doing unsitely, or rather would have refrained from doing unsitely, if he had not preclaimed his integration to you include a proper of the proper of the proper of the minimosty is calculated to suggest the mystein that he is more latterly disappointed than simple people think. Certainly, Mr. Glantstee might have to disposed of a similer as to satisfy expectations which Dr. Iway may as one time have, no without reason, meteriased Bat.

then the Premier would have occasioned a row in the Church to which the anti-Temple agination is a trifle. What would Mrs. Grandy have said, what would the Earl of Shaflesbury have said, what would Expter Hall have said—and done—If Mr. Gindstone had made a Bishop of Dr. Pauer?

(See Cartoon, " Congl d Elire ium. A Case ; or the Ductors,")



CONGÉ D'ÉLIRE-IUM. A CASE FOR THE DOCTORS.

Nov. 17.

O* this day the Saze Cinal was formally opposed aminds great rejoicings and featuristics. The Empress of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Cross Prince of Presists, Prince William of Urange, and numerous other models were present. M. de Lesengs, the projector of this great. Some proposed of this great and the projector of the great of the president of the proposed of the president of the proposed of the president of the projector of the Canal, but some shared the misjettings felt by Lord Palmerson as to the

probable political consequences. Mr. Punch had a Carnon emitted "From the Great Pyramid, a Bird's-cye View of the Canal and its Consequences." The representatives of the Powers are assembled on the top of the Pyramid, "See what it unites!" cries France, pointing to the Canal. "Think what it may divide!" says Britannia, indicating the already perturbed Power.

LATEST-FROM THE SPHINK.

Across the desert's sandy ses, Though sorely battered brows I rear, Still with my stony eyes I sec, Still with my stony ears I hear.

Thousands of years this resting place Betwist the Pyrsmids I hold,

Betwist the Pyromids I hold, And still their daily sharlow trace, Broadening o'er me, blue and cold.

And many wonders have I known, And many a race and rule of men. Since first upon the desert's zone

Since fast upon the desert's zone
I fixed my calm, unwinking ken.
'Neath these same orbs that still sevolve

Above my granite brows sedate, I forged the riddles, which to solve Was fame, wherein to fail was fate.

Remountly Casagle

But darker riddle never yet I framed for (Edipus the wise,

Than those that to the world & set, Touching these things before

What of this piercing of the sanis? What of this mion of the seas? This grasp of unfamiliar hands, This blending of strange

litanies?

Aves and Allah hu's that flow Fromulemas and monsignors-

From ulemas and monsignors— These feridjees and robes-fourross. [dots—

These cunuchs and ambassa-This per-poserri of East and West, Pillan and petage d la Hispac; Circassian belles whom Worth

Circasian belles whom Worth has drest, And Parisiennes à l'adalique!

Riddles that need no Sphinx to put, But more than (Edipus to

read,-What good or ill from Lesseps'

Eastward and Westward shalt proceed?

Whose loss or profit? War or peace?

Sores healed, or old wounds oped anew? Upon the loosing of the seas,

Strife's bitter waters let loose too?

The Eastern opestion raised, at

last?
The Eastern question laid for aye?

Russian ambition fettered fast? Or feathered but for freer play?

Nov. 25.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA, A returned Fenian convict, was this day elected for Tipperary. This was the culmination of a longcontinued Fenian agitation in Ireland. Not conciliated by the passage of the Irish Church Bill, the extreme Nationalist faction was daily growing more violently seditions and menacing, The so-called "Manchester Martyrs" were publicly glorified, and the release of all Fenian prisoners was clamorously demanded by Irish mass-meetings. On

the 20th October an Irish Tenant League had been formed in Tipperary, with the avowed object of obtaining fixity of tenure and protection against arbitrary landlords. Mr. Gladstone, In response to urgent appeals, said that whilst the Government desired to carry clemency to the Fenian convicts to the farthers! limits the supreme consideration of public limits the supreme consideration of public



NEIGHBOURS IN COUNCIL

FRANCE, "What AM I to do with my "tremonibility?"

BRITANNIA, "I know perfectly well, my dear, what I'm going to do with mine?"

safety permitted, the release of the prisoners would be contrary to their duty as guardians of the public security and peace. The retort of the Irish Invincibles was this election of the of course legally ineligible ex-convict O'Donovan Rossa

France at the same time was plagued with her Irreconcilables, chief among whom was the

fiery M. Rochefort, one of the candidates for Paris who had lately been arrested, but released by order of the Emperor, who directed that he should have a safe-conduct until the elections were over. He with two other Irreconcilables, Cremieux and Arago, were subsequently elected deputies for Paris.

(See Carteen, " Neighbours in Council.")

Powerty Cawali

Nov. 26.

HE PAINCESS OF WALES WAS safely delivered of a danghter, the Princess Augusta.

Nov. 29. OPENING of the Legislative Body by the Emperor Napoleon. He referred both to

the late concessions to liberty and the recent Emperor was signed by M. Ollivier and 116 popular and journalistic excesses. France, he members of the Right Centre. said, wanted liberty, but liberty united with order. "For order" (he said) "I will answer. Aid me, gentlemen, to save liberty,"

DEC. 6.

On the 5th December a manifesto against the continued personal government of the



PENANCE FOR PANCRAS GUARDIANS,

soon come when a solution of the Alabama claims might be successfully approached. DEC. 13.

OMMENCEMENT in the Court of Queen's Bench of the trial of the Directors of the Overend-Gurney Co. After a nine days' trial the jury acquitted them.

DEC. 27.

reign of personal government by authorising M. Emile Ollivier to construct a Constitutional Government." He appealed to him to "form a homogeneous Cabinet, faithfully representing the majority of the Legislative Body."

DEC. 31.

III HE St. Pancras Guardians were at this time in exceedingly bad odour. On the 22nd THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON" (says "Annals November a coroner's jury had found that the of Our Time") "put an end to the death of a panper in St. Pancras parish was accelerated by the condition of the infirmary and that it had been overcrowded for the last three years. Also that the Board of Guardians had failed in their duty to the parish in not carrying into effect the recommendations of the Poor Law Board. Mr. Punch, in a seasonable Cartoon, sug-

gested a suitable penance for these egregious persons.

(See Carteon, " Penance for Pancras Guardians.")

+ 1870 +

JANUARY.

"The state of the state of the

tend to the increase of concord and civilisation." So spoke the Oracle of the Tuilieries at the annual reception of the Diplomatic Eody on the first day of the year. And this was the year of the Franco-Prussian War and of the Siege of Paris!

On the 3rd the Ollivier Ministry was estab-

lished. On the toth M. Ollivier said, "We must constitute a national Government adapting itself to the march of progress in such manner that Freoch democracy may witness the realisation of progress without violence and liberty without revolution." Brave words! A jarring note was struck anidst this optimistic outpouring



MAGNA CHARIA FOR FRANCE.

(A SECOND EDITION OF A GOOD OLD STUKY.)

by M. Gambetta, an "Irreconcilable" of great energy and eloquence, then comparatively little known, who declared that a day would come when a majority of the people, without appealing to force, would succeed in establishing a Republic!

(See Cartson, " Magna Charta for France.")

JAN. 10.

Vicros Nois, a Parisian journalist, was this day shot dead by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, son of Lucien Bonaparte, and cousin to the

Emperor, in the course of a fracat originating in the visit of Victor Noir and Ulric Fonvielle to the Prince to arrange the preliminaries of a duel with M. Pascal Grousset. The Prince was arrested and ordered to be brought to trial.

JAN. 11.

S PEARING to his constituents at Birmiogham, Mr. John Bright foreshadowed legislation on the Irish Land Question. "If (said he) we are able to banish agrarian crime—if we can unbar the prison doors—if we can reduce all access of military force—if we can make Irelan!

as tranquil as England and Scotland nor areathen, at least, I think we may have done something to juntify the windows and attenumnable of our time." He also mind, "I believe that an abendion of the Intel laws of England, such as might be made without leasuring by suspence the value of any man's property, would do much assist, the summary of the properties which is constantly flowing, the properties which is contactly flowing, the properties which is contactly flowing, the analysis of the properties of the properties of the properties of the flowing laws, in answer to a deposation on the size of the Fenis princers, he said, "I am bound to say that I know no greater energy to our VALLEY

country than the man who attempts by force of arms to disturb the public peace, and to break down the authority of the law." He also spoke very earnestly in favour of self-help, and the diminution of drinking habits among the labouring classes.

(See Cartoon, " Yokn Brichts New Reform Bell .- ' Reform Yourselves ["]

BRIGHT STILL BRIGHTER

BRAVO, John Bright, Fravo once and spain !

You were always a trump in

For all the hard knocks that from Pench you have ta'en, Your Boladil bonnce and your Drawcansir strain.

That set down all for fools who were not in the vein To see with your even what to

you was quite plain, And drove you to charge your opponents a main, Or a-muck, like a Quaker Malay I

What you lacked was awhile the cold douche to enjoy. That on high-heated hopes Office throws:

To learn, that as gold, ere 'tis coined, needs alkey, So they who'd spread truth with

least feet and annoy Must oft some analgam of error emolor : That to beer with the folly we

wish to destroy, Is the way to graft wisdom on man or on boy, To make bindrances helps,

friends of fors. And these lessons you're learning, I'm happy to see,

From your Birmingham speech, say dear John; You own there are should that when close on our lee,

Seem to tax skill and courage in higher degree, Than when they rose out of the

future's far sea : That who differ in means yet on ends may agree,

And that compromise cowardio need not to be, But oft points us the right gourse to con-

"It is a fact that no Government, that no administration, that no bars, that no amount of industry or of comparer, that no extend of freedom can give prosperity and solid considert to the houses of the people unless three he is these bonnies economy, temperature, and the practice of virtue, (Likera). This which I am presching it seeding to eat. But it is specially needed for those whose possessons are the least shandant and the least secure. If we could solvened from the genomers, the poverty, the suffering, the sickness, and the ories, You've learnt caution and measure, and retirence

For which lessons you're Office to thank-To warn folks against expectations undue; That in politics four is oft set two and two; That the road we prefer we can't always pursue; That there's many a slip 'twist to will and to

dos That induces words must not needs be untrue And that all regues and fools aren't of rank. And, last lesson and best, you have learned and you That, let Governments do what they can,

IOHN BRIGHT'S NEW REFORM BILL

" It is a fact that no Government, that no administration, that no

The hardest and largest Reform, is what each Of the millions of England can do, and not peroch; For himself and his bousehold to guzzel every breach Through which Satan the fortress of Man's soul doth

reach-Be it ignorance, sottlybuess, fool act or speech. That to level of brute lowers man.

"REFORM YOURSELVES!" which are now witnessed among st, the Ignorators, the powerty, the suffering, the sickness and the critic which are critically one single, but now prevalue, but shall not view-the disable generally of that the property of the control of the control of the control of the feel that this country would be so changed, and so changed for the better, that it would be almost impossible for us to know it again."— Privative of the Eight Homogradie John Bernard's Speech of Brinningham, Employ, Jonasory 11.

By such menus couldst then our waste classes reclaim, What a place in our annals were thine !

A name written high above every name By history set in the blazon of fame ; For the partizan habbub of blessing and blame,

The thanks of a nation, uplifted from shame, The wild beasts of our cities made gentle and tame. And the Cross, from our Shame, grown our Sign!

JAN. 22.

Esses. Rocheroar and Pascal Grousset fined and sentenced to aix months' imprisonment for publishing seditions articles in the Marseillaire.

FEB. 4.

no-nay the telegraph lines of the whole of the United Kingdom were transferred to

the management of the Post Office depart-

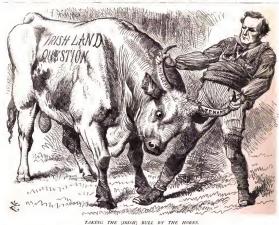
FEB. 8.

DARLIAMENT was opened by Commission. The Royal Speech foreshadowed an Irish Land Bill, an Education Bill, and also measures relating to University Tests, Naturalisation, Rating and Licences. It was foreseen that Irish

Land and National Education would be the great subjects of the Session.

FEB. 10.

H Member for Tipperary in place of O'Donovan Rossa, who, as a convict, was legally incapable of being elected as a Member of the House of Commons.



A LESSON FOR IRELAND.

Sour ignorant Irish, old England to fire, Elected O'Donovan Rossa, Esquire; But this Fenian bold is a felon of ac, And, civilly dead, has no life as M.P. Tis a maxim, the truth whereof each one allows here, That you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; Of a similar truth, 100, there needs no debater, That you can't make an M.P. out of a traitor.

FEB. 14.

HT the opening of the North German Parliament by the King of Prussia, he announced that union with South Germany on a departure from the ordinary rules of Political

national grounds was the object of his incessant attention.

FEB. 15.

X a splendid speech of three hours" (says Punch's "Essence of Parliament"), "the Premier (Mr. Gladstone) introduced bis (Irish) Land Bill. . . . Generally its object is to prevent a landlord from turning out a tenant without giving him compensation for eviction. It clearly creates a new kind of property, and it is held that the exceptional condition of Ireland demands Economy, Law tribunals are to see that no injustice is done either to landlord or tenant." (See Cartoon, " Taking the (Irish) Bull by the Horns.")

- Mr. Gladstone discussed the questions of-
- 1. Loans to occupiers and landfords,
- 2. The judicial machinery for administering the Act. t. The different classes of holdings, viz., Ulster
- Custom: Customs analogous to Ulster: Tenancies at Will; and Leases. 4. Damages for Evictions,
 - Improvements.

He defined an "Improvement" as "something which shall add to the letting value of the land, and must be



snituble to the holding. The Hill would reverse the present presumption of the law; it would presome all improvements to be the property of the tennat, and it would be for the landlord to prove the contrary."

The Bill was read a first time.

FEB. 17.

(DR. FORSTER, Vice-President of the Committee of Council upon Education, on this day introduced the Government Bill to provide for Public Elementary Education in England and Wales

It provided for the compulsory attendance of children, each School Board being empowered to make bye-laws enforcing the attendance at school of all the children in their district between five and twelve years of age. The Schools constituted under the Bill had to show u certain degree of efficiency before they could claim a Government grant, had to be examined by an undenominational Inspector, and accept a "conscience clause" as a condition of receiving Government aid. The management of the schools to be vested in Boards locally elected. Whilst school fees would not be abolished, the School Boards were to have power to establish free schools in the poorer neighbourhoods where payment was impossible or walkely, and in paying schools to grant free tickets to parents unable to pay the fees. The additional funds requisite to be provided by local rates, grants from the public treasury and school fees, about a third from each



THE THREE RS: OR, BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

RESET HOS. W. E. FORSTER (CHAIRMAN OF BLARD). "Well, my little people, we have been gravely and cornectly considering whether you may lown to read. I am happy to tell you that, subject to a variety of restrictions, conscience clauses, and the consent of your Vestron-TOV MAY!

source. If the consequent charge on the poor-rate in any parish should exceed threepence in the pound, a special additional grant was to be made to such parish from the public funds. The Bill as originally framed neither excluded religion por directed that it should be taught in ony particular way. Considerable alterations were however made in Committee a education was not made merely secalst, but Local Boards might exclude religious teaching from schools lounded on rates. They might not introduce any religious teaching, such an carechism, &c., except the reading and expounding of the Bible. Schools partly supported by voluctory contributions, partly by public grants, to receive nothing from local rates, and to take to the Time Table Conscience Clause, VOL. 11.

Such in brief outline was the Bill. (See Cartoon, " The Three R's; or, Better Late than

Never." MARCH 11.

S ECOND reading of the Irish Land Bill carried by a majority of 453 to 11.

MARCH 15.

for his farewell performance "The Christmas Carol" and the "Trial Scene from Pickwick,"

MARCH 17.

OR CHICHESTER FORTESCUE Introduced a strong Coercion Bill entitled "The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill." It was read a second time, by 425 to 13, on the 22nd March. On the The August Mr. Charles Dickens gave his last a specially with "Reading" in St. James's Hall, choosing newspapers encouraging or propagating treason

and sedition, was carried in Committee by 333 to 56.

(See Cartoon, " Silencine the Trumpet (after .+ sep.)")

The Bill was read a third time and passed on the 26th

MARCH 18. HE Education Bill, after

a three nights' debate. was read a third time without a division.

An amendment moved by Mr. Dixon to the effect "that no measure for the elementary education of the people would afford a satisfactory or permanent solution which left the question of religious instruction in schools supported by public funds and rates to be determined by local authorities," was withdrawn; and Mr. Gladstone intimated that the Government was willing to substitute for the conscience clause a clear and definite line of separation between secular and religious teaching.

MARCH 21. PRINCE PIERRE BONA-

PARTE tried for shoot-Ing Victor Noir. On the 27th the jury returned a verdict of acquittal on the capital charge. Noir's father demanded an indemnity of 100,000 francs (£4,000) for the loss of his son; the Court awarded 25,000 franca (£1,000) to be paid by Prince Pierre to the parents of the slain man,

MARCH 23.

MR Burials Bill, legalizing the performance of religious services other than those of the Church of England in parish churchyards, was read a second time in the Commons by 233 to 122

votes. APRIL 11.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, Mr. Robert Lowe, introduced the Budget. It showed an estimated surplus of £4,337,000, with which he proposed to reduce the sugar duties by one half (£2,350,000) the Income Tax by one | reforms effected in the Constitution since 1860 |



SILENCING THE TRUMPET. (AFTER ÆSOFA)

FIXION TRUMPITER. "Spare me, good Sir, I beseek you. I have no seems but this Trumpet only!" Constants, "No, you Vagabone! Without the spirit to fight yourself, you stir up others to war and bloodshed," MORAL. - He who incites to strife is worse then he who takes part in it.

penny (£1,250,000), and abolish some minor imports. The Budget was favourably received.

APRIL 23.

Br Imperial decree, the French nation was following:-"The people approve the liberal by the Emperor, with the co-operation of the great bodies of the State, and ratify the Senatus Consultum of the 20th April, 1870,"

APRIL 24.

Hx Imperial Proclamation in support of the plebiscitum was issued in France. In it the Emperor said :



"By balloting affirmatively you will conjure down the threats of revolution, you will seat order and liberty on a solid basis, and you will render easier for the future the transmission of the crown to my son. Eighteen years ago vou were almost nuanimous in conferring the most extensive powers upon me-Be now, too, as nnanimous in giving your adhesion to the transformation of the Imperial régime. A great nation cannot attain to its complete development without leaning for support upon institutions which are a guarantee both for stability and progress. To the request which I address to you, to ratify the liberal reforms that have been realized during the last ten years, answer 'Yes!' As to myself, faithful to my origin. I shall imbue myself with your thoughts, fortify myself in your will, and, trusting to Providence. I shall not cease to labour without intermission for the prosperity and greatness of France."

MAY 2.

GHE literary and fashionable world was much excited by the rather nnexpected publication of a new novel, entitled "Lothair," by Mr. Disraeli. It was a sprightly novel of society. In it he sardonically, if not quite originally, described critics as "those who had falled in Literature and Art." "Juventus Mundi" was a book dealing gravely and eloquently with classical themes which Mr. Gladstone had some time before produced.

(See Carteon, " Critics.")

MAY 8.

GRE result of the plébiscite in France (Inclu-The number of votes recorded in favour of the plebiscitum was 7,336,434, against it 1,560,709 that-A Cabinet Minister proposes (See April 23rd).



"CRITICS."

(WHO HAVE NOT EXACTLY "FAILED IN LITERATURE AND ART,"-See Mr. D.'s New Work.) Mr. GLEDSTONE. "Hm!-Flishant!" Mr. Discipli. "Hal-Print!"

MAY 9.

ME POSTMASTER GENERAL (Lord Hartington) | introduced a Bill to amend the law relating ding the Algerine vote) was announced. 1 to Procedure at Elections. "You might not guess" (said Punch's " Essence") " from its title

" Vote by Ballet! Such, however, is the fact. The

Advocates of Socret Voting have their triumph at last. . . There is more in this Bill. Norsination day, with all its riot and ruffanism, is to be done away. . . . Publichouses are not to be used as Committee-rooms, and, lastly, and, perhaps, bestly, any expenditure made by a candidate and not declared in the account he has to give in shall be deemed a Corrupt Payment."

MAY 12.

N. JACOB BRIGHT'S Bill for giving the Parliamentary franchise to women, which on the 4th had been read a second time by 124 to 94 votes, was to-day rejected by 220 to 94. Mr. Gladstone was in the majority.

MAY 18.

"COL" As cead a second time, and sent to a Select Government of London. It is the most diagerous and revolutionary project we ever heard of. The Lord Mayor is to be Mayor of all London. . . The ten boroughs are to be made into ten Municipal Bodies. The City Mayor—Bear this, Guildhall, and let your echous shoulder as they answer—is to be called the Deputy Mayor, last may be a Vice-king in the absence of the Green Chiefwith other terrible things. Government gauged out that so doubt the present state of things was out perfect that such a great pain ought to be Ministerial—and that we must inquire—res—in-point of fact, inquire. Exactly sox. Hence the Committee. . . . 18 Mr. Batton has no lides of the storm he is Recwing." (Punels', "Exempt.")





AN "UGLY RUSH!"

Mr. Brit. "Not if I know it!"

MARK LEMON.

BORN NOVEMBER 30, 1809. DEED MAY 23, 1870. Hz who wrote the first article in this Journal, who from its establishment has been its conductor, and whose provident suggestions take effect in the very pages now before the reader, has enased from this and all other earthly care and bloors.

" I, para codentes, ubi nalla est cara, recens Es tibi sit, mullo mista intere, quies,"

There is need that this record of his gain, but of grievous loss to those in whose name this is said, should be prepared too early to permit its being aught but a most imperfect and inadequate expression of our love and of our sorrow. The last rise has been this day paid, in See Division on the Homan's Vote Bell,

On the same night Mr. Russell Gurney's Bill for protecting the Property and Earnings of Married Women was read a second time. On the 21st June it was read a second time in the Lords, and referred to a select Committee.

MAY 23.

O-DAY Punch sustained a great loss by the death of its first Editor, the judicious and gental Mark Lemon. A tribute to his memory appeared in its pages, from which the following are extracts:—

the quiet burial-place by the village church, dear to him io his later years, where he was gladdened by the voices of his children, joining in the melodies of the religion never forgotten by him when—and it was often—he had friend to aid, or when, and it was rarely—he had enemy

to pardon.

Neither to the mental oor the loving nature of the man
whom we are mourning, and shall, while we survive him,
mourn, do we attempt to do justice here. We do but
inscribe a memorial without which we should relacionally

permit our Journal of this date to issue.

But it is of oo stranger that we are speaking to friends
known and unknown. For nearly thirty years he has
guided this periodical; and few who rend it know not
something of him, and of the firm, but greatle influence
which he exercised as our director. But if this Journal

COMPANY TO SAME

has had the good fortane to be credited with habitual advocacy of truth and justice, if it has been praised for abstinence from the less worthy kind of satire, if it has been trusted by those who keep guard over the purity of womanhood and of youth, we, the best witnesses, turn for a moment from our sorrow to bear the fullest and the most willing testimony that the high and noble spirit of Mark Lemon ever prompted generous championship, ever made upworthy onslaught or irreverent jest impossible to the pens of those who were honoured in being condictors with him

Death has been frequent in our feilowship :

Where is A'Beckett's Rabe-Isisian style :

Where Jerrold's wrath 'gainst wrong, and lightning quip; Where Thackeray's half-sad, half sunny, smile :

Where Leech's facile hand and faithful beain, The truest, tersest, abstract of the time?

All memories! And he that linked the chain, Now theme of my obituary shyme !

His memory will not die out of

For many a year to come: the thought of him, Erewhile associate with our merriest hours, Will be a sad one, till all

thought grows dim. MAY 24.

OR. ATRTON made another contribution to Art.

"He managed something which a less skilful practitioner could hardly have accomplished. Ministers have the most powerful majority that a Government has poss since the days of Pitt 1 and Mr. Ayrton to-night actually contrived to have Mr. Gladstone's Administration defeated by a majority of 13. It was on that Kensangton Road question-the giving away (almost) some valaable land, and removing fine trees. The House referred to nominate a Committee on the Bill. Of course, attempt will he made to get the Vote rescinded."

Mr. Ayrton, First Commissioner of Works. was very unpopular, owing to his brusque and unceremonious manner and his somewhat ostantations disregard of Art and Science as compared with economy. Even when in the right in principle, he often contrived to put himself in the wrong by his unsympathetic and arrogant bear- about Hart, and Painters, an' Sculpchers, an' Scriptures held their first meeting,



A "SAVAGE" WIGGING.

CAPTAIN OF MINISTERIAL TOAM. " Look here, AVRIAN! We more best the other day of Kennington enterely through your wold and richless hitting. You really MUST ALTER YOUR YORK, or --- You know tohat I mean !!"

> ing, and he thus brought considerable opprobrium upon Mr. Gladstone's Administration, and was at least credited with some considerable share in its ultimate fate. Punch had some time previously pictured the Art-contemning Ayrton as "Our New (B). Edile, closely gripping the Money-Box, and saying, 'I don't know nothink

Harchitex, an' Market Gardeners, an' such like. My dooty's to take care of the Money ! "

(See Cartoon, " A ' Savaze' Wiccing,")

MAY 25.

GHE Committee appointed by Convocation to revise the Authorized Version of the

MAY 25.

BANDS of Fenians made a raid into Canada from the United States, but were routed by the regular troops and Canadian Volunteers. The American Government acted with great promptitude, the Fenian leader, O'Neill, was on the next day arrested by the United States

(See Cartoon, " Kick'd Out!!")

MAY 30.

The Irish Land Bill was read a third time in the Commons.

JUNE 10.

ERA.

GODAT the country was shocked and saddened, in no conventional sense, in no ordinary degree, by the announcement that the popular and well-beloved Charles Dickens, the greatest and most humane humourist of the Victorian Era, had



JONATHAN (PRIMOUNT GRANT). "Well bick'd, Britisher! Guess I'll beich the Shank for yer, this side!"

died midstelly at his country bosses, Gal's Hall, we need Rockenser. He was only §§ years of age, but the mensal strain of his popular: Readings, the properties with the shock to his nervous caused by a railway accident some time per-vously, had needly shaken his naturally rebeat constitution. He was on the 8th, white stilling from the charge the strain of the shaken the same time of the shaken the same time to be shaken the same had not be gain at about the same hour. He had detected that he should be buried in Rockester Churchyard, but the public volce was so strongly in factor of his Internette unit of his Internette and the strongly in factor of his Internette and the strongly in factor of his Internette and the strongly in factor of his Internette and the strain of the s

minster Abbey that his friends yielded, and there the great novelist was buried, quietly and without ceremony as he would have desired, on the morning of the 14th June.

THE GRAVE OF CHARLES DICKENS.

HE sleeps as he should sleep—among the great
In the old Abbry: sleeps and the few

Of England's famous thousands whose high state Is to lie with her monarchs—monarchs too. His grave is in this heart of England's heart.

This shrine within her shrine: and all around Is no name but in Letters or in Art Sounds as the names of the immurtal sound. Of some, the ashes lie beside his dust, Of some, but marble forms and names are here a

But grave or cenotaph—remains or bust— They will find place for thee, their latest peer.*

*The coffee was of plain, but solid sub, and it have the significant contains Dirticals, been forward, 2 they did just in the process for a first plain of the plain of the process of the plain of t

Make room, oh taneful Handel, at thy feet 1 Make room, oh witty Sheridan, at thy head 1 Shift, Johnson, till thou leave him grave-space meet : Garrick, whose art he loved, press to him dend.

Macaulay, many-sided mind, receive By thine, the frame that housed a mind as keen To take an impress, or an impress leave, From things, or on things, read or heard, or seen. Welcome, oh Addisoo, with calm, wise face, His coming, who has peopled English air With types of humour, tenderacsa, and grace, Than which thiae own are less rich and more rare.

Thou, too, his brother of our time, last lost, Thackersy, bend thy brow with kindly cheer On him, thy comrade, wave-worn, tempest-tost, Who, from life's voyage, comes to harbour here. All the more welcome that he seeks his rest
Without the pomps that follow great ones' ends—
No mourners save the natural ones that prest
About the father's coffin or the friend's.

Humbly they brought him in the summer morn, Humbly and hopefully they hid ben down, And on the plate that tells when dead, when born, His children's love, like England's, lays a crown.*



UNSTRUCTIVES

Mr. Proxin (to Box. A 1). "Yes, it's all very well to say," Go to School!" How are they to go to School with these people quarreilling in the downway? Why dealt you make 'em more on?"

JUNE 20.

" Essence of Parliament") "was then resumed.

"Mr. Richard, rising from Mr. Bright's seat in old day, but not rising to the level of the argument, as Mr. Bright would have done, placed himself in antagenism to the Government, and moved an Amendment, to the effect that Grants to the present Denominational Schools should

not be increased.

Attendance should be everywhere compulsory, Religious instruction should be supplied by voluntary subscription. "Now, on this secturian Anomalment the House obsteed this night, and on Tueslog, Taursely, on Frisky, The Mr. Panol, having embodied his idea of the whole business in a Carton so suggestive and as salich, that while the simplest mind on comprehend it, the pofoundent must ashire it, has no insensition of wasting typography apon a relaxed of the busilest disease agagements. Mr. Pesture amounted that Govername, Pesture transmeter that Govername, and delayed the Bill should see the responsibility. Admirsible was one of Mr. Fornet's measures, and it told.

R is not of the poor little children that we are thinking.

"On the last night, there was some good speaking by
Mr. Mundella, who asked how spirited instruction was
to be refused ansless we withheld Milton and other religious poets from the schools; Mr. W. H. Smith de-

claring, from his large personal knowledge, that the artisan class was houlist to the exclusion of religion, 184. White confirmed that tentinony, and believed the Bill a wise one, because centaritive; Mr. Horman galleged over every-lock, but himself came a moral cropper, and Mr. Gledstone finished with 6 feet and vigeous amount to all strategorists—the result being that the Seculars went out that the second of the contractive and Libertha gard, Mr. Bickland's and the contractive and Libertha gard, tion as Mr. Pheede can offer on this subject, while distance and the contractive contractive and the contractive of pursuan blocks the child's way to school,

(See Cartoon, 14 Obstructives.")

Upon the cells was a crown of green leaves and white roses.
 Many of those who came to look into the grave staring the day it remained open three flowers into it.



JUNE 25.

QUEEN ISABELLA OF SPAIN formally abdicated the throne of that kingdom in favour of her son the Prince of Asturias.

JUNE 27.

THE EARL OF CLARENpon Minister for Foreign Affairs in the present Government, died suddenly, at the age of 70 years. He was succeeded at the Foreign Office by Lord Granville, the Earl of Kimberley becoming Colonial Secretary, Viscount Halifax (formerly Sir Charles Wood) joining the Government as Lord Privy Seal. Mr. Forster's services in the conduct of the Education Bill were recognized by his admission to the Cabinet, he retaining the office of Vice President of the Council,

On the 29th Mr. G. O. Trevelyan resigned his post as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, on the grounds of his inability to vote for the increased grant to denominational schools,

July 5.

"GHE day Lord Granville commenced his duties as Foreign Secretary" (says the Introduction to Vol. LIX.) "he was told by the Permanent Under-Secretary of State that in all his experience he had never known so great a lull in foreign affairs." It was the full before the storm-before the outburst of the terrible war between France and Prussia.

On the 30th June, M. Ollivier, replying to a question of M. Jules Favre, had said, " At no epoch was the peace of Europe more assured." Nevertheless the

great war was on the verge of breaking out. "Its origin" (says Introduction) " cannot be better told than in the words of the Annual Register :-

"In the beginning of July, an announcement was made by the Spanish Ministers of their intention to recommend Prince Leopold of Hobeocollern-Sigmaringen, a Garman Prince belonging to a branch of the House widely separated from that which reigned in Prussia, for the i Europe, would have been welcome any time within the last



A DUEL TO THE DEATH.

France. "From stand back, Medam. You meen well; but this is an old Family Quarrel, and we must FIGHT IT OUT!"

. Still, no doubt, the King of Prusia was his chef de femille, and the circumstance served as the ground of a quarrel which just then, for political and dynastic reasons, the governing party in France found it convenient to take up. Ever sioce the German War of t866, France, it was well known, had existed in mortal jealousy of Pressian aggrandisement. Pretest and opportunity fitting, war with so formidable a rival in the leadership of continental

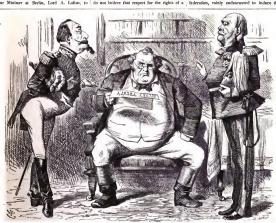
long-vacant throne of Spain. .

four years to a considerable section of the French public : add to this, the Emperor's personal fear for his dynasty, after the late plebiscitum had revealed a certain amount of disoffection in his army to the Imperial rule; and it seemed as desirable as it was not difficult to light the flame of public excitement with suggestions of Bismarckan intrigues, and of design on the part of the Pressian monarch to plant a subservient relative on the southern frontier of France.

(See Cartoon, " A Duel to the Death.")

France complained to Prussia of Prince Leopold's candidature, Prussia said it was no concern of her government. The Duc de Gramont, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that France would use her whole strength to prevent the election. Lord Granville directed our Minister at Berlin, Lord A. Loftus, to appeal to "the wise and disinterested magnanimity" of the King not to support Prince Leopoid's candidature, as it would be certain to disturh the peace of Europe. The Duc de Gramont, whilst disavowing any desire to interfere in the Internal affairs of Spain, said, "We

neighbouring people obliges us to suffer a foreign Power, by placing a Prince upon the throne of Charles V., to disturb the European equilibrium to our disadvantage, and thus to imperil the interests and honour of France. M. Benedetti, French Amhassador to the North German Confederation, vainly endeavoured to induce the



"SIX OF ONE AND HALF-A-DOZEN OF THE OTHER!"

JOHN BULL. "'Pon my word, you're a nice comple!" FRANCE, "Blague! Mon chee! It is nothing! If I'd wanted Belgium, why have I not taken it any time then your years?"

PAULILLA. "Mein lisher fortaxxe! You cannot believe that I-a so respectable, so religious friend-connected by marriage alm? You cannot believe it?"

King of Prussia to forbid Prince Leopoid's acceptance of the Spanish Crown, "Beyond giving his personal sanction as head of the Hohenzollern family, the King said he had no hand in the candidature, and he deciined to interfere for its withdrawal. Prince Leopold decided on resigning, but it was too late; public feeling in France was too strong to allow of an accommodation. Both countries prepared for

On the 15th M. Oilivier announced that France VOL. IL

was preparing for war. On the 17th Declaration of War was signed by France.

JULY 21.

OR, GLADSTONE stated that both France and Prussia had given satisfactory assurance of their desire to respect the neutrality of Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg, assuming that they were able to defend each their own territory; and that it was not violated by either helligerent. The Times, however (on the 25th), startled the country with the text of a " Projet de Traité," asserted to have been proffered in 1866 by France to Prussia, by virtue of which France was to recognize the conquests of Prussia, whilst Prussia was to help France to acquire Belginm and Luxembonre.

(See Carteen, " Six of One and Half-a-Down of the Other ! ")

JULY 22.

Mr Education Bill was read a third time and passed in the Commons.

JULY 23.

That was regarded as the first decisive act of the War took place to-day, the Prussians blowing up the abutment on the Baden shore of the Kehl bridge.

JULY 23, To an Imperial Procla-

mation issued to-day the Emperor of the French charged Germany with having provoked the war, which France entered upon because she wished "to conquer a lasting peace based on the true interests of all peoples." He said, "I am about to place myself at the head of that valiant army which is animated by love of duty and of country. . . . I take with me my son despite his youth. He knows what are the duties which his name imposes upon him, and he is proud

for their country."

Panch had a striking
Cartoon entiled "A Vision
on the Way," representing
the shade of the first Napoleon confronting the Enperor and his son on the
war path, and bidding them
"Beware!"

to bear his share in the dangers of those who fight

THE WARNING BY THE WAY.

Hard not to call up the shadow of the Uncle, grim and grey, With a hand upraised in warning across the Nephew's way! With eyes that look their lesson, lipsthat warn without a word— How they that draw the sweed to smite shall perish by the

sword.

Unlike the Uncle until now, in all but name of power, Will the Nephew tempt the Uncle's fate—in this his evening hour? Stand aidle, grim, grey spectre, let him pass on his way: Thou mean'st 'tis death for him to advance—what is it, if he stay?

Think'st thou he rides for pleasure this road to the battle-field. [for shield?

And the boy he loves beside him, with his father's heart



TWO MOTHERS.

FRANCE (to the Europess). "Ah, Mademe, a cure happiness for YOU, nonce or later; but there were dear not of MINE whom I shall never me again."

"We address the Emperor Muself, and patriotically ask him to send back the Prince Imperial to Paris. The presence of the young Prince in the cump is useress. He has been initiated. It is time for him to return to his mother." "La Liberté, Aug. 7,

He does but ride because he must; to bring the engle T prey,
Lest, if he feed it not, from his boy it rend the Crown R

He has ceared a mighty army, for his boy that Crown to

And if that army marmur, he must find it its reward— In the chances of the battle, the prims of the strife, The plunder, and promotion that gild the soldier's life. Then stand aside! Thy warning may be well-meant, but behind Retreut is barred by spectrus, as gharily and less kind.

There's the Liberty be murdered; there are the Oaths he beoke: France, that cries " GIVE HE CONQUEST, IF I MUST HEAR THE TOKE."

(See Cartoon, " Two Mothers.")

JULY 27.

MR EMPRESS EUGÉNIE was appointed Regent during the absence of the Emperor at the seat of war. On the 28th the Emperor. accompanied by the Prince Imperial, left St. Cloud for Metz, where, from the Imperial head-quarters, he issued a proclamation to the army, of which on the 29th he assumed the chief command. The King of Prussia established hia head-quarters near Mayence. The two armies by the end of July had concentrated in force along the Rhine frontier. It was estimated that the French were from 250,000 to 350,000 strong, the Germans about 200,000. The campaign on Prussia's side was directed by General Von Moltke, the King of Prusaia assuming chief command, and the several divisions being led by General Von Steinmetz. Prince Frederick Charles, and the Crown Prince.

AUG. 1.

THE House of Lords" (said Punch's "Esof Parliament") " passed the Irish Land Bill -the second 'Message o' Peace' to Ireland. It is a rather complicated message. and it has been a good deal confused by after-thoughts on the part of the senders. but it is well meant, and, it will, we hope, be accepted in the spirit in which it is forwarded,"

Aug. 1.

H DEBATE took place in the Commons on the action of the Government with regard to the war.



"TRUST ME!"

EXALEND. " Let us hope that they won't trouble too, dear criend. But is they no .--

"The House of Commons was crowded, Mr. Distaeli having given notice that he should speak on foreign affairs. The Leader of Opposition declared that in war-times great injury had been done by too much silence and reserve on the part of the British Parliament. He therefore intended to try to induce Government to speak out. After aketching our treaty-engagements, he said that he had no evidence that Government had taken advantage of our position to protest against the War. Prussia and France were fighting, and Austria's guarantee ended with | whose genius, earnestness, and uprightness the former

the War of 1866, but the co-guarantee of Rassis remained in force. He hoped that England and Russia were acting in concord, "Were we strong enough to speak out? In what condition were our Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers? Had we been reducing expenses too much for safety? Let Government answer this, and let them speak firmly and clearly to Foreign Powers. " It is not a small thing that should induce Mr. Panch

to speak anfavourably of an atterance by the Premier, for

shares the admiration felt by the nation. But though a friend to Gladstone, Mr. Pench is a greater friend to Veritas. The Premier's speech was 'seticent' to a fault; and at such a crisis there should be an fault in statesmanship. Mr. Gladstone would not be drawn into any declaration, save that the detected Secret Treaty had given a shock to public confidence, and that the Government were taking steps to provide for the public security."

(See Cartoon, " Trust Me!"

"IS MY POWDER DRY?"

(Emphatically Dedicated to Mr. CARDWELL.) Am - "Coming Through the Rye." Is my powder dry, Cardwell.

Is my powder dry?
Is my powder dry?
If it isn't, will you let me
Know the reason why?
With my Army estimates

At their figure high, Tis a shame John Bull must ask you

If his powder's dry?

Don't, in flattery, call a battery,
What is half a one:

Count as mounted, troops dismounted, And I shall feel "done!" Then is my powder dry, Cardwell, Is my powder dry? For If it's not, I pay the shot.

And I will know why!

S'AARREUCK shelled and taken by the French. The Empreor telegraphed to the Empress, "Louis has just received his baptism of fire. He showed admirable coolness, and was not at all affected. Louis has kept a bullet which fell quite close to him."

On the 4th the first serious engagement between the two armies took place at Weissenburg, the Crown Prince attacking that portion of Iv Mahon's corps commanded by General Abel Dousy, which was defeated and dispersed. Thus the first important victory of the war fell to the Prusslans.

On the 6th the Crown Prince followed up this victory by attacking and defeating the united corps d'armée of Generals M-habon, Failly, and Canrobert at Woerth. The King of Prussia telegraphed to Bernie, "Wonderful good fortune! This new great victory won by Fritz. Thank God for His mercy! We

have taken 30 cannons, 2 eagles, 6 mitrailleuses, 4,000 prisoners."

On the same day the French were defeated

between Saarbrück and Forbach, the Prussians storming the heights of Spicheren, and Froissard being driven back upon Forbach.

Great excitement was caused in Paris by this bad news, which was rendered more painful by



PARIS, 1870.
"THE CRY IS STILL, THEY COME!"

the fact that false reports of brilliant French victories had been spread. The Ministry had to issue a proclamation urging the people to be calm, patient, and orderly.

AUG. 7.

PARIS was declared in a state of siege. The news from the French Army was brief and

vague, but sufficient to indicate, as the Empress said in a proclamation issued at midday from the Tuileries, that "the opening of the war has not been in our favour." "Our arms have suffered a check," alse added. "Let us be firm under this reverse, and let us hasten to repair it."

(See Carteen, " Paris, 1870.")

Aug. 9.

HALL of the French Ministry. It was obvious, as the Times said, that the Emperor was never likely to re-appear at the head of affairs. M. Jules Simon, in the course of his speech, said that the Emperor had shown his incapacity and ought to return to Paris, and that it was necessary that the army should have another chief.

Aug. 10. PARLIAMENT WAS Pro-

rogued by Commis-

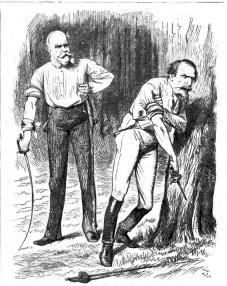
Aug. 10.

STRASBOURG Was invested by the Prussians. It had a garrison of \$1,000 men. and General Uhrich resolved to defend it. But the French army was beaten and in retreat. On the tath the French were defeated at Courcelles, and the Emperor's troops driven into Metz. On the 15th the Emperor with his son left Metz for Verdun, and Bazaine withdrew the remains of his army, leaving Metz to its garrison under General Coffinières. On the 17th General Trochu was appointed Governor of Paris, preparations being made for its defence. Bazaine was at Gravelotte with from 120,000 to 130,000 men. On the 18th he was attacked by the Prussians, defeated, cut off from his communications with Paris, and driven back towards Metz. Very soon Metz was completely isolated. On the 30th the army under Marshall M'Mahon was defeated with great loss, and driven back towards the Belgian

frontier.

SEPT. 1.

again endeavoured to break through the circle which had been drawn around them by the skill



THE DUEL DECIDED.

THE KING. "You have pought puttoutly, Sir. May I not hear you say you HAVE ENGUGE?" THE EMPLOOR. "I have been deceived about my strength. I have no choice." [and September, 1870.

city. The town was bombarded. Col. Von Broussart with a flag of truce demanded the The around Sedan. The French again and Emperor in person received him, and referred him to General de Wimpffen. On the and Sedau capitulated, the Emperor surrendering of Von Moltke, but in vain. They were driven himself to the King of Prussia, whilst the to take shelter under the walls of the fortified garrison, including \$3,000 fighting men, laid .

down their arms. The Emperor, in his conversation with the King of Prussia, declared that he had not desired war, but had been obliged to declare it in obedience to the public opinion of France. The vanquished Emperor was lodged under guard at Wilhelmshöhe.

(See Cartoon, 44 The Duel Decided,")

SEPT. 4.

Mo-nav a revolution broke out in Paris. The Emperor was formally deposed, a Provisional Government of National Defence established under the Presidency of General Trochu, with Gambetts, Julies Farve, and Jules Ferry among its leading members. On the 5th the Republic was officially proclaimed.

(See Cartoon, " France, Sept. 4, 1870.")

EXIT IMPERATOR |

Another turn of Fortune's wheel, flow ; That lifts so high, that lays so

Of Life's strange cards another deal, Of Destiny's dark dice a throw: But turn or deal or cast,

Methinks, the last!

That pale and sorrow-stricken

lad, Too soon baptised with tears and fire,

Why make his and young life more and? [sire? Why so soon sever son and For love, though it be pain,

L t him remain.

Does not the workman shape his

tools, Or choose the tools his work that 6t?

While Air task needed knaves and fools, The knaves and fools were

there for it. But hard war put him out, And them, no doubt.

Was he the monster Hugo sung? All dead in him but lust soll lie—

Cartosche, his bandit tsoop among,

Who counts blood-gains in orgic sly, Jove - Scapin, Grand Menaryus Macaire,—

maryur Macaire,— Was't true or fair? Caricature—how large soc'er The outline, masterly the hand;

Strong colour, yes; hate's hues may glare, But truth's white light are weak to stand, And this was not the man

Of Hugo's plan.

Mised worp and woof in him, as sill:

And in this miserable hour,

Soft thoughts come up to break his fall

So low, from such a height of power.

In Man and Emperor both

Some good found growth.

The bounds, perhaps, of false and true
ju that dark mind were blurred and worn,



FRANCE, SEPT. 4, 1870.

"Aux armes, citopens,
Formes von hatalilaus I".—The: "MANSEELLAISE."

Maybe, the clear air he ne'er drew, That comes up with Truth's radiant morn, Right and wrong fought in him A battle dim.

But wrong not always conquered, more Than right could always wrong defeat: Fair face still to our land he wore, Nor e'er foel blow proved fair face cheat. The false man Hugo drew To as was true.

But not for pity can we turn To wish him up out of the dost t France has done well aside to spurn The rotten stay she sinned to trust.

Whom the time's need proves weak, Unloved, must break.

own by Labogle

Let those in France that scorned his sun. Lift mouths to hoot him into

Not those whose swift stem yied. to run, With necks low for his footstool laid :

But those who would not bow. Should buffet nom !

If of mixed metal he was wrought. France, that obeyed him, what

is she? After he struck, her votes he sought; Twice to his yoke she bowed

the knee. But Paris held aloof-Lo now, the Proof!

A last with whom, but with L'Empereur Pipe! what? What but to

République. A day-an houz! La jou fait Shout, though it be with

tongue in cheek! What was up is pulled down-Smash Bees and Crown!

Whirl, Paris, round from pole to pole; Kiss, curse, laugh, cry, rave,

dance and sing, Forget the Prussians and their goal ; Give Revolution sweep and

swing : Up with Left ! Down with Right! To-morrow fight.

As yesterday so runs to-day-Swift change, light mood, and whirling will; Aliding oever in one stay,

And still be-fooled, and tresting still; While the foe at thy gate Strikes swift and straight.

SEPT. 7.

HOUNDERING, off Cape Finisterre, of the turret-ship " Captain," with Captain Burgoyne and nearly the whole crew, soo souls in all.

SEPT. 8.

GHR KING OF STALY INformed the Pope that he felt compelled to "assume the responsibility of

security of the Holy See," With this view he resolved to send an army into the Pontifical of the King of Prussia, who declined to interfere, as not being prepared "to imperil the relations which exist between Germany and Italy." On the 11th the King of Italy instructed his



ITALY IN ROME.

PAPA PICE (to King or ITALY). "I must need surrender the Swinks, my son; but I KEEP THE KEYE!!"

maintaining order in the Peninsula and the troops to enter the Papal territory, which they did on the 20th after a brief resistance from the Pope's soldiers, soon arrested by His Holiness,

States. The Pope protested, and invoked the aid | The Pope had to surrender his temporal power, and "Italy" remained in Rome, which became the capital of the kingdom.

(See Castron, " Italy in Rome,")

SEPT. 9.

HE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH landed in this country at Ryde. The Prince Imperial had already taken refuge here. They took up their residence at Camden House, Chiselburst,

SEPT. 18.

M. Jules Favre held a consultation with Count Bismarck as to the terms of an armistice, but without result, the Chancellor demanding the surrender of Strasburg, Toul, and Verdun, as a preliminary condition of suspension of hostilities, and intimating Prussia's resolve to annex Alsace and Lorraine as far as Metz: terms which France indignantly rejected.

SEPT. 20.

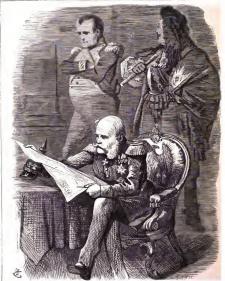
1 o-pay the Crown Prince entered Versailles. and the armies of Prussia began to close around Paris. On the 11st they occupied Melun, on the 23rd Toul surrendered. Count Bismarck was evidently resolved upon exacting to the fuli the fruits of his victories. "It is idle to hope to propitiate France," he was reported to have said. "She will never forgive us for beating her; she will never forgive Sedan. She must therefore be made harmless. We must have Strasburg, and we must have Metz, even if in the latter case we hold merely the garrison, and whatever else is necessary to improve our strategic position against attack from her." Without wishing to dictate to France her form of government, he declined to recognize the action of "the gentlemen of the pavement," as legally superseding the rule of the Emperor.

There was much talk in this country and elsewhere of mediation between the belligerents, in view of the horrors which seemed imminent, but opinion was too divided to admit of decisive action.

SEPT. 28.

STRASBURG surrendered unconditionally, after bring reduced almost to starvation. Seventeen thousand men, four hundred officers, 1,100 cannon, 12,000 chassepots, and 6,000 cwt. of ammunition fell into the hands of the Prussians.

On the 20th the Government at Tours ordered



VERSAILLES, OCT. 5, 1870.

"The Royal Head quarters were transferred here to-day,"--Telegram. GROSS OF LOUIS THE FOURTHEATH (to Ghost of Narouson TRO FIRST). "D this the end of "ALL THE GLORIES?"

all Frenchmen between 21 and 40 to be organised into a Mobilised National Guard,

OCT. 5.

Go-DAY it was announced that the German Royal head-quarters would be removed from Ferrières to Versailles.

(See Cartoon, " Versaillet, Oct. 5, 1870.")

Ост. 7.

CAMBETTA, leaving Paris in the balloon "Armand-Barbès," passed safely over the Prussian lines and reached Rouen, on a mission from the National Defence Committee in Paris to the Government at Tours. He expressed his opinion that Paris was impregnable.

Oct. 9.

GARIBALDI, who had arrived in France with the generous object of rendering her aid in her extremity, was to-day received by the Government at Tours, and appointed commander of the volunteers.

OCT. 27.

CANERAL BAZAINE with \$50,000 troops surrendered Metz to the Germans. The scene of this colossal surrender was a pitiable one, the French troops being described by the Daily News correspondent as "demoralised by drink and destitution to an extent which made order or obedience out of the question." "The cavalry seemed to have lost all self-respect; they greeted the Prussians with cheering, and several men broke from the ranks and sloughed forward through the mud with the intent to salute with a spirituous kiss the Prussian officers standing in front of their Companies."

Bazaine was charged with betrayal of his country in this abject surrender.

On the 31st M. Gambetta issued a proclamation to the army, telling it it bad been betrayed by folly and treason, and urging it, under leaders deserving its confidence, to advance and avenge the bonour of France, the treason of Sedan and the crime of Metz.

Cartoon, " The ' Niebe of Nations,")

Ост. 31.

Do Day insurrection broke out in the beleaguered city of Paris. A Committee of Public Safety and of the Commune of Paris was formed, and the members of the Govern-

ment were for a time imprisoned in the Hôtel de Ville. The National Guard, however, released General Trochu and his colleagues, dispersed the rioters, and for the time restored order.

Ост. 31.

Paince Goatschaaoff issued a circular to the representatives of Russia abroad, declaring you. II.



THE "NIOBE OF NATIONS."

the intention of the Emperor to be no longer bound by the Treaty of 1856, especially as regarded restriction of his rights of sovereignty in the Black Sea.

Nov. 6.

III HE negotiations for an armistice, carried on by M. Thiers at Versailles, were broken off without result. The Prussians would not yield

on the question of supplies, and M.Favre declared later that an armistice without revictualling would have been "equivalent to a capitulation without honour and without hope."

Nov. 10.

CORD GRANVILLE, replying to Prince Gortschakoff's circular, disputed and declined on behalf of England to sanction Russia's right to release herself from a solemn covenant without consultation with and the consent of the co-signatory Powers. He at the same time expressed the readiness of Her Majesty's Government to examine any question properly raised concerning any proposed modification of the Treaty in concert with the co-signatories Prince Gortthereto. schakoff in response reasserted his "august master's " unchanged resolution. On the 26th November Count Bismarck invited the Courts of Vienna. Constantinople, Florence, and St. Petersburg to convene in London a Conference of the Signatory Powers to the Treaty of 1856. This invitation Earl Granville accepted upon the understanding that it assembled "without any foregone conclusion as to its results."

Nov. 28.

GENERAL TROCHU CONducted an attack on the Prussian lines around Paris, but without success. the French sorties being repulsed with heavy loss. Another great sortic on the 70th was also entirely driven back.

DEG. 15.

Hast meeting of the London School Board. Mr. Charles Reed was elected Chairman.

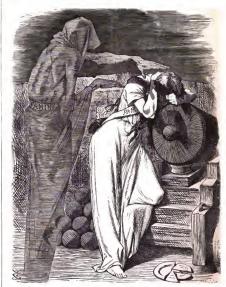
DEC. 20.

Ca. JOHN BRIGHT, in consequence of impaired health, retired from the office of President of

the Board of Trade, and was succeeded by Mr. Chichester Fortescue.

DEC. 27.

Gus Germans opened the bombardment of Paris hy an attack on Mont Avron, which was evacuated by the French on the 29th.



GERMANY'S ALLY.

DEC. 30.

Guz year ended with great distress and scarcity of food in Paris, the prices given for ordinary dietary being most extravagant, whilst horse-flesh, cats, dogs, and even rats were utilised as articles of food by the starving residents.

(See Cartoon, " Germany's Ally.")

Up to the end of the year the subscriptions to the National Society in aid of the sick and wounded French and German soldiers amounted to £289,674. It bad been started ander the paironage of the Queen, in the previous August.

+ 1871 +

JAN. 1.

HT the New Year's Reception at Versailles, the Grand Duke of Baden, on behalf of the other German Princes, whom the King of Prussla had warmly thanked in his

speech, spoke of the union of Germany as now happily achieved; he said, "We regard your Majesty as the supreme head of the German Empire, the crown of which is a guarantee of irrevocable unity," and proposed a toast to "King William the Victorious."

Meanwhile the bombardment of devoted Paris was ruthlessly proceeding, and the city

was suffering all the horrors of siege, famine, and civic dissension.

JAN. 2.

GHE question of Army Reform and Reorganization was much debated in this country during the early days of the year. On this day Mr. Cardwell, Secretary for War, who



AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

NEPTURE. "TVE made all safe outside, Me'on MARS, there, must make all sare inside!" the engagements of a treaty, nor modify the

was preparing his Army Regulation Bill, addressing his Oxford constituents, defended the Government with reference to the enlistment of recruits, the supply of arms, the manufacture of powder, &c.

(See Cartoon, " Aftest and Athore,")

JAN. 17.

HIRST meeting of the Black Sea Conference. A special protocol was signed recognising it "as an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from

stipulations thereof, unless with the consent of the contracting Powers by means of an amicable arrangement."

JAN. 18.

O-DAY, in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, surrounded by all the German Princes, King William of Prussia with much stately ceremony was proclaimed Emperor of Germany, Count Bismarck read a proclamation announceing that the German Princes and Free Towns having unanimously called upon King William. with the re-establishment of the German Empire, to accept the dignity of Emperor, which had been in abeyance for sixty years, he, King William, regarded It as a duty he owed to the entire Fatherland to comply with this call. The German Princes then paid homage to the newly elected Emperor as "deutsche Kaiser." On the 24th Count Bismarck was announced

as Chancellor of the German Empire.

JAN. 25.

Daais, under continual bombardment, was now reduced to pitiable straits; the forts could hardly reply to the enemy's fire. Hunger was almost universal, the deathrate continually rising. There were serious riots, organised by the " Reds." only suppressed from time to time by the National Guards with difficulty, and considerable loss of life, M. Jules Favre had repaired to Versailles with proposals for a capitulation on condition of the garrison being allowed to march out with the honours of war. On the geth the Times announced somewhat prematurely that Paris had fallen.

(See Cartoon, " Ilva Baptism of Fire.")

HER BAPTISM OF FIRE. We now her, the witching, the

wanton, the winning, In the flush of her music, her meats and her wine, The Circe that gave such a glory

to sinning.

That dalliance seemed duty,
and evil, divine.

Such the spell of sweet eyes,

and bright beautiful face, Men swooned to behold them, and died to em-

We walked in her chambers, annidst a soft dimmess Of folds wreathed and woven and cunningly flung

and cunningly flung
To tame ioto touching and tender
the grimness
That under that weird face's

witchery clong:
And through the white v ils
came a tremulous glow,
Like the rose of the sunset
through wind-wizmowed

So she revelled and ruled, wiled, and wantoned, and won, Like to her seen in Patmos in purple attired,

Deckt with gold and fair stones that shot light as the sun, Io her hand a gold cup, for their lips that desired, Of all filthiness full, and a name on her brow.

That seemed fitting Aerthen, but so seemeth not now.

For behold, o'er her borders the forman has stormed.

And her guards set to meet him like straws swept away t And now at her gate his battalions have formed, And close and more close draw their iron army t

And close and more close draw their iron army i Sure the white, wanton which in her drap'ries must cower, As the breakers of battle beat load at her hower

But to what a share is that fee false and fals

But lo, what a change in that face false and fair, And those soft supple limbs, late in dalliance cutwintd :



HER "BAPTISM OF FIRE."

She has torn off the rose-wreaths that trailed in her hair,
She has knit up her loose locks that played in the wind;
For her silks and her laces, hath clothed her in
steel.

And from wanton grown warrior, from proud head to heel.

For her ments of the costly, her wines of the choice, She ents of the course and she drinks of the chosp: The smooth limbs that wont in down bods to rejoice. On the straw by the bivoanc watch-free can sleep;
And her brow hath ta'en stermens, and hardness her
hand.

And the lips that lisped love-songs sound words of command,

Nor the shot and the steel of the forman alone

She has found—this not wanton—endurance to face; With worse waste of the heart, than the shot's of the stone, The slow tooth of Famine its way gnaws apoce; And the warmthin her blood aiding fumine to kill, The winter Frost creeps with its death-dealing chill.

And at last with the Famine and Frost has come Fire, On that head, erst so dainty,

its baptism to pour, Till her crown of proud towers topples down in the mire,

And death-shricks are shrill through the crash and the

> Is't despair or defiance thus nerves her to stand. Though shivered hilt-high is the sword in her hand?

Eids her hold her bent brows still confronting the flane, Whose bot hungry tongue licks

her beautiful hair. As if in its fires she would purge sin and shame,

Draw strength from starvation, defence from despair, Till we ask in amazement and swe-Can it be?

Is this Dalilsh, Queen of Earth's Wantons, we see? Is this Amazon, shronk, stricken, scathed, but still proud,

And so staunch in hard steel, the soft silk en-robed dame, That with wine of her witchcraft made drunken the crowd.

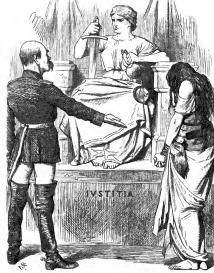
Till from men they wared beasts, and thereof had no

Can War's fire so wickedness, wantonness slay, That her fool shall grow fair. and her dross slough away?

JAN. 28.

PARIS surrendered after a siege of 121 days.

44 The inhabitants of Paris " says Mr. Funch's Introduction to Vol. LX.), " brought down by famine, sickness and death, their armies defeated in the field, and unable to march to the relief of the capital, and all sorties from the city proving unauccessful, entered into negotiations with the Germans for a cacitulation. An armistice was concluded for three weeks, and Paris was at once provisioned, England contributing towards the suppli poured in for the relief of the starving population. Gambetta, fercely opposing the negotiations for peace, resigned office as Minister."



EXCESSIVE BAIL

JUSTICE (to Best exces). "Your client was assaulted, and you ask that the defeatest "shall be bound over to beep the page for many years." But I connot sanction a demand for conflicted securities."

The German Emperor's message to Queen Augusta said :--"The troops of the line and the Mobiles will be

interned in Paris to prisoners of war. The Garde Nationale Sedentaire undertakes the preservation of order. We occupy all forts. Paris remains invested. It will be allowed to revictual as soon as the armistice has been delivered up. The National Assembly will be

armies in the field retain possession of the respective tracts of country occupied by them, with neutrality rones intervening."

The desperate straits to which the doomed city was reduced before capitulating may be imagined from the fact that meat other than borseflesh was absolutely not to be procured, summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. The that a fowl or a rabbit fetched 45 francs, butter

40 francs a pound, potatoes a francs a pound, and wretched shrivelled cabbages a francs each.

Negotiations for peace were entered into. It was pretty generally thought that the terms demanded by the Germans were harsh and excessive, especially as regarded the amount of the indemnity.

(See Cartoon, " Excessive Bail,")

JAN. 31.

GAMBETTA issued CARBELL...
from Bordeaux a proclamation in layour of carrying on war at any cost. even to complete exhaustion. The action of the indomitable defier of Germany in this matter, as also in a decree which he was Instrumental in publishing, disqualifying certain persons for election to the National Assembly, was denounced by Count Bismarck, and repudiated by M. Julea Favre and his colleagues in Paris. M. Gambetta on the 6th Feb. resigned his post as Minister of the Interior in the Delegate Government of Bordeaux, as being no longer in sympathy with its ideas or hopes.

FEB. 3.

HE first provision train reached Paris on this day. England took a leading part in forwarding food supplies, and M. Jules Favre, telegraphing on the 7th to the Lord Mayor of London, President of the Paris Relief Fund, said, "I have taken charge of the first part of this magnificent and fraternal gift. The City of Paris expresses to the City of London its prolound gratitude. In the extremity of its misfortunes the voice of the English people has been the first that has been heard by it from outside with an expression of aympathy."

(See Cartoon, " The Benef Grat' for Paris. 1871.")

FEB. 8.

Carriers for the National Assembly summoned to meet at Bordeaux took place this day throughout France. M. Thiers was

returned for the greatest number of seats, and secured the largest number of votes.

FEB. 9.

PARLIAMENT was opened by the Queen in person.

in person.

Of Thirty-Three paragraphs, eight were devoted to



THE "BŒUF GRAS" FOR PARIS. 1871.

very becoming reference to the War between Germany and France, and to n hope that the Arméstice would result in a complete Accommodation.

King William has become Emperor of Germany, and we have congratulated him. We uphold the Sanctity of Treaties. And hence the Black Sea Conference. We regret that France is not present.

A joint Commission is to endeavour to arrange the American questions.

We hope that King Amadeus will be a blessing to Spain.

We have failed in obtaining satisfaction for the Greek murders, but shall persevere.

The anxiety caused by the Chinese murders has ceased. We hope that Parliament will allow China to be treated in a conciliatory manner.

We are friends with the Sovereigns and States of the civilised world.

"I have approved of a marriage between my daughter

Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorse."

223

PREPARATION.

Revenue flourishes, as does Trade, with partial drawbacks. Then came what Mr. Prov.A and the Nation chiefly desired

to bear:—
This is the time to tuen to account, by decisive effort, the lessons of the war. Parliament will not grudge the cost of a more effective and elastic statem of bepressive military.

Notwithstanding the interest attaching to foreign affairs, we must attend to Domestic Legisistion, and specially to these

z. Abolition of Religious Tests in all the Universities, z. Ecclesiastical Ti les.

Ecclesiastical Ti les.
 Disabilities of Trades

4. Courts of Justice and Appeal. 5. Adjustment of Local

Bardens.

6. Liquor Licence Laws.
Government will introduce a

Raffor Bill.
Scotland expects a measure on Primary Education.

Ireland, in regard to agrarian ourrage, behaves better than she did last winter, but there have been painful exceptions. A period of political calm is desirable for her, after the great measures of last year, so no frish question is to be raised.

FEB. 9.

Joseph Commission for settling outstanding disputes between Great Britain and the United States, including the "Alasma" claims, and the Fishery disputes, was announced to meet at Washington.

FEB. 12.

PIRST meeting of the National Assembly at Bordeaux. On the 17th M. Thiers was appointed Head of the Executive Power, and M. Grévy President of the Assembly.

FEB. 17.

Control of the auxiliary forces, the Militia and the Control of the auxiliary forces, the Militia and the Control of the auxiliary forces, the Militia and the Control of t



"ATTENTION:"

Mars, "Look here, Carowell. You say you can hop Georie up to his work! Mind you as; or, by finge! I shall advise Her Majory to such you both."

Lords-Lieutenants of Counties to the Crown. Compensation caused by the Abolition of Purchase was estimated to amount to eight millions. The united army of the country, including Regulars, Militia, Yeomanry, two Reserves, and Volunteers, it was estimated would amount to 2.07.12 men.

(See Cartoon, " Attention!")

FEB. 20.

 Forstea introduced the Ballot Bill securing secret voting at Parliamentary Elections. Public Nominations and Declarations of Poll to be abolished, and the use of publichouses as Committee-rooms prohibited.

FEB. 26.

H Tagary of Peace between Germany and France was this day concluded at Versailles. France had to cede Alsace and Lorraine (including Metz) to Germany, and pay s war indemnity of five milliards of francs (\$200,000,000).

MARCH 1.

MIRTY thousand German troops to-day made triumphal entry into Paris. They reoraine l there three days only. On Prince Bismarck receiving from M. Jules Favre official assurance of the ratification of the Treaty by the Assembly at Bordeaux, the Germans began to leave Paris on their march homeward, and on the 7th the Prussian head-quarters at Versailies broke up, and the Crown Prince of Saxony was left in command of the army which was to occupy France antil the completion of the payment of the indemnity.

MARCH 13.

Шик Black Sea Conference came to an end. It resulted in an agreement to abrogate the restrictions complained of hy Russia, and permit the Porte "to receive ships of war of friendly and allied Powers In case the Porte should deem it necessary to do so in order to insure the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris."

MARCH 18.

O-BAY, after many premonitory symptoms of revolt, the extreme Red Republicans-discontented with the preliminaries of

Peace, the entry of the Prussians into Paris, and the policy of the Government and the National Assembly-broke into open revolution. The Government issued a proclamation declaring its Intention to restore public tranquillity, and with this end in view despatched strong bodies of troops, under Generals Vinoy and Lecomte, in



PARIS. "Murder! Thicses! Help!!"

there and return them to the arsenals. The insurgents, aided by disaffected National Guards, threw up barricades, shot Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas, induced many of the troops to fraternize with them, took possession of the Hôtel de Ville, the Ministère de Justice, and the military head-quarters in the Place Vendôme, the direction of Montmartre to seize the cannou and issued a proclamation, signed by "The Central Committee of the National Guards," calling upon the citizens to resist "the attempt made to impose upon them by fear an impossible calm;" and to meet "in their comitia for the communal elections." Paris was In the hands of the Red Republic.

(See Carteen, " National (Black) Guards.")

MARCH 20. THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON

arrived in this country, and took up his residence at Chiselburst. On the same day the French Assembly met at Versailles for the first time.

MARCH 21

Louise, daughter of the Oueen, was married in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to the Marquis of Lorne, son of the Duke of Argyli.

(See Carteen, " Over the Ringfence."

MARCH 22.

On the occasion of the celebration at Berlin of the Emperor William's 75th birthday, Count Bismarck was created a Prince. and Count Moitke presented with the Order of the Iron Cross.

MARCH 26. GRE elections to "The

Communal Council of Paris" took place, resalting in a vote of about 140,000 for the men on the lists of the Central Committee, and 60,000 for their opponents. The Committee then dissolved itself. but a few of its leading members formed themselves into a "Sub-Committee."

On the 28th the Commune was proclaimed in front of the Hôtel de Ville. The Red Flag now flew on all public buildings

On the National Assembly, now at Versailles, headed by M. Thiers, devolved (says Punch's Introduction to Vol. LX.), "the terrible task of reducing the capital to submission." Marshal McMahon assumed the command of the Assembly's troops, and the second siege of

against Frenchmen," commenced, On the and April an engagement between the troops of Versailles and the Commune took place at Courbevoie. The insurgents were defeated, and M. Thiers issued a manifesto declaring



the Parisians, "who wait with imputience the moment of their deliverance." "The National Assembly, rallying round the Government, is sitting peaceably at Versnilles, where it is organising one of the finest armies which France that France-with the exception of Paris-was has ever possessed."

troduced a Licensing Bill. The principles it embodied be said were two:-1. That the public have a right to a sufficient number of respectably conducted houses, 2. That all vested interests should be fairly considered. The Bill proposed to divide the country into districts, and give to the magistrates of each district the right to decide how many publichouses it wants, and to advertise how many licences they will in consequence Issue. It also regulated the hours of opening and closing in town and country, and imposed punishments for drunkenness and for adulteration.

The Bill was of course opposed by vested interests and the victors

(See Carteen, " Two Drope of Comfort.")

On the same day Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty at the time, lutroduced his Bills on the subject of Local Rating and Local Government, designed to popularise local institutions, to provide a uniform system of local government throughout England and Wales (the metropolis excepted) and to secure uniformity of rating. Local expenditure was said to amount to \$16,000,000 per annum. The Government proposed to surrender the House Tax (£1,200,000) In aid of Local Rates. These Bills bad to be

abandoned later in the session

APRIL 3.

inial Census was taken throughout the United Kingdom.

APRIL 20.

OR. Lowx introduced the Budget. There was a deficiency of £2.711.000. To make it up he proposed to raise the Income Tax from

£1 131. 4d. in the £100, to £2 41.; to siter the Probate, Legacy and Succession Duty, and to Impose a tax on Lucifer Matches, every box of 100 common matches to bear a halfpenny stamp, and every box of 100 wax matches or fusces a penny stamp. He proposed to print the motto "Ex luce lucellum," (a small gain out of light) on the box-lahel, and boped to



TWO DROPS OF COMFORT.

PUBLICAN, "Pro-on my world! Thinry is coming to a pretty past?" Canny. "Lor' bless yer, Gue'nor, you ain't no call to be afraid. Why, Mr. Bruce he tried to referm the Camt Well! Ere we are !-has we won!-No better, an' no was!!"

> realise £550,000 by this tax. This latter proposition after long debate and much chaff wasfor the moment-sgreed to by the House. But the match-makers protested vehemently, mustered in large numbers at the East-end of London, and marched through the City to Westminster to present petitions against the Match Tax, which Mr. Lowe had to abandon on the 25th | (Punch's Introduction.)

" on account of the dissatisfaction it had excited." The Budget indeed was not a success, the Probate and Succession Duties had also to be abandoned later, " and all the financial schemes of the Chancellor of the Exchequer ended in the simple addition of twopence in the pound to the Queen's Tax, to be levied as before."-

MAY L

Exhibition, Royal Albert Hall, was opened this day by the Prince of Wales.

MAY 11.

THE great Tichbarne Trial, which in one way and another lasted during nearly two years. came on to-day in the Court of Common Pleas before Lord Chief Justice Bovill.

MAY 16.

MR Commune, which had day by day increased in violence, disorder and administrative Ineptitude, this day carried ont its purpose of destroying the Vendôme Column, erected by Napoleon 1. chiefly from cannon taken at Ulm, to commemorate the victory of Austerlitz in

The state of Paris, beleaguered by the troops of the National Assembly, and maddened by the furinus folly of the Commune, was now pitiable in the extreme. Among the Communist

leaders themselves there was dissension. Their defence of the city against the Assembly's troops was ineffective, though the cause of much bloodshed. They seized the property of M. Thiers, they menaced the life of Monseigneur Darboy, Archbishop of Paris. and others whom they held as "hostages;" they "requisitioned " £80,000 from five railway companies within 48 hours, they suppressed newspapers not favouring them, and announced that all adverse criticism would be treated



On the 21st May, after a siege of nine weeks, the troops of the National Assembly effected their first entry into Paris by the St. Cloud gate and the gate of Montrouge. On the gard M. Thiers reported that the Assembly had 80,000 soldiers within Paris. The insur-



THE RED "MOKANNA." Here-indee if Hell, with all its power to dame, Can add one curse to the foul thing I am!"-LALLA ROOKS.

gents, who were estimated to have lost 12,000 killed and wounded and 25,000 prisoners, still held ont; but their resistance was declining. On the 24th they set fire to the Tuileries, the Louvre, and other glories of Paris. The conflagrations, the continual cannonading, the mad fury of the desperate Communists, made the beautiful city a perfect Pandemonium. On the On the 26th the Communards' position at

24th the hostages, as they were called-Archbishop Darboy, Father Allard, Father Déguerry, Curé of the Madeleine, Monseigneur Surat. Grand Vicar of the diocese, and others, were ruthlessly shot in the prison-yard of La Roquette, at the instigation of the Procurenr-Général of the Commnne, Raoul Riganlt, and his subordinate Ferré.

Belleville was stormed by the troops of the Assembly. The measures taken by the Ver sailles troops to suppress the Commune were summary, "No quarter was given," it is said, " to any man, woman, or child found in arms." On the 28th Marshal McMahon issued a proclamation announcing that the struggle was over, the last positions of the insurgents captured, and Paris delivered. On the next day M.

Thiers ordered the disarmament of Paris, and the dissolution of the National Guard of the Department of the Seine. So ended the second slege of Paris.

JUNE 12.

MR. CARDWELL announced that the Govern-ment intended to abandon part of the Army Regulation Bill, proceeding only with the

clauses relating to the Abolition of Purchase. This was hotly opposed by the friends of the Army interests.

JUNE 13.

GHE Lords, by a majority of 129 to 89 votes. agreed with the Commons In rejecting the new Test Clause which Lord Salisbury had desired to introduce into the University Bill,



Bix (a rade boy). "Now, then, all together!-and be very careful as you don't everds persolves!"

JUNE 16.

Бик German troops engaged in the late war this day entered Berlin in triumph amidst the most enthusiastic demonstrations of national loyalty and jubilation.

JUNE 29.

ME Ballot Bill to-day went into Committee. So many of the Government measures had been dropped or materially modified, that they

were twitted by their opponents with having little to show for the Session but the prospect of passing this minor Bill. (See Cartoon, " The Strong Government,")

JUNE 30.

the Tichborne Trial was still dragging its slow length along, absorbing the attention and monopolising the talk of gossips and quidnuncs, and greatly boring the better part of the

community. Mr. Punch thus expressed his feelings with regard to the "tspe-worm" trial :-

GROANS OF THE PERIOD. You Clamantis in Deserto ; "Tickhorse—Orton—quid refert, o!"

Wito this side the Channel Ditch borne, Can escape the talk of Tichborne ? What would I not give in payment To bear no more of "the Claimant!" Sure as Death to poor or rich born, Comes the inevitable Tichborne. Till with cursing, like a raiment,

One is fain to clothe "the Claimant." To what realm, by wind or witch horne, Can I fice from talk of Tichhorne? Was life to July from May meant To be given up to "the Claimant"?

With slow lengths o'er halt and hitch borne, Drags the tape worm case of Tichborne, And in nine months' entertainment, Finds the fighters o'er "the Claimant," Unto boredom's highest niche borne, There embrine the name of Tichborne; Crest: two longues, approximat, Namoust— Motto, "Regerne an Arthur Claimant?"

JULY 3.

The Army Regulation Bill—narrowed as before explained mainly to the Abolition

of Purchase, was read a third time in the House of Commons. It was opposed botly to the very end by "the Coloneis" and their friends, and its prospects in the Upper House were regarded as exceedingly precarious.

(See Carteen, "Doom'd!")
On the 17th July the Army Bill was thrown



"THE DOOMD ONE." Scene from the Gleed Non Biglerick Military Military Military Military Military Military Association. "Soft—the content." (Now Music.)

on the disconsist resolved to advise Her Majesty to take the stone's high-hand-

out by the House of Loxis, on the proposal for second reading, by 15 yets the against 150. This made Army Purchase the question of the 40°, Everybody was asking, "What will Mr. Gladense do?" On the 20°s, in a crowded House, the amounted his instead. He said House, the amounted his instead. He said what was permitted by the Queen's Regulations. The House of Commons having condemned Purchase, and a Royal Commission having declared that those regulation prices could not be put an end to except by the cultureline of Purchase as a system, the Government and Purchase as a system, the Government in

declaive step of cancelling the Royal Warrant nunder which Purchase was legal. That advice had been accepted and acted upon by Her Majesty. The new Warrant had been framed in terms conformable with the law, and from would no longer exist. The Government had no other object in view but aimplicity, despatch, and the observance of convintional usage."

declared that those regulation prices could not be put an end to except by the extinction of Perchase as a system, the Government had Opposition against what they called Mr. Glad-

stone's high-handed proceeding, and Mr. Disraeli charged him with appealing to the Prerogative of the Crown for the purpose of relieving himself from a difficulty of his own devising. The Lords, on the 31st, assented to the

second reading, protesting however against the interposition of the Executive during the progress of a measure submitted to Parliament by Her Majesty's Government, and declaring that they only yielded "in order to secure the officers of Her Majesty's Army the compensation they were entitled to consequent on the abolition of Purchase in the army."

T1871.

On the 1st of August the Bill passed the Lords. (See Cartoon, "Ajax Defying the Lightning.")

Aug. 7.

GHE trial of the Communist prisoners began at Versailles. Assi, Courbet, Lullier, Grousset, Verdure, Billioray, Férré and Jourde were indicted, charged severally with incitement to civil war, usurpation of civil and military power, assuming Government functions, complicity In massacre, devastation, pillage, arson and assassination, &c., &c. All the members of the Commune were held responsible for the destruction of property by fire. The number of prisoners was estimated to be 33,000.

Aug. 9.

Gur Centenary of Sir Walter Scott was celebrated to-day.

A CENTENARY SALVO TO SCOTT. Faom the wise menof Old World

and New, to the Winnel of the North,

From Science's bold mariners that on Truth's sea put forth, Turn in honour of the Magus in mand and holden gray,

Whose world was a world of glamour, yet that fadeth not away!

True Border Scot, if e'er one was, in hig beow and blue eye, And stalwart frame, and broad slow speech, and humour

shrewd and sly;
In glow of fervent chivalry with
homely seeming veiled,

In passion for a poet's past with a lawyer's sense impaled.

And month by mouth, and year by year, the magic work was plied, And all that came within its

range, as he bade, laughed and cried; And still flowed on without a check that weird and wondrows stream.

And they who stooped to drink were tranced, till old things new did seem.

When sudden on the wizard fell a darkness and a chill

That well-nigh stayed his grammarye, and stopped the wondroos ill! But only for a moment; with new need came new power; And what had been a day's work once, was now work of an hour.



AJAN DEFYING THE LIGHTNING.

That was the hardest strife to wage, the decariest weird to dree, "as he: And the Man showed in the Magus, and a man of jith When the work had grown a labour which had been his delight, Ideath a fight. What had been slaw for hand and bent, for life and

Still toiled he at that labour from rise to set of sun,
And would not put his armour off notil the fight was

And he was eigh to winning when he and upon the field.
And died to harness knightly, and slept upon his shield.

Almost as much for the life he lived as for the work he wrought, leonght;
This gathering from all regions his own gude town hath

And where'er true worth is honoured, nor genius under han, Reverence for Scott the Writer, blends with love of Scott the Man.

Enneur by Citing

Aug. 19.

An Admiralty minute on the loss of the " Avincourt," the officers of which had been tried by a Naval Court Martial for stranding that ship on the Pearl Rock at Gibraltar early in the year, stated that in the opinion of their Lordships the primary cause of the disaster was the unsafe course steered by the squadron, in obedience to signals from the flag-ship. Vice-Admiral Wellesley and Rear-Admiral Wilmot were in consequence suspended, and Staff Commander Kiddle placed on half pay.

This incident, together with the loss of the "Megera" troop-ship while on her way to Australia, and other naval disasters, led to grave doubts in the public mind as to the satisfactory condition of our Navy.

(See Cartoon, "All in the Decent.")

Aug. 21.

OARLIAMENT WAS Prorogued by Commission. The Session had not been productive, of all the various measures introduced only seven having been passed; the Army Purchase Act, the Westmeath Crimes Act, the University Tests Act, the Repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, the Trades Union Act, the Local Government Act and the Judicial Committee (P.C.) Act. The Licensing Clauses of Mr. Bruce's Bill had been withdrawn, as also Mr. Goschen's Bill for Local Government and Taxation. Mr. Cardwell's Army Organization Bill had been

reduced to a mere measure

which had passed the Commons, had been thrown out by the Lords. Mr. Gladstone said off (at Whibly), that "the people's House had passed the people's Bill, and that Bill, when presented again at the door of the House of Lords, as he trusted it would be very early next Session, would be presented with an authoritis-



"ALL IN THE DOWNS!

Mx BCLL. "That my ARMY should break draw man, no doubt, in he expected; hat—FOR MY NAVY [11-Zommin! (phintively) I toto foodly think I man all right with my NAVY.]"

for the Abolition of Purchase; the Ballot Bill, which had passed the Commons, had been possessed."

SEPT. 13.

OPENING of the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

SEPT. 20.

N. Butt, a Home Rule candidate, was this day returned for Limerick, unopposed.

SEPT. 21.

As conformly with the "Military Manouvres" Act " of last Session, what became popularly known as the "Autumn Manouvres" had this year been commenced in the open country in Hampshire, the Aldershot Camp forming a centre. Under the command of the Duke of Cambridge 36,000 troops had mustered there, and the campaign, which attracted much attention, was considered to be generally satisfactory in its results (Punch's Introduction).

(See Cartoon, " Counting the Cost.")

THE CHARGE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A NOBLE and a needful art's the Art of Self-Defence,

An art which studied I must have regardless of expense ; For that expense, however great, may how much greater save ! I won't begrudge the arms, and

keep, and clothing of the Brave. I gare on you manuserves; I in spect the martial scene s

I own 'tis picturesque, and I'm resolved I won't be mean. To London if a real foreign for

were on the way, I'll calculate, with Fancy's sid, what I night have to pay. Yet would I could rely upon my

fleet to keep the sea Which rolls between my neighbours, I am glad to say, and

I'd rather, were I quite secure of danger from the main, Watch busburdmen than soldiers at their work on yonder plain.

SEPT. 26.

OR GLADSTONE, acknowledging the freedom of the City of Aberdeen, which was presented to him to-day, spoke on the subject of Home Rule, He said that if Home Rule were to be established in Ireland they would be just as well entitled to it in Scotland and Wales, "Can any sensible man, can any rational man, suppose that at this time of day, in this condition of the world, we are going to disintegrate the great capital institutions of this country for the purpose of making ourselves ridiculous in the sight of all mankind, and crippling any power we possess for bestowing be-

which we belong!"

nefits through legislation on the country to HOME-RULE.

Too long has fair Erin put ap wid the Saxon, His yoke on our shoulthers, his scourge our bare backs

Since first Sthrongbow led his mailed Knights over say, To make Eva his wife, and Ould Ireland his prey t



COUNTING THE COST.

Since the Lords of the Pale shed the ould blood like And Cromwell's curse swept us wid fire and wid sloughter, Then William the Dutchman, worse luck, won the round,

And turned the Green Isle into Orangeman's ground a Till but to be Catholic served for a cause Why they'd skin you alive, undther black penal laws. And they'd put pitch-caps on ve, the brains to keep

cool

And now Penal laws has been pitched to the devil, They think to humbug as by thraitin' us civil : They our pisints to win, tinent-right by allowin',

And our Priests by the Protestant Church disendowin'! By openin' our eyes would they sthrike us wid blindness, And think to cajole us wid justice and kindness? No. we'll show them the blood in our veins runs us sthrong Against Saxon right, as against Saxon wrong ; And we'll use blisther powder, lest ould seen should cool

That dared but to dheame of Pat's right to Home-Rule! And sing Erin-go-bragh, and more power to Home-Rule!

From Derry to Cork, and from Shannon to Liffer, Give as Home-Rale and wreng will be right in a jiff; We'll rewhore the oadd blood to its place in the land, And we'll set up the oald Bechon Isws out o' hand: And on all that stimpts Belton has to revist We'll save an ejetment, shilleligh in fist; Till for coorts, plens, and processes, aought shall be seen.

But alpeens in the fist, and thrailed coats on the green;

And Mileslans no more Saxon statutes shall fool,

But the right of the sthrongest be eight of Home Rule!

Then the base bloody press of the Saxon no more Wid the slime of the samint shall poison our shore Where 's our need of their dirty ould Times and the rest, While wid Felm, and Nation, and Irishman blest; That in spite of the Caule, its spice, and its coof, Their pathriot prints by the million sould of? And the divid a lie Celie wit could invent, But the length and the breadth of the Green fale it went? Sux, shall service like theirs he formed in the hour



" SAUCE FOR THE GANDER."

"I say, Fox, deer, if you can't enjoy your supper now you have last your gramble about nine hours—gramble for me, as I've done fearteen, and ain't finished yet."

No—on National wings Erin's papers shall fly, Wid a Pathriot-cause into truth to turn lie: Let the allow witted Saxons to facts go to school— Flight of Fancy shall bear high the Preus of Home-Rule!

OCT. 6.

Mo-Day the long strike amongst the engineers at Newcastle-on-Type, which had lasted nineteen weeks, came to an end. The strike had been in favour of the Nine Hours' movement. A compromise was effected by which the men agreed after fanuery 1872, for a term of twelve months, to work 54 hours per week

(instead of 57 as at present) and overtime when and to what extent might be required by the employers.

(See Carteen, " Sauce for the Gander.")

OCT. 11.

GHERE was much vague talk and party recrimination at this time concerning a new "movement." This was the so-called "Social Allisnec" alleged to have been made between "a council of skilled workmen" and certain Conservative statement, such as Lorde Salisbury. Carnarvon, and Sandon, Sir John Pakington. Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Gsthorne Hsrdy, &c.

"A document" (says a Note to Vel. LXI.) "embodying "severs points," saintary, nocial, descriminal, &c., all aiming at the improvement of the Working Classes by legislation, was and to have been signed by certain Concervative Peers on the one hand, and certain repreceded of the control of the control of the control of of Mr. Scott Result, the eminent engineer. The schame of this new "Social Affinizes" was involved in much supplication—several of the Conservative Peers desided that they had signed the document—and seems to have ended in nodding.

On the 28th, Mr. Gladstone, addressing his

Greenwich constituents at a celebrated open-air meeting on Blackheath, touched upon this among other questions. He said:—

"Those who propose to you—whoever they may be schemes like those seven points of which I have spoken; those who possite to the dwellers in town that everyone of them shall have a house and garden in free air, with ample space; those who tell you that there shall be marken for selling at wholesale prices retail quantities—I won't say are impostors, became I have no doubt they are sintere; but I will any they are quantity.

> (See Carteen, 4 Out of the Bag!")

Nov. 6.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, in a lecture at Newcastle. made an attack upon Royalty, criticising the expenditure of the Royal Household, and asserted that the Oueen, despite a promise given to Parliament, had not been in the habit of paying Income Tax. The latter charge was incorrect, as Mr. Lowe shortly afterwards took occasion to show. Sir Charles Dilke, who declared himself a Republican, Incurred considerable odium by this deliverance.

Nov. 7.

Su ROBERT COLLER WAS
gazetted a Justice of
the Courted Common Pleas,
in order formally to qualify
him for a seat on the Judicial Committee of the
Prity Council, an Act requiring that any person appointed to the latter office
must be or have been a
Judge of one of the Superior Courts of Westmisster. He only held the
judgeship in the Court

of Common Pleas for a few days, and it was contended that this was a factitious qualification, and a violation of the spirit and intention of the statute. The Lord Chief Justice, Sir A. Cockburn, wrote in the name of the Bench and Bar a letter of protest to Mr. Gladstone. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Hatherley, justified the appointment, which had



"OUT OF THE BAG!"

Dixxy. "Off Of course he left Ab, my dear Loan Bettyrrenners, you should have this bind of delicate business to your Accomplations. About It.

been made with his knowledge and approval, both as regards its fitness and legality; but though the appointment stood, it caused considerable outery against Mr. Gladstone in many quarters, and was even thought to have helped to shake the power of the Cabinet, already somewhat weakened in its hold upon popularity.

Nov. 10.

Ma Tichborne Trial was still proceeding, absorbing the time of the Court, exciting supercedented interest amongst the curious many, and greatly wearying the judicious few. The question at issue was whether "the Claimans," as he was called, was or was not Roger Tichborne.

eldest son and heir of Sir James Tichhorne, who died in 1862. The plaintiff declared that he was, and claimed the Baronetcy and large estates; the defendants, the trustees of the Tiehborne estate, contended that be was one Arthur Orton. a butcher, who emigrated some years back from Wapping to Australia, and that the real "Roper" had been lost at sea. Mr. Sergeant Ballantine was leading connsel for the plaintiff, and Sir John Coleridge (Solicitor - General, and afterwards Attorney-General.) and Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., for the defendants. (Introduction to Vol. L.XI.) (See Cartoon, " The Old Man of the Sea.")

Nov. 10.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY, out by the New York Herald in search of Dr. Livingstone, discovered him at Ujiji. The meeting between the great missionary traveller and the energetic Newspaper Correspondent was a striking scene, which has been too often described to need detailing here. "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" said Mr. Stanley, advancing quietly to meet the man he was in search of. "Yes." answered the Doctor simply. The news of the safety of Livingstone was warmly welcomed in this country.

Nov. 22.

that the Prince of Wales, then at Sandringham, was indisposed, being confined to his room with a feverish cold resulting from a chill. This developed into

an attack of typhoid fever, and on the 19th the Queen, whose own health had long been a source of some anxiety, paid a visit to her sick son.

Nov. 26.

Ox this day the session of the Italian Parliament at Rome was opened by King Victor Emmanuel in person.



"THE OLD MAN OF THE SEA."

Sixture of an representing the British Public). "I can't be expected to attend to any of vots, with this 'interesting topic' on my shoulders!"

VICTOR AT ROME.

"Sendon of the Italian Parlament was opened yuserday at Rome by Kong Vicer Emmanuel in person," "Folgraphic Dephil, b. of Mendey, Nev. 27.
Behold a work done, and a work to do
From the Quirinal, Italy's crown'd King,

Cast Rome's grey ruins, Rome's glad thousands through, To the Citorian Mount his people bring. Where, in her sun-lit gold and beaventy blue, Fair ttaly awaits the bridle ring. His Queen, long wrestled for, now only won, From bowls, from bars, from death-in-life redeemed, Whose eyes, yet dongron-diamend, scarce brook the son,

Whose hopes, that oft for truth took what they dreamed, Scarce trust assurance of new tife began, For fair limbs prison-cramped and fetter-seamed.

Victor and Italy, bridegroom and bride, Clasp hands in Rome at last! In throb and dart Swift to its centre life's tumultuous tide

Comes sweeping With flushed face, and lips apart,

Loosing her long-pent floods of joy and pride, She looks the rapture that

She looks the rapture that o'erflows her heart. For this her ragged King, of

manners rade,
Heavy of frame, of features
coarse and stern, [wooed,
His bride so hanlly won, so hotly
Doth her lord's beauty in his

deeds discern.

In her Re Golontusous's constant mood. [now to learn.]

How safe her trust she has not

To such firm strength should beauty plight her troth, Beauty that has bred bale and

bitterness:
Beauty that Roman, Vandal,
Hun, and Goth,
German and Frank, have
lusted to possess,

And, as last will, from surfeit, turned to loothe, What they had trod and torn

What they had trod and torn in fierce caress.

Oft loved, oft lusted for, and oft

betrayed,—
Slave and Saltana: favourite
of the hear,
For charms, and arts that help

For charms, and arts that help the wanton's trade, But ne'er till now, entrenched behind the power

Of a true man's heart, and a brave man's blade, With honoured wifehood's

happy home, for dower.

Look back upon the lessons of

thy life,
Its tale of treason, wantonness, and woe, [und strife, Of weakness, sequel on distrust

And unfaith, ever crowned with overthrow; Ages not more with sins than

sorrows rife; Shameful caress, and but less shameful blow.

Look forward to thy life that is to be, [as true If to him and thyself thou art As he, thy Victor, still hath been to thee,

been to thee, When rest shall strength for toil in thee renew On lovely arts, and fruitful in-

dustry, And Church made pure, and State purged through and

through,

One work is done; more work

to do remains:
Thou standest at the parting
of the ways:
For journeying in the right one
over the reins.

Which old use has made slack, and scorn delays; And sow thy seed, nor doubt, but trust the gains Of harvest, golden crown of toilsome days! Let the old Friest whom thou hast thrust aside,

Out of thy way, into his convent cell, Gibber and groan, and, warnings duly cried, Speak thee Anathena with book and bell,— For him and thee thy Roman home is wide, He, too, has work—so he but do it well.



ROME. 1871.

Has work hard as thine own—to dig his way Back to the spring of truth, deep, crystal clear, O'er which his forerungers have, day by day, For axes, piled Rome's ruins, dend and drear I

For ages, pased frome's reams, dead and dreat:
That none might see that blessed fountain play,
Not even know those healing waters near.
Is \$\hat{A}i\$ the hand to loose this fountain fair.

Who until now has doled out, drop by drop, What of these waters forced their way to air, Sophisticate with draws from his own shoo. Of sovereign potency, sold only there In his own vials, his own seal a-top?

What matters whether his old hand, or one That shall come after? This, as least, is plain, Truth's fountains are unsealed: the day is gone

For jugglery, their free flow to restrain;
This work, at least, has once for all been done,
Not by all priests to be undone again!

(See Cartoon, " Rome. 1871.")

Dominion V. Green

Nov. 28.

ASECUTION of the Communist Generals Rossel, Ferré, and Bourgeois, who were shot in front of the Artillery Butts at Satory in presence of 3,000 men of the regular army. Much pity was felt for Rossel, a brave and intelligent soldier, though he had been involved in the disorders of the Commune.

DEC. 7.

THIRES delivered his first Presidential Address to the National Assembly. "The policy of France," he said, " must be henceforth a policy of dignified and enduring peace. If, contrary to all probability, events should disturb that peace, the deed will not be that of France. . . . France will be true to her solemnly pledged word. Moreover the States which took part in the war are fatigued; and those that had been witnesses have become seriously alarmed." The Address went on to say, that France's relations with Spain, Italy and Austria were amicable, whilst with Russia they were most cordial, "the result of an elevated and reciprocal appreciation of the interests

of both countries." DEC. 9.

Go-DAY public ansiety was aroused by the announcement in the bulletin that the Prince of Wales had passed a very unquiet night, with considerable increase in the febrile symptoms. Next day Ilis Royal Highness was specially prayed for in

Prince passed a restless night, with further recurrence of the graver symptoms. On the 13th his Illuess and the public solicitude were at their height. The bulletins were anxiously awaited; the afternoon one on this



the churches throughout the kingdom. The was happily a change for the better, the Prince passed a less ununiet evening, and was said to have recognized the Queen. On the 18th it was announced that he was making satisfactory progress, and thenceforward his course towards recovery, though slow, was assured. day was so unfavourable as almost to ex-. On the 26th the Queen, in a letter dated from tinguish hope in the public mind. Later there Windsor Castle, acknowledged in touching terms

"the universal feeling shown by her people during these painful, terrible days, and the sympathy evinced by them with herself and her beloved daughter, the Princess of Wales, as well as the general joy at the improvement in the Prince of Wales's state,"

(See Cartoon, 4 Suspense.")

+ 1872 +

JAN. 1.

T the New Year reception the Emperor of Germany said that he hoped peace was now secured for a long time, and it should be utilized to "strengthen the foundations on which their present greatness had been established."

JAN. 7.

(R. JOHN BRIGHT, Who in December, 1870, had been compelled to withdraw from the Presidency of the Board of Trade, owing to impaired health, was now better, and beginning to take an active part in political life. Mr. Punch welcomed his return In the following lines :-

COME ABOARD, SIR! "COME abourd, Sir!" to the

Captain Says Joho Bright, A.B., As he touches his tarpaulin,

Smart and sailorly. And the watch look pleased as Punches.

Officers and men, For A. B.'s like Joho are always Welcome back again !

. . For the s'tip has seen hard

weather, And some people say Captain Gladstone ain't the man

Was the other day : And if you believe the croakers, Officers and crew, Don't pull with a will together,

As they used to do. Certain 'tis, since John Bright

left her, His sick teave to take, The old craft, in last year's

Had an ugly shake. Made poor day's works, too

much lec-way ; Badly fouled her serew : Scraped her copper, if she didn't Start a plate or two.



CAPTAIN GLADITONS, "Glad to me you, John, Glad you're A.B. opin. If it comes on to blow, we may went your assistance."

Hide or slane a fault.

. . .

Certain 'tis, with crew and captain, Officers also, Things don't go on quite as pleasant As they used to go There's been some high-handed doings, Some quite the reverse; Some's took sick, and some's took sulky ; Some took soft, or worse,

Anyway the ship's the better No A.B. in the Britannia By a good A.B., Hetter knows than John : Now John Bright is all a-tameto, Which let's hope that Captain G. will

And come back to sea. Take his advice thereor Be't to talk to the blue-jackets Well we know that now John 's buckled Like a 'cute old salt : To his work again, Con the ship, or call the soundings,

'Twill for officers be better, And for ship and men !

(See Carteon, " Off Greenwick.")

JAN. 10.

T a Home Rule
Demonstration at
Limerick, Mr. Brut, the
metyl-elected Member for
that constituency, whils
admitting that the Church
and I and Acts had done
much good, complained
that they had been guide,
ingly given, and accompanied by Coercion Bills
such as would have driven
England into rebellion.
The question of Home
Rule was now being vigorously actisated.

JAN. 14.

Ox this day the last bulletin concerning the Prince of Wales was issued. It reported him as making satisfactory progress, and daily gaining strength. The public relief and pleasure at this cheering announcement were were marked.

JAN. 18.

GO-BAY it was decided at a Cabinet Council that Great Britain would not consent to have what were called the "Indirect Claims" submitted for arbitration. In pursuance of the Treaty signed on the 6th May, 1871, by the High Joint Commissioners at New York, a Board of Arbitration had been formed to consider the " Alabama " Claims, and the Arbitrators were now meeting at Geneva. On the ard Feb. Lord Granville informed Mr. Fish that the British Government did not think it to be within the province of the Geneva tribunal to decide the "indirect claims." These were in addition to

"the amount of the actual

and direct damage done by the privaters, whose depredations had given rise to the Treaty," and were intended to cover "the expense that the United States had been put to, and the losses they had sustained in consequence of the failure of our Government to prevent the privateers from quitting our ports" (Moleworth). It is obvious that such claims



A STILL BIGGER "CLAIMANT."

were not easily definable, and might swell to monstrous proportions.

(See Cartoon, "A Still Bigger " Claimant.")

to, and the losses they had sustained in consequence of the failure of our Covernment to prevent the privateers from quitting our ports "General commencing his speech for the defence. (Molesworth). It is obvious that such claims.

the unwieldy impostor commonly known as "the Claimant."

JAN. 19.

The French National Assembly agreed to the appointment of a Commission to inquire as to the possibility of adjusting the

Budget without taxation of raw material. M. Thiers threatened to resign in consequence.

> (See Cartoon, " Too much Pressure.")

A SEAT ON A SAFETY-

VALVE.

An Income tax partial see Thices

oppose,
O William the Earnest, O
Robert the True!

A soul above fear of the Rabble he shows; Is that to be said, British

Statesmen, of you?

Or is it that you, whom mel-

ecurtship doth move
With tribute from all due to
load a part's purse;
Albeit your Honours both see

and approve

The better arrangements, do
follow the worse?

How bad are the worse, which poor fleeced Britons rue, You have often confessed;

but decline to ndvance
On that high path which apright
featuriers pursue;
They manage these matters

much better in France. For Justice it is which disposes

them there, Political craft in this mighty free land,

Whose Rulers perpend not what impost were fair,

But what imposition taxpayers will stand. It was not enough upon shoulders

select To pile your whole Budget; on fulk thus opposited

(An housebreakers use, the strong-box to detect) The Screw has been put; they are over-massesed.

You fancy your Engine is working so we'll By way of a Steam-Rack, 'twill yet more extort,

And bear any pressure your force can compel; You sit on the safety-valve, therefore, in short.

O William the During | O Robert the Rash 1 Though deaf to remonstrance,

to caution give ear,

Ere high-pressure boiler burst
up with a crash,

and blow aloft Stoker and

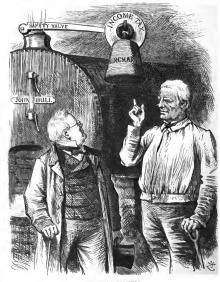
up with a crash, And blow aloft Stoker and hoist Engineer.

JAN. 20.

**Dan. Bright having been claimed as an advocate of Home Rule for Ireland, wrote as follows to The O'Donoghue:

Dan. 20.

"To have two representative legislative Assemblies of Parliament in the United Kingdom would be, in my omition, an intolerable mischief; and I think no English-



TOO MUCH PRESSURE.

Box THE STOKER. "Let' bless you, Manner! That's the way WE 'relie the wind; '-simplest thing in the world!" M. THERS. "HI, mon ami! Preses gards! He shall 'blow up' one day!"

man can wish for two within the limits of the present United Kingdom who does not wish the United Kingdom to become two or more nations entirely separated from each other."

FEB. 6.

PARLIAMENT was opened by Commission.
"The heads of the Speech (said Mr.
Punch's "Essence of Parliament") were these:—

 Thanks for the restoration of the health of the Prince of Wales, and announcement of Thanksgiving therefor, in St. Paul's, on the 27th of February.

Foreign relations in all respects satisfactory.
 The name of the British Empire is dishonoured by

slave-trading practices in the South Sens, and a preventive measure is promised.

4. France is objecting to Free Trade, but we are not to

5. This must be given in full. The Queen says :--

Describe Google

"The Arbitrators appointed pursuant to the Treaty of Washington, for the purpose of amicably settling certain claims known as the Alabama Claims, have held their first meeting at Genera. Cases have been laid before the Arbitrators on behalf of each party to the Treaty. In the case so submitted on behalf of the United States large claims have been included, which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the Arbitrators. On this subject, I have caused a friendly communication to

he made to the Government of the United States." 6. The "Emperor of Germany" is to arbitrate on the St. Juan Water Boundary. 7. Ireland has been free from Serious Crime. Her trade im-

8. Crime and the number of priminals in Great Britain have diminished.

9. The Estimates will be suitable to the Circumstances of the Country. satisfactory. to. Revenue

Pasperism decreasing. tt. Among the measures of the Session are to be Bills for Scotch Education, Mines Regulation, on the Liquor Question, for improving the Superior Courts of Justice and Appeal, for establishing Secret Voting, for repressing Corrupt Election Proctices, and for deing something in

u Sanitary direction. 12. Parliament will be Assidnous, and the Sovereign will rely on its Energy, and on the Loyalty of the People.

FEB. 7.

MR Speaker, Mr. Denison, after fifteen years of service, announced his intention of retiring in consequence of the strain upon bis strength. He was created Viscount Ossington, but declined the pension usually given to retiring Speakers. He was succeeded in the chair by the Hon. Mr. Brand, long a popular and capital "Whip,"



THE OLD " WHIP."

HOY HENRY BRAND (the New Speaker). "My dear Long Ossination, near advice is excellent. But I rather like 'late hours:" and as to the Borrs, I flatter myself an old ' White knows what to do when the Bubblers give tangue ! !"

(See Carteen, " The Old ' Whip."

FEE. 8.

To-DAY Lord Mayo, Governor-General of India, whilst visiting the convict colony at Andaman Island, was assassinated by a convict named Shere Ali, undergoing penal servi-

1867, who stabbed him mortally as be was returning to the bost. He had been appointed Viceroy by Mr. Disraeli in 1868, and although the appointment was at the time considered a doubtful one, Lord Mayo had by common consent made an admirable Governor-General, and much sorrow was felt at his untimely decease. tude for a murder committed in Peshawur in He was succeeded by Lord Nortbbrook.

FEB. 22.

(iotal amount, £14,824,500), and expounded his plan for the Re-organization of the British Army, Briefly (said Punch's "Essence"), these be its beads :--

t. United Kingdom to be divided into Military Districts.

Districts Choole

There will be Forty-nine in England, Nine in Scotland, Eight in Ircland, in all, Sixty-six.

2. Each District is to hold a Brigade, 3. Each Brigade is to be composed of --Two Battalions of the Line,

Two Battalions of Militia. The Volunteers of the District. 4. One of the Line Battalions is always to be on Foreign Service.

5. The other is, like the pig that did not po to market. to stay at home, and to be a Depot to its foreign brother.

6. Qualified Militia officers to be nominated to Battalions 7. Volunteers to be trained with the rest of the

Brigade, and to be under exclusively Military Control. 8. Buildings to be erected in every District, for Staff Quarters, Barracks, and Depot.

9. Each Brigade to be commanded by a Lieutenant

to. The Guards to be deprived of their Privileres. 11. Cost, about £3,500,000. 12. The whole of our land forces, if complete, would

ERA.

give as 467,000 men; but of course we have nothing like this, at present. Now, the leading idea of this scheme is perfectly sound and good. The House received it wish satisfaction.



SMOKING THE "CALUMET."

JONATHER (The Downy Bird). "Come, my Cousin! Let us Smoke the Peace-pipe!" Will-rum aw. agr (The Cheerful Rock), "That is no Peocypies! The Comin cannot South THAT!"

RON-73-TOOFF (The Wise Buffalo). "Hath not our Could "The Downy Bird" been at the Farr-maker of the Pale Focat"

FEB. 23.

I's answer to Lord Granville's "friendly communication." Mr. Fish said that the "indirect claims" were covered by the Protocol and Treaty, and that the American Government could not. therefore, withdraw from the case they had presented for arbitration," (See Carton, " Smoking the " Calumet."

FEB. 27.

Day for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his late critical illness. Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, with ali the high officers of the Crown, went in state to St. Paul's Cathedral to join in a Thanksgiving

Prince was warm and enthusiastic, and the ceremonial at the Cathedral very impressive. On the 29th the Queen, writing from Buckingham Palace to Mr. Gladstone, said that she was anxious, as on a previous occasion, " to express publicly her own personal very deep sense of the reception she and her dear children met with on Tuesday the 27th of February, from millions of her subjects on her way to and from St. Service. The public reception of the recovere! Paul's," and " to convey her warmest and most heartfelt thanks to the whole nation for this great demonstration of loyalty."

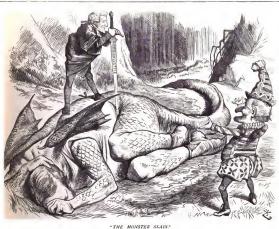
On the same day Her Majesty, when entering Buckingham Palace after a drive, was subjected to annovance, fortunately unattended by injury, from a lad named Arthur O'Connor, who presented himself at the side of her carriage

with a pistol, which proved to be unloaded, and a paper, which turned out to be a petition for the release of the Fenian prisoners.

MARCH 4

Case in its first stage came to an unexpected

and welcome end, the foreman of the jury submitting the following statement to the Lord Chief Justice. "We have now heard the evidence regarding the tattoo marks, and, subject to your Lordship's direction, and to the bearing of any further evidence that the learned counsel may desire to place before us, I am authorised to state



"And hast thou slaus the Weggs-work? Come to my arms, my Besmith Boy!"

[Vide "The Jahberwock," in Through the Looking-Glass.

that the jury do not require further evidence. After an adjournment to the 6th (which was the togrid day of the trial), Mr. Serjeant Ballantine advised his client to submit to a nonsuit. The piaintiff was committed to the next sessions at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury. The Government undertook the prosecution.

Sir John Coleridge, Attorney-General, whose speech for the defence had occupied twenty-six days, was credited with a large share in bringing about this welcome result. (See Carteen, "The Monster Stain,")

Mr. Punch, parodying the celebrated wellknown poem entitled "Jabberwocky," in Lewis Carroll's delightful "Through the Looking-Glass," expressed his joy at the termination of the huge trial in the following lines:

WAGGAWOCKY.

Twas Maytime, and the lawyer coves Did gibe and jabber in the wabe, All menaced were the Tichborne groves, And their true lord, the Babe.

"Beware the Waggawock, my son, The cyclid twitch, the knees' incline, Beware the Baigent network, apon For a gallant Ballantine."

Denzio in Grugle

He took his ton-weight brief in Long time the hidden clue he sought,

Then rested he by the Hawkins And sat awhile in thought.

And as in toughish thought he rocks,

The Waggawock, saws ruth or Came lumbering to the witness-

And perjured out his Claim. "Untrue untrue!" Then, through and through

The weary weeks he worked the rack : But March had youth, ere with

the Truth He dealt the final whack, "And hast thou slain the Wag-

gawock? Come to my arms, my Beamish O Coleridge, J. ! Hoorah! Punch chortled in his joy.

MARCH 10.

JOSEPH MAZZINI, the great Italian patriot, died at Pisa, aged 70. His funeral at Genoa, on the 14th, was followed by 80,000 enthustastic admirers of his elevated character and exciting career.

MARCH 19.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S motion for an inquiry into the Civil List was rejected by 276 votes against z. Sir Charles Dilke, whose attacks upon Royalty and avowed Republicanism had made him very unpopular, only secured the support of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Auberon Herbert and Mr. Anderson of Glasgow, two of the four having to act as tellers. The scene at the division was disgracefully noisy and violent.

MARCH 25.

OR. Lowe introduced the Budget. Punch's "Essence of Parliament" caid .___

1. He had a Surplus of more than £1,500,000. How he obtained it will be in the remembrance of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bell. 2. No he makes some sort of Restitution, being, like Cupid, "a child of conscience," as well as of Bingham, Notts. He takes off Two-Pence from the Income-tas.

John Bell is now John O'Groat. 3. Income-tax payers under £200 were exempted to

the extent of foo. This is extended to payers under £300, and the exemption is £80.



* IEREMY DIDDLOWE."

Mr. Bezz. "Yes, Jenesty, you certainly meed me the Tworesek; but I hardly like taking it-it links so uncommonly like your berrowing FOURPENCE next time!"

> 4. Half the Coffee duty comes of, 5. Half the Chicory duty comes off. The Grocer's duty, not to adulterate, is of course unrecognised. 6. House-tax to be modified, so as to relieve shoes and

> This Budget, unlike the one of the previous year, was favourably received.

> > (See Cartoon, " Jeremy Diddlowe.")

APRIL 3.

ON. DISBARLE, on a visit to Lancashire, spoke at a large meeting held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. He asserted that the Crimean War would never have happened had Lord Derby remained in office, and twitted the existing Government with "guaranteeing their own humiliation" by entering into a Congress and there yielding to the demands of Russia for the modification of the Treaty of Paris, after having first "threatened war," said, also, that it was probably the game of the Radical Party to turn out the present Ministry and put a Conservative Government in a minority in its place, so as to reconstruct their own Party on a new platform, pledged to more extreme and more violent measures and then have a Cabinet formed of the most thorough-going Radicals. " But (said he), just because it is their game it ought not to be ours."

(See Cartoon, "The Lancashire

APRIL 15.

THE LORO CHANCELLOR. In the House of Lords. moved a resolution declaring it expedient to establish a new "Imperial Supreme Court of Appeal, to sit continnonsly for the hearing of all matters now beard by way of appeal before this House or before the Indicial Committee of the Privy Council, and that the appellate jurisdiction of this House be transferred to such Supreme Court of Appeal."

APRIL 16.

Cord Kinnerster introduced the Government Licensing Bill in the Lords. "The points be these" (said Punch's "Essence"):—

Existing rights not to be disturbed,

As regards new licences, those granted by County Magistrates not to be valid unless confirmed by a Special Committee of Ouarier Sessions.

In boroughs where there are not more than ninc Justices, they are to have jurisdiction; when more than nine, they are to appoint a Special Committee, but its acts are to be confirmed by the whole body and by the Home Secretary. Various appeals are provided.

London Public houses to be shut from midnight till VII. in the morning.



"So have I heard on inky Erwell's shore,

Another Live give a louder roar,

And the first Lion thought the last a bore."

BOMMASTES FUS

And the first Lion thought the last a bore."

BOMMASTES FURIORO.

In towns with fewer than so,000 people, from N. to VII.

Over that population, from XI. to VII.

On Sundays, no houses to open till I. London houses to shat at XI. is the second case at IX., and in the third at X.

After a very brief discussion the Bill was read a first time.

APRIL 27.

CERTAIN judicial decisions at this time had called public attention once more to the uncertainty and the inequitable character of the punishment awarded for crimes of violence and robbery, &c., with especial reference to

ERA.

the comparative impunity of ruffianly wife-(See Cartoon, " Odd-Handed Justice.")

THE EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCE. (Respectfully dedicated by Mr. Punch to Mr. JUNITICE EASHY.)

I WALLOPED my old 'coman like a suck ; I broke three eart-whips across her luck : I kicked her for trying to git away : I shoved her under a brewer's dray; But it's well beknown them cats o' wives Has more than a cat's allowance o' lives, So out of a three-pair front I pitched her; But the area-railings went and kitched her; Still she bled like a pig, and spoiled her bonnet, And so the hobbies was down upon it, And 'acos the old 'coman coulda't speak, They took and 'ad me afore the Beak,

And blest but the Beak said-" Oze inch furder. And I should ha' been committed for murder!" No he sends me, as no Beak hadn't oet, To be tried at the Central Criminal Court.

But there I know'd as I'd be all right, For regular Judges ain't Beaks-not quite! So when 'ad up afore My Lord, I pleads " Not tigilty," and stands un-ored.



ODD-HANDED JUSTICE.

FIRST REPPLAN. "Wet was I kep fer, and not 'eve I got ? Well, I food a roomen and took 'er watch, and I've get two years and a foggies." SECOND RUFFLAN. "Ha!-I flung a norman out of the top floor winder; and I've only got three months!" FIRST RUFFLAM, "Ah, but then SHE WAS TER WIFE !!"

They proves the lickins, the kickins, the squeals, As how I'd shoved her under the wheels : As how, if the railins had not been blunt, When I pitched her out o' that three-pair front, They 'd likely ha' skewered her, clothes and all, Which, in point o' fact they broke her fail.

Says my Lord, "You deserves to go for life," " Please your Lordship," says I, "it was only my wife!— Which she'd been and checked me up to my face." " Indeed ! " says his Lordship. "That alters the case. Wives is werry tryin', blest if they ain't-So I think three months will suit your complaint ! "

MORAL. For killing a woman, if tried for your life,

All you've got to prove is, 't was only your wife. And if Instice Easly rules the roast. You're safe to get off with three months at most !

APRIL 27.

PENING of the International Exhibition at South Kensington.

APRIL 30.

TO ORACE MAYHEW died at the age of 53. He was a prominent contributor to Punch, having been associated with it from nearly its earliest days. "Heavy" (said Mr. Punch in his obituary notice) " is the grief that has fallen on those who lived in friendship with the kind, the just, the gentle 'Ponny' Mayhew."

MAY 2.

" X both Hoosea" (says Mr. Punch's "Es. sence of Parliament") " we had somewhat mysterious but still satisfactory explanations from Ministers on the Alabama Claims question. Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone, who had, of course, arranged that their language should be the same, 'had grounds for hoping that an arrangement satisfactory to both countries would be attained.' In other words, the Bonkum Wiod-Bag has bust, as Jonathan all along intended it should do, only. being rather a mischievous -well-playful Jonathan, he wanted to see whether the blatant spparition would disconcert Johnny Bull." (See Cartoon, " Busted Up,")

OVER A DEAD

ENOUGH Misunderstandings, Of Understandings grown: And Oliver-Twist demandings By Bunkum-bellows blown: We've tried conciliation, Of concession not fought shy,

Bowed to all humiliation, Short of downright humble pic. Vielding never favour curried, Or curried it would be: If the Treaty is dead and busied—

Amen to it—say we!

Mentaline the Treaty's done for;

And all's well well that ends:

Till the White House is run for, Parties must please their friends.

That fixed in happier season Fish may resure the floor, And to quiet row by reason tavite John Bull once more.

Till then, saws fume or frothing, Our terms will stand the same: For Indirect Claims—NOTHING: For Direct ones, HALF YOUR

MAY 2.

G Hz Licensing Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords. The Bishop of Peterborough, in a vigrous speech against tyramical restrictions, declared that if he had to choose between a free England that drank, and a sober England that abstained in chains, he woold vote for Liberty, because that might mean Improvement (Panch's * Essence.")



III nr Ballot Bill passed through Committee in the Lords, with two amendments "designed to trace the voter by marking on the counterfoil his number on the voting register, and to make secrecy only optional" ("Annals of Our Time"). On the 36th it was read a third time and passed. When returned to the Commons on the 28th, the optional ballot was rejected, the scrutiny accepted, and the extension of the bours of polling rejected. Subsequently, after a conference between the two Houses, the Lords withdrew the power of optional secrecy, and the Commons agreed to limit the duration of the Act to 8 years. It received the Royal Assent on the 18th July 1



"BUSTED UP!"

Mr. Beet, "Het I thought you'd harst him at last!"

JONATHAN. "Weat, old boost: Guess, it's jist what we meant to deve-straight threeve. Let's liquer up."

JULY 28.

∐0-⊓AY subscriptions were received for the French Loan of £120,000,000, issued at 84f. 50c. The total amount subscribed was £1,720,000,000.

The quickness with which France rallied from her late terrible disasters and, in particular, the readiness with which she raised the money for the huge war indemnity exacted by her victorious foe, surprised everybody. and, it was suspected, did not entirely gratify the Germans. Punch had a Cartoon entitled "Injured Innocence," representing a German soldier reading the news of the colossal subscription, so readily raised for the new Loan, "Von Tausend Six Ondred Million Bounds!!"exclaims the astonished Teuton. "Mein Gott, mein Gott! And dev say ve plondered dem !!!"

LINES ON THE FRENCH LOAN. How soon has France raised her

gigantic loan 1 Suppose her case, Britannia, were thine own. How would the Minister of thy

Finance Ease of thy burden thee, compared with France ! Stift would the shirt-sleeved

clauses revel, free Of taxes raised, in sugar and in Direct taxation would the means

supply To pay the lenders' interest byand-by.

The people, Gladstone who their William call,

Would no new impost have to bear at all.

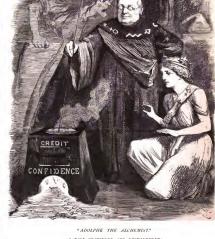
The many, by their Robert's fiscal screw, Would rest unwrung; it would but sources the few.

His budget would be framed to work that way H Alabama Claims we have to

All right | let gentle earners Extended on the rack of Schedule D., The better classes to pay all compet

For all, Bob, wring them hard-they won't relet! THREE MILLIARDS.

A mis-spelt title-page now understand, France is the country called " The Great Loss Land." (See Cartoon, " Adolphe the Alchemist.")



(A TALE OF WONDER AND ENCHANTMENT)

Aug. 10.

PARLIAMENT Was prorogued by Commission. The Royal Speech referred to the termination of the Commercial Treaty with France, which seemed to menace the end of Free Trade with that country, spoke hopefully of the prospects of an agreement with America, of the Government's Intention to take additional measures for the suppression of the East African Slave-Trade, and made reference to the chief measures of the Session, the Ballot Bill, Municipal Elections Bill, Scottish Education Bill, Licensing Bill, and some others.

Aug. 15.

GO-DAY took place the first Parliamentary Electoral contest under the Bailot Act. Mr. Childers, who had joined the Ministry as Chancelior of the Duchy of Lancaster, was returned for Pontefract by 6x8 votes as against 578 given to his Conservative opponent,

Lord Pollington. (See Cartoon, " A Good Berinning.")

Aug. 24.

Ar this time the importation of tinned beef and mutton, &c., from Australia was greatly increasing, and was thought to give promise of a plentiful supply of cheap food for the poorer classes of the populace. Mr. Punch referred to the subject in the following lines :-

THE SIRLOIN SUPER-SEDED.

ONCE mighty roast beef was the Englishman's food. It has now grown so dear that his nearly tabooed.

But Australian beef, potted, is chesp and is good. O, the boiled beef of Australia t

And O, the Australian boiled beef t

It is capital cold ; it is excellent bot : And, if a large number of chil-

dren you've got. Twill greatly assist you in boiling the pot.

O, the boiled beef, &c.

First-rate is Australian muttor, likewise, For curries, and rissoles, and

puddings, and ples. The thrifty good housewife no butcher's meat buys. O, the boiled beef, &c.

It will make you a hash that is fit for a king : And the young ones all like it, and that's a great thing. So Paterfamilian it causes to sing O, the boiled beef, &c.

For the small boys and girls eat the fat with the lean, Don't leave underdone, but their plates nicely clean-Where pigs are not kept which helps make all screne. O, the boiled beef, &c. Australian meat from the bone being free,

The more economical peeds must it be, As there are no joints there's no carving, you see, O, the boiled beef, &c.



A GOOD BEGINNING: OR. LITTLE BOY BALLOT'S FIRST STEP IN LIFE. SUCCESSFUL CAMPEDIAGE. "He may not be pretty to look at, door Madam, and he may be 'slow;' but Ar's a TREMENDOUS SUCCESS, I assure you!"

The fleshpots of Egypt were once in high fame ;

O, the boiled beef, &c.

O, the boiled beef, &c.

Whose earnings precarious are taken away,

While ceasing to deal with a Butcher, can say

[See Mr. CHILDERS' Speech at Pontefract.

'Tis true that your servants, fastidious and fine,

Australian fleshpots have more than the same. Australian ment in their folly decline. Old England's roast beef is now rivalled in name. On skilligolee they hereafter may dine. O, the boiled beef, &c. The privileged victims who Income tax pay.

Now pour out the wine which we could not afford Except for Antipodes' meat on the board. Its inventor's good health!-whilst my helping's encored, O, the boiled beef, &c.

Aug. 24.

A CELEBRATED swimmer, named J. B. Johnson, attempted to swim from Dover to Calais, but after two trials failed, his circulation becoming so low that he had to be lifted into a boat by his friends.

Aug. 24.

GHA PAINCE OF WALRS paid a vis't to M. Thiers at Trouville,

AUG. 27. (Da. STANLEY, the discoverer of Dr. Living-

the Oueen at Dunrobin) was presented by Her Majesty with a snuff-box, in recognition of the services of the adventurous young traveller and correspondent in conducting to a successful end the search for the long missing English missionary. (See Nov. 10, 1871.)



THE IMPERIAL WITCHES.

Macastu (Mr. Punch). "Now, then, you meret, block, and midnight Wage! What's your little game?" [Slightly altered from SHAKSPEAGE,

SEPT. 2.

HK International Congress of workmen was to-day opened at the Hague.

SEPT. 7.

On this day there took place at Berlin a Conference between the three Emperors, of Germany, Austria and Russia, attended (says "Annals of Our Time") with much military display, and a torchlight "tattoo" in the the acts committed by the "Florida;" and by a

evening. The meeting gave rise to much speculation. (See Cartoon, " The Imperial Witches,")

SEPT. 14.

HE award of the Geneva Court of Arbitra-tion was issued to-day. The arbitrators unanimously found Great Britain liable for the acts committed by the "Alabama;" by a majority of the Italian, Swiss, Brazilian and United States arbitrators, they found Great Britain liable for

majority of the Italian, Swiss, and United States arbitrators, against those of Great Britain and Brazil, they found Great Britain liable for the acts committed by the "Shenandoah" after leaving Melbourne. They decided that Great Britain was not responsible for the acts committed by the "Georgia" or any other of the Confederate cruisers except the three mentioned. They rejected altogether the claim of the United States Government for expenditure incurred in pursuit and capture of the cruisers. They awarded a gross anm of 15,500,000 dollars in gold (about £3,229,116) in satisfaction and final settlement of all claims, including interest. The United States had claimed in all 45,500,000 dollars in gold (about £9,479,166).

The award was signed by all the arbitrators except Sir A. Cockburn, who dissented from it in a very lengthy and elaborate judgment. He agreed with bis colleagues as to the "Alabama," though not for the same reasons, but he protested against the allowance of interest, and the amount thereof. He expressed a hope, however, that the decision would be accepted by the British people "with the submission and respect which is due to the decision of a tribunal by whose award it has freely consented to abide."

IONATHAN'S JUDGMENT. WAL, now we've gained our cause, and the Award,

I guess we can't act nohow but It is A triumph; that's a fact: but still,

They have considerably taxed our bill.

Three millions and a quarter. Come, I say.

We axed three hundred millions t'other day. And, if we had got half of that

Of Arbitration somethin' would have come.

John Bull! What's that amount to that old Hoes?

Ourselves won't feel the gain, nor he the loss. Our claims out down as close as madmen's hair,

I goess we shan't make much by that affair.

Bound if we have to be by our own rules. We shall have made ourselves tarnation fools

When we air called on to, in arter years, Keep filibusters back, and pri-

valeers.

But then we may repudiate the cuss ; Not do what we'd have done, but the revus-Meanwhile together in a Lovin' Can-Columbiar and Britanniar liquors up. (See Carteen, " The Loving Cup.")

OCT. 2.

60-nay a disastrous railway accident oc-



THE LOVING CUP.

" IN THIS WE BURY ALL UNKINDNESS!"-SHAKSPLARE.

running into a mineral train while some waggons were being shunted at Kirtlebridge Station on the Caledonian Railway. The station-master. Currie, was regarded an mainly responsible for the accident, and he was subsequently committed for trial for culpable homicide and wilful violation of dnty. He was indeed described as a curred, the Scotch express from London very careful and bard-worked man; and it was

stated by Captain Tyler that if the particular points the moving of which was the cause of the accident had been interlocked with signals. it would have been impossible for the stationmaster or anyone else to cause the accident "(Annals of Our Time"). This led to much public discussion concerning the negligence of Railway Companies in allowing the existence of

defective signal arrangements, which in 1871 it was stated had caused 53 accidents out of 159, and in 1870, 60 ont of 122.

> (See Cartoon, " Muddleby Junction.")

A RAILWAY COMPANY'S QUESTION.

(Chairman sings.)
AGAIN there's one collision more!
Lots killed and mained; I

may, [bore ! My Collengues, what an awful There will be much to pay.

We want more skilled hands; there's no doubt; Each pointsman no mere

How little could we give without Our having them break down?

Ост. 2.

A BUTT, speaking on Home Rule at Limerick, said it was the duty of the Irish people "to present to England the offer of a federal pnion under which they should have the full right of managing all Irish affairs, while they were will-Ing to join with England on equal terms in the management of Imperial affairs." He thought if they returned eighty members pledged to Home Rule, the cause was won. The great majority of the Irish people, he believed, would be perfectly satisfied with a form of government that would give them the perfect and free management of their own affairs; and if the people of Ireland demanded separation, it was because they thought that was the only way of gaining indepen-

Earl Russell, writing on the rath, said, "I fear, if an Irish Parliament Is set up in Ireland, all her energies will be wasted in political contenlion."

These views of Home Rule are Interesting in the light of later events.

Ост. 15.

Lord Chancellor, and was succeeded by Sir Roundell Palmer, afterwards Lord Selborne.



MUDDLEBY JUNCTION

OPERWEETE FORTELISE (Spillos), "Let" int-interest the Startiest were due at \$4.5, and it wist he; then, after that, were the he Mineral, both 17st mere the five the God, "one the Collection of the Collection should be now. Let surf-East Train came through at— Confered to the collection of the Energy of the Energy of the time, and that if I bear which Line this set!"

Oct. 21.

FLEGRAPHIC Communication was this day completed between London and Adelaide, and messages were exchanged. Mr. Paurk said,—

"The wry to compute Puck's grant feat we've found in half the time prompt Puck attested to it:
A girlle round atom the earth we've bound, Nor taken nevery minnes, e'en, to do it."

OCT. 21.

THE EMPEROR OF GREMANY, who had been selected as Arbitrator in the dispute between Great Britain and the United States regarding the San Juan Boundary Question, gave his award to-day. It was in favour of the United States, whose claims the Emperor de-

clared, justly accorded with the true interpretation of the Treaty of the 15th June, 1846.

(See Cartom, " Humble Pie.")

HUMBLE PIE.

I am still the same John Bull, who of glory once supped full, Faced Europe with my subsidies, my subliers, and my

sidies, my soldiers, and my ships; When I'd bites behind my barks, when I hit straight at my

marks,
And found my foes in fisticuffs,
as I found my friends in

But now I'm all for a quiet life,
"jowk, and let the jaw go
by;"

Keep my feelings in my pockets,
and pat up with HUMBLE

Once foreigners looked up to me: a high head I could hold: If my prattice cost me millions, those millions' worth was

those millions' worth was mine: Strong and safe were laid my bulwarks with British blood and gold; Of a grander God than Mam-

mon my island was the shrine: Honour was given to honour, in those durkened days gone by;

Now boson's sold for money
. . . and my dish is HUMsiz Prg.

Then, in dealing with a bully, I

was game to hold my own; And the ground once wisely taken I stood to, ntiff and stout; Is smooth tongues I had little faith, but much in teeth

such, but much in teeth
well shown,
And bands as strong to use the
sword as slow to take it out.
The only kind of fighting I disliked was fighting sby,
And the one dish I would not

eat, in those days, was HUMBLE FIE! "If the right cheek's amitten, turn the left," was written then as now.

turn the left," was written then as now, But the Quakers were the only seet who to that rule would agree;

So with so much Christian doctrine waiting practice, I allow, I applied that text to friends who lift at me:

list now it's "Give your cost to those who to steal your waistcost try," And the end is peace and plenty—that is, of HUMBLE PEE!

Hese Baxter and Bob Lowe prove as plain as tongue can speak, [the best, How of all possible Governments this Government is



"HUMBLE PIE."

Mr. Bull. "Hamble pie again, William!" Von pour me that generaly?"

Head Watter. "Yo, Sir-me, Sir-that were GENEVA kumble bie, Sir. This is BERLIN kumble pie, Sir!!"

I applied that text to friends, not fors, and hit them who his at me :

who his at me :

with one in "Given your cost to those who to steal your The insular John Bid sings," is defeat, the warmer he

lines his nest.

Once shame, they say, made him bilious and lean, but that is all my eye—

that is all my eye... There's no meat he so thrives upon (see Baxter) as HUMBLE PIE!

Nov. 5.

Cacrons for the Presidential contest in America were chosen for the different States, the number being equal to the Senators and Representatives sent by each. Large majorities were found to vote for Grant and Wilson, the former carrying 30 States with 238 rotes

In mind to Guitagle

against Mr. Greeley's 7 States with 74 votes (" Annals of Our Time "). General Ulysses Grant, the hero of the American War, an inveterate smoker, but despite some charges of a tendency to nepotism, still exceedingly popular, was elected President for a second term of office.

(See Carteen, " The Return of Ulysses.")

Nov. 8. CHALONS WES this day evacuated by the Ger-

mans.

Nov. 8.

O-DAY the Gazette published the details of the new and somewhat modified Treaty of Commerce which had been arranged with France. The new provisions with regard to tariffs were to remain in force until 1st January, 1877, and those concerning Navigation till 1st July, 1879. Lord Granville, at the Lord Mayor's Banquet on the oth, dealt with the new Treaty, affirming its principle and substance to be strictly in accordance with free trade. M. Thiers, in his Presidential Message to the National Assembly at Versailles on the 13th, also referred favourably to the

DEC. 9.

new Treaty.

Hour gas-stokers, who had been lately in the service of the Commercial Gas Company at Stepney, to-day appeared at the Thames Police Conrt, whither they had been summoned for unlawful neglect and refusal to fulfil their contract of service. The magistrate, Mr. Lush-

ington, sentenced them each to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. On the 2nd December, 2,400 stokers employed in the London Gas-works had struck, owing mainly to the discharge of a "Union" stoker from the Fulham retort-house. The supply of gas in the city had in consequence been limited to a few streets only, to the immense



THE RETURN OF ULYSSES.

BRITANNIA. "Ak, my dear! I was certain you wouldn't turn away the General. He may smoke too much, and be too fond of his relations; but, at any rate, ha's been a good and faithful servant to YOU !"

> inconvenience of the public. The Underground Railway was to a large extent in darkness, theatres had to be closed, and postmen had to carry bull's-eyes.

A little later, on the 19th, five gas-stokers concerned in the strike were sentenced by Mr. Justice Brett, at the Central Criminal Court, to twelve months' imprisonment, although the jury, called a "Pestilence of Strikes." The Metro-

finding them guilty of conspiracy to intimidate, had strongly recommended them to mercy on the grounds of their Ignorance, their having been misled, and their previous good character. The severity of the sentence excited considerable dissatisfaction in some quarters.

There was at this time what Mr. Punck

politan police had, on the 16th November, mutinied in consequence of the dismissal of Goodchild, secretary to their movement for increase of pay: 100 constables had been dismissed, and others reduced in rank and pay. In August there had been an extensive strike amongst the carpenters, and in September amongst the bakers. It was felt that in the interest of public convenience, some limitation must be placed on this tendency. (See Cartoon, " My Ola Friend

THE PESTILENCE OF STRIKES.

TOADIES of the" Working Man," See to what your Cant has led.

"Strike," the Bakers said, "we can;" Struck, and tried to stop our bread. Nest the Guardians of the Peace,

Even, struck against us too.
"We will," threatened the
Police,

"Leave you to the rollians'

Then strack Stokers, of a class Public servants, at our light; All they could they did, of gas, London to deprive at night. Motinies are strakes like these; Thus sits head Rebellion cears. Soldiers, sailors, if you please, Next will strike, turned motineers.

DEC. 15. ADV BEACONSPIELD,

wife of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, died at Hughenden at the age of 83.

DEC. 21.

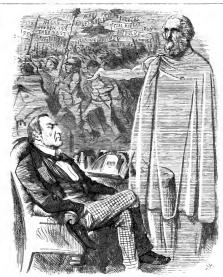
PRINCE BISMARCE resigned the Prussian Ministry of State, and was succeeded by Count Von Roon,

DEC. 21. O-DAY the "Challenger" started on a

scientific expedition round the world, a voyage destined to be much heard of hereafter, and fruitful in results.

THE CHALLENGER HER CHALLENGE,
I'M a spor-decked corrette, built of wood not of iron,

I am good under steam, under sail;
No Sheffield-plate dead-weights my topides environ,
So I ride like a duck through a gale.



"MY OLD FRIEND HOMER."

By my Lords I'm shout to be put in commission,
For a crulee of three years, if not four;
And for all I'm short-handed, I carry provision

Such as corrette ne'er victualied before.

Mine's no craise to train officers, boys, or blue Jackets,
Or Britannia's old flue to display :

Or engree and report South American rackets, Or enjoy life in Naples' blue bay : To practise manuscrees, or study steam-faction. Hunt down pirate-junk or slave-dhow; The Challenger now aims at higher didactics, And on different quests sets her prow!

Her task 's to sound Ocean, smooth humours or rough in, To examine old Nep's deep-sea bed; Dredge up samples precise of his mattren's stuffing,

And the bolsters that pillow his head; To study the dip and the dance of the needle;

To study the dip and the dance of the needle Test the currents of ocean and airIn a word, all her secrets from Nature to wheedle, And the great freight of facts homeward bear.

And by way of a treat—when the Fasons and Flora Of all lands and all seas I've run through, And learnt if the Austral Antarctic Austra

In the life of Kerguelea, with nothing between us But the thinnest of clouds—O what fan !--

Our Boreal in beauty outdo-

I'm to lurk and look on at the transit of Venus, Across the broad blash of the sun!

For this I bear science to seamanship plighted, In Thompson and Nare and Macless, While from highest to lowest abourd all united, To serve both alike volunteer.

Broadside guns have made room to ship batteries magnetic, Apparates turns out ammunition, From main-deck to ground-tier Γm a peripatetic Polytechnic marine exhibition.

And so I'm to sail on my grand cruise of science, And a prouder ship ne'er put to sea; In the good of my mission high souls have

Whatever the Lowe view may be.



A SOP TO CERBERUS.

[Respectfully dedicates to MM. THIERS, GAMBATTA, and the "Right."

Of the axiom that " nothing of nothing can come," I'm the Challenger. How is it true? When 'tis clear to Bob Lowe, as a rule-of-three sum,

When 'tis clear to Bob Lowe, as a rule-of-three sum, Good for nothing I'm not, 'esuse I do.

DEC. 21.

Is the year came to a close, affairs in France seemed unsettled. M. Thiers, in delivering his Presidential Message to the National Assembly at Versailles on the 13th December, had said:—

"We draw near to a decisive moment. The form of this Republic has been only an incidental form, given by

events, and reposing upon your window and your milou with the power which you have temporally doncen. But the public mind is awaiting your action. All are asking what sing and white firm you will need in moder to give to the Republic that Conservative strength with which the the Republic that Conservative strength with which the the Form. The country, in delequisite jo you in powers, has evidently had apon you the task of saving it, by procuring for it, forth, peace, afthe pure occle, and with order the recent of the power of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the proturn of the property of the property of the property of the proturn of the prop

But the factions—Legitimist, Imperial, Orleanist, Red Republican—were warring nncesingly and giving him trouble. On the 18th December, answering a question of General

Changarnier concerning certain comments which he had made on a speech of M. Gambetta's at Grenoble, M. Thiers said that for forty years he had fought against Socialism and Demagogy.

Demagogy.

"Since you complain of a Provisional Government" (said he) "make a definitive one. . . . Since you exhibit this distrast of me, I heg of you to lose no more time. Proceed at once to a vote. I call for a Vote of Confidence. I demand it instantly. I as most even afraid to

take the country as a judge between you and me."

A vote of confidence in the Government was carried by 267 to 117 votes.

(See Cartoon, " A Sop to Cerberus.")

THE STATE OF PRINCIPLE

+ 1873 +

JAN. 1.

RINCE BISMARCK, who had retired from the Presidency of the Prussian Chamber, received the Order of the Black Eagle in brilliants conferred, upon bim, with a most

complimentary letter, by the Emperor of Germany.

JAN. 9.

III LOUIS Napoleon Bonaparte, died to-day at Chislehurst. He had long suffered from a wearing disease, and an operation performed on the 2nd, thought at first to be successful, had

failed to relieve him. He had been born at the Tuileries on the roth April, 1808, and so was 65 years of age. He was buried on the 15th January at Chialeburst. It was calculated that nearly 50,000 people congregated to witness the funeral procession, which included the Prince Imperial, Prince Jerome Napoleon, Princess loachim and Achille Murat, and M. Rouber 20



MRS, TAFFY'S ELIXIR.

"Eh, Mister! You can bend lastily for the Ballet for your Polities, but if there was a BALLOT for "STEEKES" you know well that my Man there would be at work, carrying a Dinner for the Children and me, look you."

chief mourners, and between 2000 and 3000 distinguished Frenchmen. In Paris little notice was taken of the death of bim who had so lately been their Emperor and oracle. CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,

EX-EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

BORN AT THE TULBURS, APRIL 10, 1846. DIED AT
CHIELENUST, JANUARY 6, 1875.

"THE EMPEROR died this morning—half-past ten." So runs the tidings, writ-up, short and round, On mud-splashed windows of each dusty den,

Where, daily, the day's news takes shape and sound.

It was no common life that so could fill The thought of Europe: 'tis no common death, Kings, Statesmen, Nations, with such shock to thrill, As rarely greets surcease of exile's breath. Alrendy scores of ready penmen draft

Of his life's course to power their bird's-eye view, Through poverty, and perjury, and craft, And rodder stains that the blurred track imbrue. Let whose will count of his faults the cost, And point a moral in his saddened end;

This is the thought in England uppermost— He, who has died among us, lived our friend, JAN. 18.

"O we of the greatest strikes which had as yet been organised" (asya a Note to Vol. LXIV.), "took place at the beginning of the year, the strike of 10,000 frommasters' colliers in Glamorganshire and Monmouth-hire, which reduced a population of 60,000 ironworkers to compulsory ideness."

(See Cartoon, "Mrs. Taffy's Elixir.")

Descript Grugle

"The margin of wages in dispute was inconsiderable, but the masters refused to negotiate with the representatives of the Trades' Union in the North, who had assumed the direction of the struggle." The strike did not come to an and until March

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JAN. 18.

enwarn Bulwer-Lytton, Lord Lytton, the distinguished novelist, died at Torquay, aged 67. He was buried in Westminster Abbey on the 25th. He was a man of versatile talent, and had made his mark in romance, in drama,

in poetry, and in politics, having been Secretary of State for the Colonies from May, 1858, to June 1859.

[1878.

Mr. Punch wrote of him :-

What wreath of all set for the victor's pris In the arena where brain strives with brain,



SENTEY GRANMER (to advancing Russian). " Who sees there !"

But he or won it, in fair knightly guise, Or, if he lost, so lost, to lose seemed gain. Novelist, poet, satirist, and sacr. Nor only sovereign of the study crowned By willing thralls of his delightfal page, Lord of the theatres' tumultuous round !

Then from the Study to the State addrest, An orator of mark to claim the car, Which England's Senate yields but to the best. Whose wisdom wise meo may be fain to hear.

JAN. 25.

Танк action of Russia in Central Asia was again causing uneaslness in this country. On the 12th January, news had come from

St. Petersburg that an expedition to Khiva had been determined on by a Council of Russian Ministers. Khiva was in independent Turkestan, and the Russian advance thitherwards was regarded as another step in her scheme of conquest, although, when questioned by Lord Granville, she declared that, after exacting retribution for offences alleged to have been committed by the Khan of Khiva and his subjects, the Russian armies would evacuate his territories. which Russia had no intention to annex. These assurances were incredulously received here. and as events shortly proved, not wishout reason (See Carteen, " Khi-na D?")

QUI VA LA?

" You, Sentry, at the outposts, beside the line of snows, On the ridge where Oxos westward, and Indos southward flows. What see you, as 'twist Iran and Turan you look forth

Over Kundoos and Toorkistan to Khiva, East and North?" The Sentry, to this question, said nothing in reply t But first be cocked his rifle, and then he cocked his ever

I knew the man I questioned, Private Granville was his A smart and steady soldier-of soldier's blood he came : A pleasant chap in barrack-room, or round the canteen fire,

On duty first to stand to arms, and last on march to rive So I thought there was something in it, when, instead of n reply, He coully cocked his rifle, and as coully cocked his eve-

Then, when his rifle he had cocked, and his eye had brought to bear [pastures fair, Where beyond Balck and Bokhāra Isons the Khivan Like a green ribbun lying 'twixt border-breudths of annd, Wide as Syr-Daria's stream feeds fat a space of hard

Thither the Sentry pointed, and with look screne and sly, First brought his rifle to helf-cock, and then un-cocked his ere.

"I see," he said, "a something I'd rather not have seen, A something like a Russian—at least, his jacket's green; But I'm up to all colours—and to all moves I'm dy, And if there's green in his uniform, there's no green in

He's still a long way off 'tis true : but my lungs I won't spare, If he's an ear, to make him hear my challenge, "Who goes there?"

" But who can tell if he's coming our way, or if he's not? I should think he's out of hearing, as much as out of shot. And strely 'is too soon to call, with all this gray and green, [between."

green, [between."

And all this range of desert, and this mountain-mate
Dut Sentry Granville only smiled, and winked, and
made reply,
"No harm in a timely challenge, cocked rifle, and



" Make your game, my little Mon! It among you, and if won't hinder me."

many year game, my mine ment? It amone was, and it won't kinder me.

"This Indian ground is English ground—In gased that Insal we shalt 1 [Holes will be sold; and Twens bought with John Bull's blood, and but for Bull's If I see snajedom parism at its frontiers appears, [now: I like to know what they're about, before they get too Sol if to my "Who goes there!" 'A fixed "green unidence Tryly, [the reason why, I'll did him 'advance, and give the woyl,"—you know "On if you don't I'll tell it you—these Runsians' game I know,"

hnow,
They've a way of boring right a-bend, that's sure, If it is
slow;
And as they've boring South and East, as sure as eggs is

cggs, logs, John Ball some day will find 'ean coming up between his

And the stand he has in India be feels would have more strength, If this boting kind of gentry are kept well at arm's length.

"Tis just a handred years since our friend in green first made Upon the tribes of Khiva a well-intentioned raid;

No doubt he had provocation, as he had, I don't deny, When, beaten back, he tried it on, some thirty years gone And so when half a year ago he tried it on again, [by: And Mackosoff, with loss of camp and beasts, to bolt was found to be the second of the

"After Khiva comes Bokhara, then Kundoor, and then Caabid, [John Bolt. And then you have John Russian at close quarters with Now, I've no doubt his intentions are as good as they can be,

But the further Bull and he are off, the better they'll agree; So I hope you'll think it safer, while there is space to space, From behind a baselet rife, to challenge 'Who goes there?'' FEB. 1.

6 HR PRESIDENT of the French Republic

(M.Thicrs) was (says a Note to Vol. LXIV.),
"carrying on the Government under much
opposition and difficulty." The monarchical
parties were allied against him, and the "Reds"
of the Press attacked him unceasingly.

(See Cartoon, " Little Gulliver.')

FEB. 6. PARLIAMENT was opened by Commission.

The new Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne, offer Sir Roundell Palmer, delivered the Queen's Speech in an admirable manner, The Speech began with a

pleasant phrase :
"I greet you cordisily on your
"I greet you cordisily on your
e-assembling for the discharge
of your momentous duties."
Her Majosty was pleased to
most the following points:
Friendship with all Foreign

Powers,
Dispatch of Envoy to suppress
the Slave Trade in East Africa.
German Emperor's decision in
favour of America, as regardathe

Haro Channel.

We submit, and evacuate
St Juan.

Geneva Arbitration decision in

favour of America, aa regards the Direct Claims. We submit, and you will be asked for the money.

We are very much obliged to the German Emperor, and to the Tribunal at Geneva. [Sovereigns should be polite,

your Majorty, but really— Extradition Treaty with King of the Belgians. New Commercial Treaty with

France is in hand.
England and Russin agree that
the northern frontier of Afghanistan should be defined. There

has been correspondence on the topic.

The Estimates will be as moderate as possible, considering how high certain prices are.

how high certain prices are. Harrest somewhat deficient, but trade, revenue, and decrease of pasperism and crime generally satisfactory. A measure will be submitted

A measure will be submitted for settling the question of University Education in Ireland. Many measures which you have already considered, you

will be good enough to consider again. Specially you must create a Supreme Court of Judicature. Also, you will hear of proposals. For making Land Transfer

For amending Local Taxation, For amending the Education Act of 1870.

For amending Railway and Canal Law.

BEFORE THE COMITIA (The Two Armspices.)

In Rome, ere the Comitia
To business could be set,

The Augurs and Antspices In solemn conclave met; The packings, pipings, hoppings Of the sacred fowls to try,

For signs of late to pry.
'Twas the Augus's solemn duty

To keep the cocks and hers,



THE TWO AUGURS.

DISCRIPTION "I above reorder, Brother, how we chief August can meet on the opining day without laughing?"
GLADITORIUS, "I have never felt any temptation to the hiterity you suggest, Brother; and the remark survers of flipponey."

Who, like an able Editor, Dropped presage from their pens;

And as by British Parties Leading articles are feared,

So these oracles in hen-coops

By Rome's statesmen were revered.
On pig's, sheep's, and ox' "innards,"

Now we have come to look.

More as a source of sausage mess. Than as the future's book. 'Twas Cato who the mouthpiece Of the scoffers dared to be— Some Huxley of the period, Or Dean Stanley, p'raps, was h

Or Dean Stanley, praps, was he— WHO SAID HE ALWAYS WONDERED TWO ARUSPICS COULD EMBRACE

WITHOUT SURSTING OUT A-LAUGHING EACH IN T'OTHER'S BRAZEN FACE 1 O, Arispics of our Parties, Who, without their staff and gown, Profess to read the future.

Profess to read the future, And forecast its smile or frown, P'rhaps Cato, were he living,

Would worder how you came Together without laughing,

For the "Session's" little game. (See Carteen, "The Two Augura.")

- n - 1

FEB. 11.

King Amadeus of Spain to-day announced to the Cortes his intention to abdicate. He had been invited to the throne two years before, but "his earnest efforts to govern on Constitutional principles had been baffled by factious partisans, and among Spaniards of the highest rank the King and his family were exposed to a kind of social excommunication." "My good wishes" (said the King) "have deceived me, for Spain lives in the midst of a perpetual conflict. If my enemies had been foreigners I would not abandon the task, but they are Spaniards. I wish neither to be the King of a party nor to act illegally; but believing all my efforts to be sterile. I renounce the crown for my-

self, my sons, and heirs." (See Carteen, "The True Histolge.")

His abdication was unanimously accepted, and on the 12th the Spanish Assembly elected a government of Republicans and Radicals under the presidency of Senor Figueras. King Amadeus and his Queen and family left Madrid on the same day.

FEB. 13.

X the Upper House the Lord Chancellor (Selborne) introduced a Bill to establish a Sapreme Court of Judicature and a Court of Appeal.

In the Lower, Mr. Gladstone introduced his scheme for dealing with Irish University Education.

In the Commons Mr. Gladstone delivered a great speech, elaborate, but with touches of lightness. His work was to ex-

pound the Government Bill for Improving the Higher Education of Ireland; that is, the University System. So far from destroying the University of Dubbias, it is to be made the central was of the educational system; but then a good many things are to be done to it, and there is to be a new Governing Body. The homage then poid to the University will, it is looped, please the Protestants.

the University will, it is hoped, please the Protestants.

But insamuch as the object is to induce Catholics to avail themselves of College advantages, and as the Priests will not permit young Papiets to learn several things which



THE TRUE HIDALGO.

KING AMADRUS, "A Gentleman, and a son of Secop, will not reign on sufference!"

Protestants are not afraid to teach to youth, there is to be no instruction in Theology, Moral Philosophy, or—listen, his no lest to Modern History to

to another in the property of the property of

taught, lest the faith of the young Roman be endangered.

O, we shall have some rare fun, Madam.

Nevertheless, Mr. Gladstone's averagest political enemies— —and he has some whose rancour is very offensive to candid people—allow that he has performed a miracle of eleverness, and that his Bill is not nearly so dreadful as they expected.

Mr. Disraeli reserved all remark, but asked for a long time to consider the Bill. The Second Reading was fixed for next Monday week. It was quite understood that this was the Measure of the Session, and that on which it was thought the fate of the Government would turn. It was rather favourably received at first, but as Mr. Punch's Introduction to Vol. LXIV, says, "was not destined to run the same prosperous course as Mr. Gladstone's two great preceding

schemes for the disestablishment of the Irish Church and the improved tenure of Irish land, Wr. Punck, in a celebrated Cartoon entitled "Will be Clear it?" indicated the danger of the situation by representing Mr. Glaktsone mounted and going at full speed, having already cleared two stone walls "Irish Church" and "Irish two stone walls "Irish Church".

Land"), boldly riding for the third-Irish Educa-

MARCH 4.

 R. PLIMSOLE in the Commons moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of, and certain practices connected



THE COFFIN-SHIPS.

Polly, "O, dear Lack! I con't help crying, but I'm to happy to think you're not going in out of their unknewn, Suture 1"
Lack, "Whot, Davy Jose's Decay Ducks! No! to! Lass-never more!—thanks to ear friend Master Pittuall, God blass him!"

with, the Commercial Marine of the United Kingdom.

Simple words, but you know what they mean. He

meant that, out of 2,700 persons annually drowned, four-fifths were needlessly drowned,—and Noble Loots and theonorable (ceatherns know why. Be it said that as he explained himself, and indignantly dwelt upon homicidal practices, the House of Commons cheered him heartily. Mr. Puwel's cheer is added in his Cartoon this heartily.

Sir John Pakington seconded the motion, and begged the Government to concede it in the form that would be the most effective. He, too, adduced some terrible statistics. Mr. Clay wished for a commission that could admissister on the So did Mr. Samuda, who declared overloading, which was the result of competition, to be the cause of most losses. Now, this gentlemna knows all about the subject, and asserts that we lose, every

all about the subject, and auterts that we lose, every year, as many ships as we build.

Mr. C. Fortescue said something about over-colouring and exaggeration, but conceded the commission, and

undertook, for Government, that the Inquiry, which he proposed to extend, should be carried out. Mr. Bentinck distrusted Government, and advised Mr. Pinnod! to draw up his own order of reference.

Mr. Bentinck distributed Government, and advised Mr. Plimosli to draw up his own order of reference. Mr. G. Uardy said that the changes involved "organised man-laughter" (a good phrase), and wished for evidence on outh. Finally, the Government proposal was accepted. And now, Mr. Elimsoll, you have a noble work before you, and Mr. Pinneh will back you up against any who may seek to Moder a full investigation into the causes why so many brave fellows are annually drowned.

Mr. Plimsoll's contention was that it was the practice of certain shipowners to send to sea vessels that were either not sea-worthy, or were so loaded as to be almost certain to sink, and that this was done for the sake of the Insurance Money.

(See Cartoon, " The Coffin-ships.")

MARCH 6.

6 uz debate on the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Irish University Bill was resumed in the Commons. The Bill found few earnest friends, and many bitter enemies. On the same day a deputation of Irish Members had waited on Mr. Gladstone, to inform him that they felt bound by every sense of honour to support religious and denominational education as against Secularisation. On the oth a Pastoral issued by Cardinal Cullen described Mr. Gladstone's Bill as

richly endowing "Non-Catholic and Godless Colleges," and as "increasing the number of Queen's Colleges, to often and so solemnly condemned by the Catholic Church and by atl freland," and giving "a new impulse to that sort of teaching which separates education from religion and its holy isfluences, and banishing God, the author of all good, from our schools."

It was plain that those in whose interests the measure was designed, were most angrily hostile to it. On the 11th Mr. Disraell, as leader of the Opposition. attacked it in a speech full of mocking wit and bitter invective. Mr. Gladstone vigorously and eloquently replied :-"If," he said, "where we

have earnestly sought and toiled for peace we find only contention : if our tenders of relief are thrust aside with scorn, let us still remember that there is a voice which is not heard in the crackling of the fire, or in the roaring of the whirlwind or the storm the still small voice of justice. which is beard after they have passed away . . . Let not what we think the fault or perverseness of those whom we are attempting to assist have the slightest effect in turning us from the path on which we have



" WHAT THE DOCTOR SAYS."

DOCTOR PUNCH. " Well, if might have been morse! No bones are broken, but you've had a shoke; and you must be YERY CAUTIONS for some time to come.

division took place. The result was a defeat of the Government by 3 votes-287 against and 284 in favour of the Bill. Mr. Gladstone said the vote was of a grave character, and moved the adjournment of the House until Thursday,

Mr. Punch, in a companion Cartoon to "Will he Clear it?" (see p. 262) entitled, "Come a

At 2 a.m. on the morning of the 12th the | Cropper!" showed Mr. Gladstone and his horse fallen at the foot of the third Irish wall, a party of Irish priests and peasants, " with their sudden waving of flags and crosier," having contributed to his fall.

> And we saw, through the stones of the wall, in the air, A rider still in his saddle square ; And we saw the Irish horse in a heat

Come rolling over that luckless lean : And we saw that placky rider down-With a broken neck, or a fractured crown? Not yet ! In spite of stun or aprain. He's off, and up on his legs again, And shaking his fist at the shouting crew Who've spoiled his leap with their bullaballoo ! And as ready to ride-thank British beef-As if he never had "come to grief!"

(See Cartoon, " What the Doctor says,")

Mr. Gladstone, on the jth, announced the resignation of his Government. But Mr. Dissell, who was sent for, informed Her Majesty that he "could not moderable to conduct the Government in the present House of Commons." Mr. Gladstone was therefore again communicated with, and on the 10th it was announced that he and his Cabinet would carry on the Government as formerly.

MARCH 28.

TRACUE announced the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into and suggest remedies with regard to the alleged unseaworthiness of British shipping.

APRIL 7.

CR. Lows introduced the Budget.

very effective speech. Some sald that he was not in good form, having been increased with his colleagues for not letting him he colleagues for not letting him he pool all the Afahams morey. Be this as it may, he spoke briefly —little over the hour—and was a good deal bothered with his figures. His points were these to

spite of Continental troubles, Strikes, a bad Harvest, and High Prices. 2. We have a surples of

2. We have a surplus of \$5,895,000.
3. He hoped we should never have to pay another sum of

(3,200,000 in gold, by referring questions to arbitration.

4. We shall pay only one half of that sum out of the revenue of the year, and the

rest, without new taxation, by Exchequer Bonds, if finances are unlucky.

5. He takes off half the Sugar Duty, after May 8th. 6. He takes One Penny off

the Income-tax. Our Income-tax is now to be Three Pence, which, he solded, yields quite as much as when Sie Robert Peel haid it on, as Seven Feece, in 822, 7. He exempts from Taxation Hotel Servants and those "of persons who deal in intoxicating liquous." It must be allowed that the latter have been his essential.

Benefactors, and from his point of view ought to be rewarded.

Thus, he restaces the surplus to £291,000.
 Daring the year he will pay the Americans their



Working-Mag. "He!-Gre'ner!-look here! We're th' People i makes th' Sharplah-new what a' you an' our William going to for th' People I sh'like Charact"

> Three Millions odd, reduce The Debt by £6,000,000; and relieve taxation by £2,885,000.
>
> Said Mr. Punch. "There's a splendid surplus.

Madam, and Drink has produced a very large part of it.—Mr. Lowe will probably say, with the wild fellow in 'Barnaby Rudge,' 'I drink to the Drink.'"

(See Cartoon, " The Great Self-Taxed,")

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM!
A CHRRR, a busy cheer! Six-and-seventy millions clear:

A CHREE, a lusty cheer ! Six-and-seventy millions clear boys.

Sure never such a revenue by State was raised before. In face of such prosperity, a his for the fear, boys.

Of days when Ball's black-diamond fields their finds shall yield no more! In spite of strikes and struggles of Capital and Labout, How harmorrs ring, and forges roar, looms when, and

shuttles fly !

In Competition's social game of beggar-me-my-neighbour, John Bull has never won so much, and never played no hirk.

But what's this song that, and and strong, I hear a blackbird singing—
[forge and mine.
How, more than loom and shuttle, and more than 'Tis the Tavern and the Ginshop these millions in are bringing.—
[may boast to shiles:
That more in drink, than wealth or work, John Ball That the tap-root of our revenue lies deep in sin and sorrow,
And feeds a feuit as fatal as Java's Upas-tree;
That the best part of our surplus from our swinishness we
borrow, (to be,
And pay some twenty millions into bessts transformed.

APRIL 23.

6 RE trial of the Tichborne Claimant for perjury came on to-day in the Court of

Queen's Bench before Lord Chief-Justice Cockhurn, Justice Mellor, and Justice Lush. Mr. Hawkins opened the case for the Crown, and Dr. Kenealy defended the Claimant.

APRIL 27.

COL*ILLIAN C. Macagapy, the great and highminded English actor and theatrical



THE "UGLY DUCKLING."

NETTURE. " Well, of all the hideous- !"

EXECUTABLE, "Ab, the init pretty, certainly; but remember, Father New, handsome is that handsome best"

MAY 3. | fight us. In addition

manager, who had done much for the elevation of the Drama in this country, died at Cheltenham, aged 80. Mr. Punch wrote:—

He was content to shine, and store the gain With which success tempts men on downward ways, But strove to make the theater a fane For noble set, e'en in ignoble days.

Hall and Facewell—thou last of a great line, Who in ideal art moved as at home ! Because ye bowed at a now empty shrine Was your faith false? Lo, the believers come! YOL. IL. Toos.-CLAD Turret-ships of huge size and ward with monster genst were now being the many state of the size of the

fight us. In addition, we have another splendid fleet. Some day the time may come when, in the beautiful words of the Laureate, we shall be Breaking oer mailed ships and armed towers, Controlling, by obeying, Nature's powers, ther flowers,*

And gathering all the fruits of earth, and crowned with all But it is particularly certain that the time is not yet come, and anachronisms are bad taste. So, hooray for the "Devastation" and her terrible Sisters!

(See Carteon, " The Ugly Duckling.")

MAY 4.

DR. LIVINGSTONE, who had been sinking for sometime, breathed his last, it is believed, in the course of this night, in a rude but at Ukabende, attended only hy one of his "good boys" (as he affectionately called them in his Diary), Maiwara. After much suffering, borne with the calm heroism characteristic of him, the great traveller, who for some days had been unable to take food, to write, or even to see, sank to rest so quietly that Maiwara was unable to say when breathing ceased.

MAY 8.

JOHN STUART MILL, the great thinker and writer on Logic and Political Economy, one of the most potent intellectual influences of the Victorian Era, died to-day at Avignon, from crysipelas, at the age of 67. Mr. Punch wrote:—

If e'er man's soul was star-like, his was so, It burned so calmly, in such

Samplet air ;
Gave out so pure and passionless
a glow.

As scarce our earth's refraction seemed to share.

MAY 10.

Toad Selbore's Judicature Bill excited considerable opposition. Said Mr. Punch (in his "Essence of Parliament," under date 1st May):—

"Lord Scibones's Judicature Bill was 'inoporored,' contray to his wish. An alteration by Lord Cairns was adopted, purporting to uphold the pre-eminence of the Lord Chancellor. Lord Sciborne is a Nedes io a new light. He taken the two ugly little children—Law and Equity, and tooses them into a caselfron.

wherein he proposes to fase them, and to bring out a perfect Angel of Justice. Their respective friends are making a most incidentale row about the operation, and Mr. Panalinputes no more loterested motive than patriotism to the demonstration against the measure. But it is certain that those who are most displeased with it are most likely to lose by (x^2) .

(See Cartoon, " The New Medca.")



THE NEW MEDEA.

Legan (Mn. Buzz), "Goodness gracious!-(mide)-I hope it's all right-but there'll be an amful row!"

MAY 13.

"X the Commons" (said Punch's "Essence of Parliament") "we had a capital evening.

"Madam, bear with a brief explanation. Anne Lady Dacre, by will dated December 20th, 1594, left funds which, it is perfectly clear that the good woman means for the benefit of the poor of Westminster. Never mind details.

The Corporation of Lendon got hold of it, hardfully cough, but did not set with faithfulness, and more, out of single children in the school Ledy Duter founded, Westmister has only histly-two. The stabilismice is called Eamonuel Hospital. Lody Duter is buried, ander a stardy mountment, in Cheles Old Christ. The Endowed School Commissioners propose to take the institution or of the hands of Gog and Mageg, and to carry out the intention of good Anne. But it is not in G, and M,'s nature willingly to give an pathypin step have gradual. To night Mr., Crawford (the excellent M.P. for London) moved for the rejection of the scheme of the Commissioners. He could not say much for his clients, but he managed unconsciously to represent their grievance as it appears most frightful to themselves. The liste of interfering with the august Corporation of London!

"Now, Mr. Gladstone has plenty of Veneration, but he does not bestow it at random. To-night he bestowed something else. In noble and Homeric wrath he stood up to the twoheaded monster of Guildhall, and—

"Nay, look at the Cartoon.
"What! the City of London,
fatted, gongel, not to say Bloated
with charities—the City of London straggling to hold what was
meant for poor, helpless Westerninster! And the City about,
of all the Institutions in England,
is not to have a hand laid upon
it! Take that, and that, yo

"But where's Homer?"

'And, swift, Epres dealt a mighty blow Full on the Cheek of his unwary

Full on the Cheek of his unwary fon.

Beneath that ponderous arm's resistless away

Down dropped be nerveless, and extended lay, Like a large fish, when winds and waters year.

By some hage billow dashed against the shore.' "The death-blow was given,

but there was prolonged debate—
' For the prey was strong, and he strong for life,'
" But the Division came, and

Gog and Magog were declared extinct by 286 to 238. They died hard-likewise imperitent. Be it said that Mr. Gladytone never made a better fightingspeech in all his life." (See Cartoon, "One in the

'Corporation.'")
MAY 13.

MANUEL OSCAR
DEUTSCH, the great
Oriental scholar, died today at the age of 42 only.

MAY 14.

ME Times to-day announced the comlng marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the
Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

MAY 17.

In subject of "Ritualism" in the Anglican Church still considerably exercised the public mind, clerical and lake. On the 5th May an Anti-Ritualist Memorial had been presented to the Archbishop at Lambeth Palace, praying



ONE IN THE "CORPORATION."

"Take that in your charity-bashet, you 'fatted, gorged, not to say blooted,' old Grobber!"

[See Mir. GLADSTONE's Speech a proper of Emmanuel Heapital and the City Abbremen.

the Bishops to exercise all their authority for the active suppression of ceremonies and practices adjudged to be illegal, and to protect the laity and their families from teaching subversive of the principles of Protestantism.

the principles of Protestantism.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

SIXTY-TWO thousand Members of the Chorch of England, and more, have memorialised the Archbishops with

a complaint that Roman doctrine in systematically preached in Anglican policy. "If it is were no is were a givenous fault," the pleasers for Possolo-Popery admit; "that there, "Dee yas," we went settle what is Roman." Than may seem on easy thing for anybody no do, and clearly, if the Pope, and no one cle, is indistible, Romanise made defined with certainty by the Roman Possilf Minesel Alone; but if the word of his head-man is this nation is to be taken for what is Roman, then, as to the fact that Roman doctrines are prescribed within the Exhabited Church, if

is only certain that Dr. Manning has said so, and exulted in it; that is all.

(Sec Cartoon, 41 The Prelates

Paralel.") MAY 18.

I's a despatch dated Tiflis, 17th May, published to-day in the Daily Telegraph, it was stated that Russia had taken Khiva and made the Khan prisoner.

MAY 24.

OPENING of the New Alexandra Palace on Muswell Hill. It was destroyed by fire on the oth of the following June.

MAY 24.

HE French Assembly, by a majority of 360 to 344. adopted an amendment which was equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in the new French Ministry. It had been reconstructed on the 18th. M. Thiers, long the point of attack for the anti-Republican factions, therenpon resigned the office of President, and was succeeded by Marshal MacMahon, Punch, who thought M. Thiers had been ungratefully treated, represented him in a Cartoon as "Coriolanus" (adapted to the modern French stage), addressing his enemies (the Imperialists, Legitimists and Orleanists) thus:

Cerislonus. O most unwise patricians 5 I banish you!

Let every feeble rumour shake your bearts. Your enemies, with nodding of

their plumes Fan you into despair. Have the power still To banish your defender.

JUNE 18.

THE SHAH OF PERSON arrived at Dover on a visit to the Queen. He was

received by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur, on behalf of Her Majesty. On the 19th he received the members of the Diplomatic Body and Her Majesty's Ministers at Buckingham Palace, which had been placed at his service. In the evening he attended a dinner given in his honour by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, and on the 20th was received by the



THE PRELATES PUZZLED; OR, "WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT!"

ARCHRISHOP OF CARTERRORY, "If I know how to deal with the question, may I te-ohem !- Directablished!" Ancientesion or York. "If I know what to say in the matter, may I be-aken!-Disendence!"

Queen at Windsor. On the 23rd a Naval Review at Spithead was held in his honour, and on the following day he accompanied the Queen in a review of the troops in Windsor Park.

JUNE 30.

III nx safe arrival of Sir Samuel Baker at t869 the command of an expedition to Central Khartoum was to-day announced (a Africa, under the auspices of the Khedive of

rumour had previously reached this country of the massacre of himself and his expedition). He reported that the country as far as the equator had been annexed to the Egyptian dominion,

and the Slave Trade completely put down. The celebrated traveller had undertaken in

Egypt, with the object of annexing the country and putting down the Slave Trade.

SAMUEL BAKER.

Am.—" Beity Ditte."

Witen from his country, far

Brave work his time employing,

Bud news of him, the other day, Came, hope well-nigh destroying. [slain That he had been, or would be, Said some ill rumours' maker; But now in flashed across the

main,
"All right's Sir Samuel
Baker."

We get good tidings from Khartoum, About his expedition—

The vulture's maw is not his tomb, He has achieved his mission ; Whereof, the slave-trade to sep-

He was the undertaker. There's no succeeding like

Which crowns Sir Samuel Baker.

If he has pushed unto the Line The realm of modern Pharaoh, As is everred, his name will shine

The realm of modern Pharnoh, As is averred, his name will shine Most brightly at Grand Cairo. The Khedive 'Il right well repay The gain of many an acre. Sing, fellahs, bey for Baker Bey? Long live Sir Sanneel Baker!

JULY 5.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA, Who on the 3rd had paid a second visit to the Oueen at Windsor, on this day terminated his visit to this country, leaving Dover for France. His visit had created considerable public interest, and was understood to have been satisfactory to Nassr-ed-Din himself, as well as favourable to the political objects in whose interest it was mainly arranged. The Times in its

Annual Summary for 1873, observed that "the interests of England in the East could only be affected by the partial or total annexation of Khiva, if the

aggrandisement of Russia in that part of Central Axia should affect the relations between England and Persia." These "relations" (asys a Note to Vol. LXV.) were at this time, in consequence of the Shal's viit to England, apparently of a very friendly character.

(See Carteen, " Persia Won!")



"PERSIA WON!"

NASSE-EDDY. "Enjoyed my visit, dear Madom?—Enchasted!—Charmed! And—by the board of the Prophet, you may rest
asserted I will allow no trespassers to cross NY GROUNDS into your child Indiana's garden! Bismillah!" [Ext.

The Shah had, on the 14th May, granted to Baron Reuter, and any Company which be might establish, a concession of the exclusive right of making and working, for seventy years, throughout the Persian dominions, railways, tramways, and other public works, together with other privileges.

PUNCH WARNS HIS SHAH.

O, Sitali, "mey your shadow never be lem !"
Though of that but small propert I see; !
Another nich week of sight-seeing durant,
Such riding and railing, such less and fell-dress,
Such husting and bustling, parading end press,
And redeced from a substance with shadow, I guess,
To nought but a shadow you'll be !

That "the commonest cat may look at a king," In England's an ancient saw :

And you, when the light of your diamonds you fling, And with grave eyes opened as round as a ring, [bring Within your spectacles' focus [bring Our streets, ships, guns, docks -everything,-

Will observe, in this land of night reeing, [at a chat.

That the Commons may look A nine-days' wonder you've been to John Bell,

And he to you in his turn-His strength more of beef than breeding fall: {wool): His civilination (more cry than His heads that overly his hands to rule : [should be tool : His hands of his heads that You've set in his money-making school [learn.

And your lesson therein may There's Rester-let's hope 'twill be Reuter A'han,

Instead of Reuter Cannol-Has set himself, calmly, the gulf frule began, to scan. Which in Persia, since Kadjar Hath yawned with wider and wider span, Twixt dried-up Nature and

dwindled man, Where the gold-stream - for Nadir-Shah that ran-

Again to Nadir has got. Will Reuter, be Reuter never so

deep In performing on "the wire, Contrive a balance to make, and [heat)

keep, Of all the concessions which you On his favoured head, when you hid him resp An unsown harvest, and shear

your abeep, And take their wool-if anydirt-chean?→

Into that let investors inquire. But let this Doctor " Ball's blood " transfase

Through Persia's perched-ap [dues-Let railways being their rain of Let Reuter Pactoles water use To clothe your sands in harvest

hoes :-Suppose prosperity ensues For mills and mines-and Russia

And covets your smiling plains?

Will John Bull's Government help you guard [you pay / That for which he has helped When Russki comes with his hand so hand,

Will be find the way to your strong-box barred By the " Infants" you saw in Woolwich yard? On our arms we bear the Lion and Pard, Put " moral support " is the safest card,-That's British Lion's play !

JULY 17.

HE second reading of Mr. Forster's Edoca-



"PRINCE ALFRED WOULD A WOOING GOI", " There came a fiddler here to play, And O but he was jimp and gay, He stole the Lassie's heart away.

certain objections raised to the original Act,

especially with regard to the third clause (which

imposed upon Poor Law Guardians, upon certain

conditions, the payment wholly or in part of

school fees for the children of indigent parents)

was moved to-day by Mr. Forster himself, and

carried by \$43 to 72 votes.

And made it all his ain, O. - Song.

JULY 17.

HE QUEEN in Council formsly gave her assent to the proposed marriage between the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of the Emperor of Russia.

(See Cartoon, " The Old, Old Tune.")

The Duke, who was then captain of H.M.S. "Galatea," was also a skilful amateur violin player.

JULY 19.

60-DAY the Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, met his death in a sudden and shocking manner. He was riding in company with Lord Granville in the neighbourhood of Abinger on a piece of moorland known as "Eversheds Rough" when his horse stumbled. and the Bishop, thrown suddenly forward, fell no his head and dislocated his neck. He was the third son of the celebrated Wilberforce, of anti-slave-trade fame, and had been born Sept. 1, 1805, being thus 68 years of age. He was an eloquent speaker, an astute prelate, a winning man of the world.

On the next day died of paralysis, at the age of 73, Richard Bethell, Lord Westbury, ex-Lord Chancellor, a most distinguished lawyer, an ardent advocate of law-reform, and one of the most incisive speakers and effective debaters of his reperation.

Mr. Punch wrote :--They pass together from the

bustling scene,
Where, opposites, they played
such leading parts,
Bandying wits so bright and
words so keen,
Masters of divers arms, but
could arts.

JULY 23.

EATS :---

A. Tarvelyan's
Household Suffrage
in Counties Bill was "talked
out" In the Commons.
Mr. Punch's "Essence"



GREAT AUTUMN MANGEUVRE.

Hower, "Lora-many, Measter! Be of to be a "Power in I Streats"! What he of to get by the at ?"

Me. G. "Take, my quid friend, in arrev detail. The pration is, what on L is get by \$10^{\circ}\$ will be a set on the second and L is a first than the contract of the second and the second an

"Mit. Trevelyas had a Bill for giving votes to the Apricultural Labourers. The quantism was 'nn open one' for the Cabinet, but Mr. Forster, expressing his own specoud of the achiever, read a letter from Mr. Gladstone (temporarily ill) who had saked him to inform the House that the Pressier's opinion was that such extension of the property of the property of the could not long be avoided. There and politic, and could not long be avoided. The property of the could not be a succession that a new Reform Bill would noon by

beard of, and there was some sacrasm about a "Memage from the Minister." The feeling was that the motter was taken out of Mr. Trevelyan's hands, but the Bill was talked over until the final 5.45."

(See Carteau. "Grand Antenna Manuscre.")

JULY 23.

H NEW Treaty of Commerce was this day and a day if signed between England and France. for H.R.H.

"We are once more a Most Favoured Nation," said Mr. Punch.

JULY 28.

His forthcoming marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh was announced in both Houses, and a day fixed for making additional provision Aug. 1.

" Da. Punch is happy to announce that the Judicature Bill received final strention from the Lords, who agreed to all the Commons' Amendments. That valuable measure has passed:—

So Law and Equity will fase, Or each can wear the other's aboes."

("Essence of Parliament.")

Aug. 5.

PABLIAMENT was prorogued by Commission. This (said Punch's "Essence") was—

THE MESSAGE. Wa's a very glad to let you go (Thanks for our Alfred's tin, you

how), [mankind Wen quantity [mankind Wen quite at pence with all [Forge Ashantee,—nevermind]. Serveral good traties we have made [Frade, For patting down the Slavery And one with France, our friend ramagacous, [wantageous, [wantageous, which commerce will find all-hard four with other folks, for nicking [comarys kicking, Bogues who'd escape their Nor are forgetteen British claims Remeding cretain Yunkeeg man.

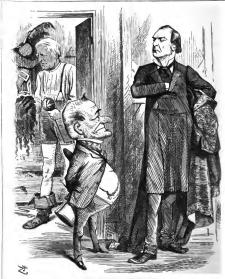
Our Lords and Gentlemen, with glee Reductions in some dues we see: The Sagas, and the Income taxen Much lighter lie on people's backses.

The Judicature Act's a feat, And Education's now complete. Railways you've handed to a trio Who'il dare to beard the boardroom Inc. [Act We hope the Merchant-Shipping Will save beave ships from being

Our Income answers expectation: (tion. Bettered 's Condition of the Na-For which, and other mercies, you Know where to offer tribute due.

The Standard said the Speech "fitly closed the record of a barren session, and reflected the exhaustion of an expiring Ministry." Mr. Gladstone's Administration was indeed plainly

shaken and sinking. The return, on the and August, of the Conservative Candidate at Greenwich (Mr. Boord) by a majority of 745 over all the other five candidates put together, thus giving Mr. Gladstone a Conservative colleague in that constituency, was a suggestive sign of the times, which greatly elated the Tories and proportionately discovarged the Liberals.



"HER MAJESTY'S SERVANTS."
(BEHIND THE SCENES.)

CONTRINENTIAL FRIENC. "I tell yes, WILLIAM, you was strugthen your Company for next Season."

CONTRY MANGER. "For done is, door By! I rest taken Box not of 'First Robber?' I mean to change the cost all round;
I'm 'doubling' open mysely, and we'll review 'The Quader' for an afterpiec."

Mr. Gladstone was not unconscious of the failing prestige of his Ministry. There were to discensions within the Cabinet. On the 8th a rearrangement of offices was announced. Lord the Council, and was succeeded by Mr. Brown was raised to the peerage. Mr. Childress who was raised to the peerage. Mr. Childress also retired, and Mr. Bright succeeded bilm as

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Lowe left the Exchequer and succeeded Mr. Bruce as Home Secretary. Mr. Ayrton was made Judge-Advocate, and Mr. Gladstone combined the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer with that of First Lord of the Treasury.

(See Cartoon, " Her Majesty's Servants.")

THE SHUFFLE OF CARDS.

MORE changes! more changes! Political Bards, Tune your harps, and be missirel. the Shaffle of Cards.

First, in pious condolement the fact be expressed-Economical Baxter seeks " Baxter's Saint's Rest."

Then chant how the kind but too pliable Bruce Turns Peer, and will go where

he may be of use : Succeeded at "Home" by the cynical wag. Bob Lowe; how our Bobby will scold, skin, and scrag !

Next, sing how John Bright, having done his erratica. Comes buck, the bold Quaker, to quell the function.

Then twist ap your strings with your sturdiest screw-Our William, too strong for one

office, takes two r As Premier puts forth his magnificent powers,

And casts up the national books at odd hours, Sing out, singing beggsrs, and wish him good luck : His fercest opponents must

bonour such pluck, [affairs, Then twangle us off all the little How Dodson the national bookkeeping shares:

How Arthur, the son of Sir Robert, comes in To do what was done by the glorified Glyn!

And, lastly, play up an uproarlously rare tune, [of Ayrton: To haif the alleged new stutar Proclaim that our rated and very much roast man

Ahandons the Ædlic, and puts on the Postman. Sing away, twang your harps, be your trumpets all blown,

We'll have an Enteddfod, old bricks, of our own; And here's the Price Theme that we toos to our Bards-"Who the dence cares a fig for this Shuffle of Cards?"

Aug. 19. TIR GARNET WOLSKLEY

was appointed to the chief command of stations on the Gold Coast. "The Ashantees had sometime since overrun the Coast districts in the neighbourhood of Elminn;

and either in consequence of a misunderstanding as to the tribute, or in resentment of the demand that they should evacuate the Protected Territory, they attacked a handful of English troops and ses, by whom they were signally defeated

The English Government determined to despatch to the seat of war a force sufficient to penetrate, if necessary, during the cooler season to the Ashantee capital (Coomanie) and Sir Garnet Wolseley was appointed to the command of the expedition" (Times Annual Summary).



GERMANY. "Farmeell, Modame, and if-FRANCE, "Hat We shall meet again?"

SEPT. 9. 6 uz "Alabama" Indemnity was paid to-day

at Washington.

SEPT. 16.

6 tte last of the German troops left in occupation till the War Indemnity should be paid, crossed the French frontier between nine

and ten o'clock this morning. Verdun was the last fortress evacuated. The payment of the enormous indemnity exacted by Germany was completed a year and a half before the appointed time, mainly through the efforts of M. Thiers, who was therefore called "the liberator of the territory,"

(See Cartoon, "An Revoir!")

Ост. 1.

Go-nar died, at the age of 71, Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., the great animal painter, one of the most popular arists of the Victorian Era. He was huried in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 11th. Mr. Punch penned a

tribute to the memory of the painter, from which the following are extracts:----

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER,
BORN 16to. DEED OCTORER 1, 1873
MOURN, all dumb things, for whom his skill found voice,
Knittine 'twist them and us undecarated ties.

Till men could in their voiceless joy rejoice, And read the sorrow in their silent eyes.

ERA.

His Art has been sound tencher to his age, Whether of sympathy 'twist man and brute, Or lessons drawn from Nature's wholesome page, And olessare that, in truth, has deepest root.



A FRIEND IN NEED.

Mr. Grantstoner, "My dear Joury, I congrotation you!" Just in time to settle accounts with our Black Friend ponder!"

four Blands "Has! Fighing is not gotte in my lane, as ther howerd, Frand William; nevertheles—"

"For traity five years the present Ministers have

Whatever growth of Art may grace our time, His still shall hold its place—apart—alone; Others as high by other roads may climb, None can be widelier loved, or worthier known,

Ост. 3.

CL R. Dispariti, writing to Lord Grey de Wilton respecting the pending Bath election, which Mr. Forsylli, Q.C. was contesting in the Conservative interest, made a scathing attack on the Liberal Government. He said:—

harassed every trale, worsied every profession, and assalled on menaced every cleus, institution, and species of property in the country. Occasionally they have staded this state of civil warfare by perpetrating some job which outraged public opinion, or by standing into mistakes which have always leem disteredisable, and sometimes rations. All fish they call a policy, and seem quies proud of it; but the country has, I telade, made up its mind to close his caster as fundering and blandeling.

The Bath election, unlike most hye-elections of the time, went to favour of the Liberal candidate, Captain Hayter, who polled 2210 votes against Mr. Forsyth's 2071.

Ост. 6.

(See Cartoon, "A Friend in Need.")

OCT. 18.

THIERS," (Says a Note to Vol. LXV.) "was now ex-President of the French Republic: but his friends thought he was the only man to save France on the one hand from the reestablishment of Monarchy. on the other from the revival of the horrors of Com-

munism." (See Cartson, " Between Two

Terren.") OCT. 20.

SPEAKING at Warrington to-day, Mr. Butt said that what the Home Rulers wanted was an frish Parlia. ment, which should have the right of legislating and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, and have control over Irish resources and revenue, subject to the obligation of contributing their just proportion of Imperial taxes. By internal affairs they did not mean the management of railways or gasworks, but the higher life of the nationtheir own system of education, passing their own University laws and grand jury laws (" Annals of Our Time ").

OCT. 25. GHERE had recently been

an exchange of correspondence between the Pope and the Emperor of Germany. Pius fX., writing on the 5th August, said that the measures recently adopted by His Majesty's Government aimed at nothing short of the destruction of Catholicism. He said, incidentally," every one who has been haptized belongs in some way or other, which to define more

precisely would be here out of place-belongs, I say, to the Pope." On the 3rd September the Emperor replied courteously but firmly, saving that Catholic Priests in Italy sought by intrigue to disturb the peace which had existed for centuries. The German State Council had, on the 15th May, unanimously resolved upon the expulsion of certain monastic correspondence:-



(" WHITE" AND "RED.")

HISTORICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Obligingly made easy by " History's Muse, as momerial for kurping." PROS & WILLIAM.

> You a Majesty should be aware, For 'tis a terrible affair. That Bismarck and his atheist crew Are making quite a tool of you,



RETWEEN TWO TERRORS.

ERA.

And struggling hard, by force or tricks, To extirpate your Catholics. Sire, really you must mind your

eye, Or down your throne comes, byand-by.

I speak the truth to great and small, Heretics, Catholics, and all ; For all who've been Baptised,

you see,
Belong, or more or less, to Me.
You'll come to grief, judicio
men,

So, bless you much, dear William.

Vaticen, August 7. Pto.

William to Pius.
Your Holiness must have been drugged,
Or, say the least of it, hum-

bigged.
No Minister of mine can go
A step ahead if I say No.
But, Holiness, your bles

But, Holiness, your blessed Priests, Joining wish Communistic beasts, Have lit fierce fire, and wildly

fanned it :

And dash my buttons if I stand
it !

How Christian Clergymen can

dare
Such things, I neither know nor

But since they choose to put me to it, I'm to keep order—and I'll do

The best course you can take's to frown, And bid your priests to knuckle

down.

As for belonging to a Pope,
I'm doly grateful f r soft soap,
But only know one Mediator

Between myself and my Creator. But, notwithstanding creds, still I am, Your peaceful and devoted

WILLIAM.
Berlin, September 3.

Nov. 8.

Mo-nar a monument to Count Cavour was unveiled at Turin, in presence of King Victor Emmanuel, the Princes of the Royal Family, and a crowd of distinguished personages and deputations from ciril and military bodies. In France the intrigues of the Monarchical sorties, and in

Spain the attacks of the Carlists were antagonistic to the attainment of National unity, (See Cartoon, "The Latin Sisters.")

Nov. 18.

HOME RULE Conference held in London.
The points insisted on in the several resolutions passed were as follows:—



ITALIA. "My dear GALLIA, and my ben'ed HISPANIA, non at our-mapping twitted and compressing institute?" When well you filled the example of your younger States?"

b. That frish prosperity was only possible under self-government. A Finish's right to self-of-government.
J. A Parliament composed of the Sovereign, Loch, and Common of Ireland. 4. The principle of a feederal arrangement for internal affairs, leaving to the Imperial Crown and Plantisment leg silation respecting the Cooless and other dependencies, the relations of the Empire with Foreign Fowers, and all matters apportunities to the defence and stability of the Empire at large, as well as the power of granting and provining the supplies measured.

for Imperial purposes. 5. That such a change effects as change in the Constitution or disturbance of the preceptives of the Crown. 6. The necessity of an Irish Administration in Ireland for Irish purposes, conducted by Ministers constitutionally responsible to the Irish Parliament.

Ministers constitutionally responsible to the Irish Purliament.

As formulating with some distinctness the claims of Home Rulers at this time, the resolu-

Tamourus Carro

day elected.

tions have considerable interest, especially when viewed in the light of subsequent events.

Nov. 27. "The London School Board" (says a Note to

into the various contests. Mr. Forster, as Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Educa-Gue second London School Board was this tion, was the author of the Education Bill."

(See Cartoon, 44 The School (Boxed) Match.")

DEG. 1.

troops.

S'18 GARNET WOLSELEY'S Despatches from the Gold Coast, whilst praising the gallantry of our officers, spoke of the miserable behaviour of the native auxiliaries, and emphasised the urgent need of reinforcements of English



THE SCHOOL (BOARD) MATCH.

Mr. Foxerex (Umpire). "Boys, Boys, this is Aghsing, and not fair play! You've lost sight of THE BALL!" And, in absence of red-coats, his best trust must be

"THE RIGHT MAN IN THE WRONG PLACE." Ovs Garnet's a jewel-'twere sad, in the snout Of a swine such a jewel to see ill-invested, As methicks it will be, if paid carelessly out, To get Coffee upnet and some mosty grounds wanted.

Don't let red-tape triamph, in sense's despite ; Oust General Routine-that old genius-upsetter : And we haven't a doubt that our Wolseley is fight, Will turn out a Wellesley, to all but the letter.

He has stores in abundance on shore-or at sea-Nor yet past the chances of troopships and packets;

In a few-would he'd more-of brave British blue-Wa shipped off the General minus his men. So that if in a fix he should find himself placed, inckets. Of advisers at home he has more than enough

And of critics in newspaper-columns and clubs : And-as many cooks' broth, to a proverb, 's sad stuff-It won't be their fault if the 'Shantees he drubs.

In short, he has all things a General should have, And a great many things which a General should not; But, while rubbish in tons we sent over the wave, One trifle --an army-- we somehow forgot.

In our deep penny wisdom, and horror of waste, He might merely lose time writing home back But if we have kept back the red-coats awhile,

Till the Faatees have been undersiably whipped En revencés, milway sleepen and mils by the mile, In advance both of General and troops we have

shipped. So Sir Garnet, at sweet Cape Coast Castle arrived-

'Mid fever and Fantees and founders and fuse,

Finds the rails he don't want on the beach snugly hived, And to whistle is left for the red-coats he does,

We're a practical people-that truth's rooted deep-And the work of our practical War Office wight-Is to pile all the hlunders they can in a heav-And then ask our Gen'rals to set them to rights.

DEC. 6.

Η this time there was a serious famine in Bengal and Behar. On this date the Governor-General of India informed the Secretary for India that supplies of rice were now being pushed forward to the districts affected by

the scarcity. A large Relief Fund was raised in England. "HUNGRY, AND YE FED ME."

GAUNT, giant hands of Famine and of Plague Uplifted over India's cowering head, And their black shadow broad ning, vast yet vague. More awful for the doubt blent with the drend !



"MENDING THE LESSON."

POLITICAL ECONOMY. "Take care, my dear Jones. Don't interfere with the laws of supply and demand." IONN BULL, "I don't, Mits PRUDUM'S. She DEMANDS and I SUPPLY." But stoutly press, with wealth's and wisdom's aid,

Between the cloudless heavens, like brass, on high, And the baked cartle, as iron hard, below, From Ryot's up to Viceroy's, every eye Wanders, athirst, for min that will not flow.

Yet sure His love is working, in the glow Of brotherhood that stirs the nation's heart, In the resolve of all men, high and low, With hand or brain or purse to bear their part-

That none, whom we can feed, anfed shall go, No life, that care of ours can save, be foat : That e'en if purblind doctrine thrust her " N > " On helping hands, we will not count the cost, Knowing great means for great occasions made, And power God-given to show man's helpful worth.

Betwist poor India and His doom of dearth, (See Cartoon, " Mending the Lessen.")

DEC. 10.

MARSHAL BAZAINE, who had been tried for his conduct in the Franco-German campaign, was this day found guilty on all the counts of his indictment, and sentenced to the

penalty of death with military degradation. The sentence was, two days later, on the recommendation of the Court, commuted by President McMahon into 20 years of seclusion on the Isle St. Marguerite.

DEC. 18.

Tichborne Case, which had reached the 145th day, was adjourned till after Christmas.

+1874+

JANUARY.

H LTHOUGH civil war still prevailed in Spain" (says a Note to Vol. LXVI.). " a beneficial change in the Government of that country took place, which was principally due to the resolution of General Pavia. who in the first days of the year turned the incapable and factious Cortes out of doors. After the successive miscarriages of Figueras and Salmeron, Señor Castelar had reodered the conduct of public affairs temporarily possible by suspending for six months the sittions of the Cortes. and that impracticable body, when it reassembled on the and of January, refused a vote of confidence to Castelar, who was the only possible Republican President. As Captain-General of Madrid, General Pavia (as has been said) forcibly dissolved the Cortes, and appointed a Provisional Government of which Serrano, Topete and Sagasta were the principal members. Marshal Serrano. who had a few months before escaped in disguise from Madrid, was soon afterwards raised by his colleagues to the post of Chief of the Executive Power ('Annual Summary' of the Times.) Castelar protested against General Pavia's energetic action in dissolving the Cortes."

See Carteon, 4 The Poviour of Society."}

SPAIN AND HER PAVIOUR.

As the name of the author of the recent coup of that should be often—(see Mr. Parch's Cartoon)—not PALLA.

Poor Spain! whose search for saviour Still closes in a crash, Twan not too toon for Paviour Thy Cortes up to smasn!

Madrid turn Murcia's schooler! Whose government scarce varies:

Contreras, Murcia's ruler, Madrid's rule of contrir.es.



THE PAVIOUR OF SOCIETY.

FANCY PORTRAIT OF CAPTAIN-GENERAL **PAYLS**, OF MADRID (80 MATTER HOW MERE SPANIARDS PROKOUNCE HIS NAMD, AS HE APPEARED PERPORMING WHAT THE ELOQUENT CASTRIAR STYLES A "BRUTILITY," BUT WHICH EUROPE, SOMEHOW, PELINESS A SPECISITY.

> The monarch that he wanted Your Don, proud Donkey, shelves. Ere your Republic's planted You must learn to rule yourselves.

Carlists, Intraroigentes, Pi y Margalls, Saimerons, With Priests and Pretendentes, All tugging Spain's bare bons. Thy Paviour's impatience
With Castelor's "good intentions,"
May check paving operations
In a place that no one mentions:

But till fine words Spain's waiving For rational behaviour,

That place will ne'er want paving, And Spain will find the Paviour, JAN. 19.

H rotogtstvo for being unable through indisposition to attend a meeting at St. James' Hall, "called to express sympathy with the Emperor of Germany in his conflict with the Pope," Earl Russell wrote:--

"The very same principle which bound me to ask for equal freedom for the Roman Catho ic, the Protestant Dissenter, and the Iew, bind me to protest against a conspiracy which aims at confining the German Empire in chains, never, it is hoped, to be shaken off. I basten to declare, with all friends of freedom, and, I trust, with the great majority of the English nation, that I could no longer call myself a lover of civil and religious liberty were I not to proclaim my sympathy with the Emperor of Germany lu the noble struggle in which he is engaged. We have nothing to do with the details of the German laws; they may be just, they may be harsh; we can only leave it to the German people to decide for themselves, as we have decided for ourselves. At all events, we are able to see that the cause of the German Emperor is the cause of liberty. and the came of the Pope is the cause of slavery."

(See Cartoon, " Bismarch and his Backer.")

JAN. 23.

GHE DUKE OF EDIN-BURGH and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia were this day married at the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg. The orthodox ceremony was performed by Greek ecclesiastics, and the Anglican by Dean Stanley.

NEW RUSSIAN BONDS. (7an. 2014, 1874)

" For duck and true and tender Tanacross - The Princess. PUNCH EPITHALAMIONISES.

YES, my Alfred, thou sing'st truly, In and of the Princess, 100 : Were that "dark" not linked undaly With the "tender" and the "true." Watness Ramin's skies of splendour, Stars and moons, more bright yet tender, Than illume our midnight blue.

Moons that shine like those falr maidens Who precede a fairer bride,



BISMARCK AND HIS BACKER

FAR: RUSSELL, "Go it, REMARKE!-Pitch into 'em! I'd he' done it woulf, only I've much on AWFULLY BAD COLD!"

To the wedding music's cadence Moving, stately, side by side-Virgin moons, with promise laden. That look latest on the maiden Ere her naptial knot in tied.

Moons, that usher one of honey-Tricksy moon, whose gifts of gold Prove, too often, fairy-money, Turned to dust, before 'tis told,

Be this pair to thee beholden For joys long-lived as they're golden, Glowing as thy brams are cold.

Let rude Boress, baffled stormer, Shake the Winter-Palace door. For Russ frosts and snows the

He the Loves for them in store, Hiems, come in aid of Hymen !

[Extract from Newspaper.

Chains, we know, a fronty time in. Glow the fiercer the more frore. (See Cartoon, p. 281, " The Later' in ' Russia Ronds.' ")

* Everybody knows, or ought to hoow, the effect of solvene cold in causing motal as led-red-bot.

JAN. 24.

MR.

A. GLADSTONE, to the surprise of most people, announced to-day, in an address to the electors of Greenwich, that his Cabinet had resolved to dissolve Parliament. The Government prestige had doubtless been impaired by the events of the previous session, and recent elections had indicated a growing feellng against the Ministry, but this step of the Premier was nevertheless an unexpected one. Mr. Gladstone, in his address, explained his reasons for taking it, and (as the "Annual Register" says) " dexterously threw out his bait for a renewal of confidence, in the shape of a diminution of local taxation, and of an intended total repeal of the Income Tax, for which the surplus he should have to show would afford justification."

Mr. Punch thus summarised the Prime Minister's lengthy address. MR. GLADSTONE'S DIS-

SOLUTION ADDRESS. MY GREENWICH FRIENDS,

This Parliament About its business must be sent, In its successor I would be The White-Bait-Borough's proud

M.P. Of course I can't do all I wish At frying of your little fish,

You'll let me, as we Scotch say, Ou "Kettle of the Kirk and

State." Five years of work, performed with news,

Have weakened Cabinet and House, And though our Under-Secs. may poff. We feel we are not strong enough.

If not "combined," " concurrent " act Floored as upon that Irish pact, But Dizzy, when he saw us sold, Refused to take the post I hold, So, (not without some slight grimaces) We toyally resumed our places. We found the Lords recalcitrant, Treating our Bills with kindness scant, And yet they gave their imprimatur In '68, and two years later, Twas clear their course had been reversed Had we remained as strong as eral. YOL, IL



THE LATEST IN "RUSSIA BONDS." More legislation, friends, because-

Now it is time the Nation choose Twist gentlemen of different views. Because—the nation wants more laws. Touching the Education Act, Our principles I need not state. We don't yet know enough, in fact, You've heard enough of them of late But the small things that drive folks queasy, With Foreign Powers our rule's revealed, I think we'll manage to make easy. We ask no more than we should yield, This Gold Coast war I must declare, A most unhappy, and affair ; We will not peen upon the for Further than justice bids us go :

Strange how they've stuck to their monopolies, The Local Swells of this Metropolis. But we'll attempt it, done or undone, But while we fight, as fight we must, A better Government for London, In Wolseley we have perfect trust. And some improvements we'll pursue

At Oxford and at Cambridge, too. And thus new brightness shall arise In those twin sparklers, " England's Eves." Of course among my list of bounties

Is wider suffrage in the counties, But on this point the public mind Is, up to now, I think, purblind. When people understand the dodge,

We'll see what we can do for Hodge. But now, my brethren, list to me. Attention for our E. S. B.

PLUMP

FOR

Our Tory friends we banged and And said the nation's cash they

Well, we've not asved such awful As we could wish, but there be plems-

This year (excuse the rhyme), you villians. We'll show a Surplus of Fibe

Millions Ten years have I kept up my

pecker As Chancellor of the Eachequer 1 So when I paint its prospects brightly

You'll know that I'm not speaking lightly. Local Taxation, I conceive,

I can reform and eke relieve. But here's the honey, ladsof wax, I will take off the Income-Tax,

Bob Lowe was happy as could be, Who brought it down from six to

three 1 But what is Hobby's joy to his Who wipes it out? (That's one for Die.) But more t you don't know

half our gumption : We'll eheapen things of Home Consumption, Giving, as far as we are able What Bright has called "Free

Breakfast Tabie." Forty two years of public life Have made me rather tired of strife.

And I should like my time to With my friend Honer in repose, But each must do the thing be

And for the present I'm your Man. We're told the Liberals are a pest. " Endangering," " worrying.

and the rest I will not conruely fling the lie, But all such charges I deny, And say each Institution stands Firmer through work of Liberal And we have given you nobler cazse To reverence the Throne and

Laws Now, choose. I'll serve you, if you will, With all I have of strength and

skill. If not, for other aid go whistle. W. E. G.

POPKINS DEGENERATE DAYS!

PUBLICAN. "Cell this a General Election? Why if a all over in about a fortnight, and-" FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTER. "And not a Figure note among 'em."

JAN. 26.

OR. Disrabli, in view of the impending Dissolution, issued his address to the electors of Buckinghamshire. He sneered at Mr. Gladstone's "prolix narrative," suggested humiliating motives for his sudden resolve upon dissolution, rather pooh-poohed his promise to remit taxation, and condemned his Administra- tested by experience." It was now about to be

tion's "incessant and harassing legislation." "Generally speaking" (he added), "I should say of the Administration of the last five years, that it would have been better for us all if there had been a little more energy in our foreign policy and a little less in our domestie legislation." Mr. Disraeli referred to the Ballot as "scarcely

tested, the coming General Election being the first one conducted under the Ballot Act. The secret method of voting, though it disappointed some party hopes, contradicted most of the alarmists' prophecies, and was chiefly disliked by those classes who found their advantage in prolonged turmoil and plentiful corruption.

(See Cortoon, " Degenerate Days ! ! "]

AN ELECTOR'S LAMENT.

Vote by Ballot? Vote be bothered! Vote by Ballot? Vote be blowed?

Never for them blessed Liberals wouldn't ha' voted if I'd know'd. Call it Liberal? I say shabby,

Call it Liberal? I say shabby, not to pay a poor man's vote. Wot's that worth now when among 'em all there sin't a 6' pun note?

Now my vote I can't dispose of 'taint no good no more to

me.

Who the man is for my money there ain't one as I can see. And for takin' useless trouble I don't feel I got no call. Witch, if so, would be a reason

wy I shouldn't vote at all, But for me between the parties though to choose there's

acarce a pin,
They 've a trifle in their favour
change as stways went agin.
There's nome hopes, however
little, if so be they gain the

day.

So the Tories I shall poll for, though I flings my vote away.

JAN. 26.

PROCLAMATION WAS today issued for the dissolution of Parliament and writs for the new elections were announced as returnable on the 5th March. On the 28th Mr. Gladstone addressed his constituents on Blackbeath. He was returned for Greenwich, but only second on the poli with 5,968 votes to his Conservative opponent Mr. Boord with 6,193. It was soon seen that the elections were going against the Liberals. When they were over, the Conservatives found themselves 56 abead of their opponents. At last Mr. Disraeli found bimself the leader of a substantial Conservative majority.

(See Carteen, 11 Paradise and the Fori.")

> PUNCH'S PERI IN PARADISE, AT LAST!

Leave Inscious Tom Moore to bewarble the glories Of Paradise barred to his Peri forforn— For his Peri, give Phonek the great teacher of Tories, And for Eden, long-forfeit, the Treasury bourne!

In the Tom-Moorish legend, the Peri 'twas given To the portals of Paradise access to win,



PARADISE AND THE PERL

"Joy, joy for ever I my task is done— The gotes are passed, and Henven is won ! "-LALLA ROOMS.

When she brought there the gift that was dearest to Heaven—
The tear of a sinner beweiling his sin.

So Ben, Pawch's Peri, the key talismanic To the gates of his Downing Street Eden must find,

Through Protonn changes, and labours Titanic In teaching a class, sore to learn disinclined.

He hath digged for his key-stone—who knows in what diggings !

For his talisman dived—in what depths, through what grief t Made Tories, bewildered, submit to what Whiggings I

Blown what bubbles prismatic of speech, bright as brief!

For the dumb has found words, wit for dull, wind for weary t His brains, time, and tongue to his party has given; Has brought gift after gift that he thought—patient Peri !— Might turn out the pasaport to Downing Street Heaven, First, picklock Protection he tried on the poetal That bars Place's Eden to daring desire,

When he brought from the battle to Corn Duties mortal, The sich of a Peel, and the

smile of a Souite. "The smile of a Squire?" quoth the Messenger Angel,

Who does Peter's office at Downing Street door, " Smiled since Corn-Law repeal, ruin's certain evangel.

Is precious, no doubt, but we need something more. "Then the sigh of a Peel, from the amart of thy arrows-

Barbed ever, oft poisoned, and levelled too low-May prove how, at times, englessuffer from sparrows,

But as passport to Paradisc Place is no go. Away flew the Peri, a fetterless

rover O'er the wide-spread domain between Chaos and Crown,

For Democracy's doctrine Protection flung over, And blithe, at the gate, Household Suffrage flung down.

But " No," quoth the Angel, " Reform Bills for pass-keys Can serve only those who have faith in their power,-As infallible Popes have believed

in their Mass-keys,-Not those who adopt them as toys of the hour.

Back again flew the Peri, anwearied, undaunted, Of all cries swept the earth and the air, far and near, Then knocked at the gate-with

"At last, see, what's wanted, Triple Talisman-Ballot, and Bible, and Beer 1"

The Messenger Angel bowed low -oo their hinge The gates flew back swiftly,

constrained to obey, And the last thing I saw, was the Peri's wing fringes Into Treasury Paradise cleavion their way !

FEB. 7.

A DESPATCH forwarded by Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Colonial Office. atated that the main object of the expedition bad been fully attained, and that the troops now on their homeward march would embark immediately at Cape

Coast Castle for England. Sir Garnet and hia army had entered Coomassie, the stronghold of King Coffee of Ashantee, on the 5th, after five days' hard fighting. The captives of the King were liberated, and the English leader, finding it useless to negotiate with a people like the Ashantees, "whose whole scheme was entered into with the King of Ashantee. Its of politics is based upon treachery," deemed it terms included the payment of an indemnity, the



DEARLY BOUGHT.

SIR GARNET. "It don't look much, Madam, but it has esst good money, and better lives," BRITALNES. " And but for you, SER GARNET, might have cert more of both!"

["King Coffee's Umbrella has been brought to England."-Morning Paper

necessary "to leave such a mark of our power to punish as should deter from future aggression a nation whom treaties do not bind," He therefore gave orders for the destruction of the palace and the burning of the city of Coomassie.

On the 13th, however, the Treaty of Fommarah

renunciation of supremacy over certain districts, and the keeping up of a road from Coomassie to the coast for purposes of trade,

King Coffee's state umbrella (crimson and black velvet with gold trimmings) taken at Coomassie, was brought to England, and presented to the Queen at Windsor,

(See Carteen, " Dearly Bought,")

FEB. 17.

OR. GLADSTONE to-day tendered his resignation to the Oueen, who sent for Mr. Disraeli. On the 20th the latter submitted his Cabinet to Her Majesty. It included himself as First Lord of the Treasury, and twelve colleagues: Lord Chancellor, Lord Cairns: Lord President of the Council. Duke of Richmond: Lord Prive Seal, Lord Malmesbury: Foreign Secretary, Lord Derby; India, Lord Salisbury; the Colonies, Lord Carnaryon; War, Mr. Gathorne Hardy; Home Secretary, Mr. R. A. Cross: Admiralty, Mr. Ward Hunt: Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote; Postmaster-General, Lord John Manners.

In addition to these, the Duke of Abercorn was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and Sir Michael Hicks Beach Chief Secretary for Ireland.

FFB. 23.

montained another great loss in the death, at the age of 59, of its Editor, the brilliant and genial Shirley Brooks. Punch contained a tribute to the memory of its well-beloved chief, from which the following is an extract:—

SHIRLEY BROOKS.

Deen Francisch 13, 1576.

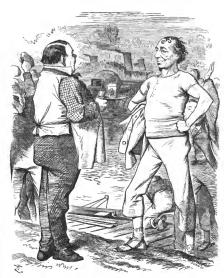
States from un in the full force of his broyant and genial activity.

Like so many soldiers of the Pers, he has died, as a good Knight should, in harness, and at his post. His memory will be cheriabed by all who knew him, and by those most who knew

him best. Few men have ever

brought to the hard service of the Periodical Press more natural intelligence, a mind better equipped for its work, a more self-sustaining purpose to do his best in all he attempted, and a more loyal determination to render true and due service in all he took in hand. During the years—shas too few !—of his Edisonhip of

During the years—also too few too fise Edisorship of this Journal, its Staff have found in him—who was ever the pleasantest of commendes—the most considerate, angucious and kindly of Chiefs.



THE WINNING "STROKE."

Prison in. "'Owney! Glad pos've won, Sir."

Dirich. "Thanks. I have those SLIDING SEATS would upper 'em!"

FEB. 28.

Go-Dax, at last, the seemingly interminable Tichborne Trial came to a much-desired end. It was on its 188th day that the Lord Chief Justice concluded his charge to the jury. After half an hour's absence the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and "The Claimant" was sentenced to fourteen vears' renal servitudes.

MARCH 19.

III new Parliament was opened by Commission, and Benjamin Dismeli, the astute, the patient, appeared in triumph as Prime Minisser.

(See Cartoon, " The Winning & Stroke,")

A Note to Vol. LXVI. says:—"The Publicana were believed to have materially helped Mr. Disraeli to the large majority the Gental Election had given him." (This was the first year of the "sliding seats" being used by University Crewn in the Boat Race.)

Parliament had assembled for the election of the Speaker on the 5th, when Mr. Brand had been unanimously elected. The Lord Chancellor read the Royal Message, crowned (says Mr. Punch's "Essence of Parliament") by promises so modes asr. Simplification of Land-Laws—a bold enough promise, however, as far as probabilities of success go, even with Cairs in office and Selbener out to beth him.
z. Extension to Ireland of the Judicial re-arrangements and administrative fusion of Law and Equity, already enacted for England.

3. A Royal Commission to inquire into the working of



THE LEVEE OF THE SEASON

the Master and Servant's Act, and the Criminal Offences Act of last Session.

4. A sop in the Pot: Reform of the proved injustices

of the Liquor Law.

5. Amendment of the Law as to Friendly and Provi-

dent Societies.

Not one "blazing" or heroic undertaking among the five 3 but all sufficiently difficult, and very much wanted —practical improvements, in fact, of a real importance bearing no proportion to the show they make upon

MARCH 30.

paper.

HE whole of the troops, 1600 in number, who had returned from Ashantee, were this day reviewed by the Queen in Windsor Great Park.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, who declined itiular honours, was made K.C.B. and voted a sum of 25,000L, and Lieutenant Gifford received the Victoria Cross for personal valour, Her Majesty herself fastening it on his breast.

(See Cartoon, " The Levie of the Season.")

MARCH 31.

III. Labourers in the Eastern Counties for better wages, supported by the Union. The farmers "locked out" those of the men who were members of the "Union." The labourers had to yield in the end. Joseph Arch was the

principal Unionist leader of the movement (Note to Vol. LXVI.).

"BOS LOCUTUS EST!"
A LAY OF THE NEWHARKET STRIKE.
HE sang it at morn, when the rooks took flight

Over the misty hill: He sang it at noon, when the am was bright In the drip from the wheel of the mill: He sang it at eve, when with weary hoof

Home came the plodding team, And he sang it at night, neath his crasy roof, Till his song died off in his dream; And the song of Hodge was in minor key,

Less of music in it than moun: The song of a life that blank of glee From youth to age had grown,

Describe Groupe

NJ SURNEME

"Children eight, and a wife sore-

And twelve bob a-week to feed us : They do say as we be our

country's pride-But she don't seem much to beed us.

" Parson do neeach, and tell we to pray,

And to think of our work, and not ask more pay: And to follow ploughshare, and

never think Of crary cottage and ditch-stuff's

atink -That doctor do say breeds ager and chills,

Or, worse than that, the fever that kills --And a' bids me paymy way like

Whether I can't, or whether I

And, as I ha'n't beef, to be thankful for bread, And bless the Lord it ain't tur-

muts instead : And never envy the farmer's pic-For all a' lies warm, and is fed so big :

While the Missus and little 'una grows that thin, You may count the boues under

neath their skip : I'm to call all I gits 'the chasten-

ing rod," And look up to my betters, and then thank God,

" For my children eight, and my wife sore-tried. And the twelve bob a week to feed us :

They do say we be the country's pride-[beed us] But it don't seem much to

" Parson he preaches of Beulah's land,

And the sheep, all sorts, at the Throne's right 'and-

I often thinks how's their lotments given, With landlords and farmers and

Jabourers even-To think of a place with no shop to pay,

And no workin' through winter and summer's day And never no clay to clog a man's feet,

Nor no smocks to be mucked wi' the rain and sleet,

And to think of the Missus and childer in white. Well-fed, and well-clad, and all in the light.

Wi plenty to est, and time to play, And no winter nights to shiver away

And I thinks till the pains drop off o' my back, And there's no rheumatics my joints to rack, Though what's afore me I knows right well-The workhouse ward and the workhouse shell. Well, there's troubles for lab'rers and farmers alike, And p'raps tain't for sich as us to strike : P'raps there must be poor as well as rich, And I'd best stick to plough and hedge and ditch; Though bellies may pinch and bairns may squall,

William Commencer mmmonth the same A NEW ARCH-BISHOP. Joseph Arch (to Betwee or Manchester). "Ah! my Lord, I never expected to find your Lordship on our side!" (See the Bishop of Manchester's Letter to the Times on the Lock-out of the I abouten-" Are the Farmers mad?" &c. &c. There's Hope, like Charity, for us all, The Bishop of Manchester, in a letter to the Joe Arch he talks well, and, to listen to be, Times, had expressed sympathy with the

There's wonders 'tother side the sealabourers. But I dunnow, somehow I'm used to here, And I'll do as I've done this many a year-

"With a fam'ly of eight, and wife sore tried, And twelve bob a week to feed us : They do say as we be our country's pride-But it don't seem much to heed us !"

(See Carteen, " A New Arch-Biskep.")

APRIL 16.

HE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, Sir Stafford Northcote, brought in the Budget, Demonstra Georgie He had the handling of the splendid surplus bequeathed to the Conservatives by Mr. Gladstone. He did not, however, propose to abolish the Income Tax as Mr. Gladstone had suggested, but reduced it by one penny only, abolishing the remaining Sugar Duties and the House Tax.

Says Mr. Punch's "Essence of Parliament: "-And then on Thursday, was produced the exciting drama of THE BUDGET-to the most crowded House of the Sesson. Here is a brief analysis of what we think we are safe as describing as a great success for Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., the ingenious and ingeneous

The piece opens with a Prologue, entitled "Expenditure," in which we are introduced to those very familiar personages, Debt, Consolidated Fund, Army and Navy, Civil Service, Post-Office, Packet Service, Telegraphs, and Collection of Revenue. Their united incomes risc to the imposing dimensions of £72,503,000.

ERA.

Act 1, introduces a new figure-" Estimated Revenue"



" BLACK SHEEP."

-who, in a struggle with Expenditure, comes out victorious. Estimated Revenue is the father of the child, whose fortunes give the leading interest to the night's performanca-Surplus, a busty young grant of SIX MILLIOXS! In Act II, the Author deals with the efforts of various

rival powers-Indian Famine and English Fatness, Beer, Malt, Railways, &c., &c.-to get possession of Young Surplus, or to divide his wealth among them. In Act III, we have the division of the spoil. Debt

gets half a million; Local Taxation, for his children, Luratics, Police, and Government Buildings' Rating, a million and a quarter; Income-tax, close on two millions (by remission of one of the four pennies now levied); uest, two millions full ; and House Duty half a million. The piece concludes with a general dance of the

Relieved Industries, while the Disappointed Claimants-Beer, Malt, & Co.-scowl, dissatistied and discomfited, in the background.

APRIL 18.

6 o-DAY the remains of Dr. Livingstone were interred in Westminster Abbey. The coffin bore the inscription :- " David Livingstone, Born at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, Scotland, March 19, 1813. Died at Ilala, Central Africa,

May 4, 1873." Mr. Punch said. Discor half-mast colours, bow, bare-headed crowds, As this plain coffin o'er the side is slang.

To pass by woods of masts and ratlined shrouds, As erst by Afric's trunks lians bung,

Open the Abbey doors, and bear him in To sleep with king and statesman, chief, and sage,

The Missionary, come of wenver-kin, But great by work that brooks no lower wage. He needs no epitaph to guard a name Which men shall prize while worthy work is known; He lived and died for good-be that his fame : Let marble crumble; this is Living stone.

APRIL 20. GUE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY introduced

in the Lorda a "Bill for the better Adminestration of the Law respecting Public Worship," In his speech he referred to existing evils and anomalies, and, in particular, condemned the Romanish practices observed by various Anglican clergymen, which this Bill was designed to check.

(See Cartoon, " Black Sheep,")

APRIL 20.

Ts introducing the Naval Estimates, which reached the enormous sum of £10,179,485, Mr. Ward Hunt complained of the unsatisfactory state in which the Navy had been left by the late Government, whom Mr. Goschen defended.

BRITANNIA'S CHICKS IN

A BAD WAV.

(A Famy Shetch,—at least,
Punch hopes so,—after W.
HUNT.)

Ain-" Ten Little Niggers."

Tan British Iron-clads, above, and of, the line,

One cat her own copper off, then

there were nine !

Nine British Iroo-clads, much propered in debate,

peppered in debate,
One struck a shoal—not in the
charts—then there were eight!
Eight British Iron-clads,
manocurring off Devon,

One burst her boilers, then there were seven. Seven British Iron-clads, fined all through with bricks,

The dry-rot got into one, then there were six. Six British Iron-clads, unsteady to ride or drive, One was ramaned by all the rest,

then there were five.

Five British Iron-clads, sailing round the Nore,
One fouled the Ramagate light-

ship, then there were four.

Four British Iron-clads, for harbour use, not sea,

One grounded on her own heef-

bones, then there were three.
These British Iron-elads, firing in review,
One blew her turnets through her keel, then there were two.

Two British Iron-clads, each with its monster gun, One burst and blew her ship up, then there was one.

One British Iron-clad, won't stay, wear, steam, nor steer---If the late lad lot come back again, p'raps the will disappear.

MAY 13.

MRE EMPRADE OF RUSSIA,
Alexander II., arrived
in England on a visit to
the Queen. He was well
received and considerably
fêted, his emancipation of

the serfs having inclined the people of this country to regard him with favour. (See Cartaen, " The New (North) "Star.")

JUNE 5.

I'm Committee on the Licensing Bill, 3 P.M. to 7 F.M. (afterwards altered to 6 P.M.) were fixed as close hours for taverns, &c., on Sunday



THE NEW (NORTH) "STAR."

Freedom and Love, go forth to steet The Caur on Welcome's wings; Yours are the smiles the Guest to greet, Who such credentials beings.

in and around London. The clause relating to

bond fide travellers, about which there had been

much talk, was settled by defining him as a per-

son who had lodged on the preceding night at

least 3 miles from the place where he demanded

refreshments (" Annals of Our Time"). On the

zand the Bill was read a third time in the

Commons. The Licensed Victuallers, who had

In this hand, his and our loved child, Whom to our Prince he gave; In that, the sollar that he filed From the nock of the Slave.

done so much to secure the Conservative victory, and who had expected so much from the Government they had helped to office, were by no means satisfied with the Measure.

BUNG ON HIS BETRAVERS. A PRECIOUS little good we not

A PRECIOUS little good we got By 'avin brought in this 'ere lot !

Describe Google

We fondly 'oped they did intend The Licensed Wittlers to befriend ; [es, Instead of which they abandons And makes the Licensin' Hact We 're sold-fools on us they has As Monoro says, "We are betrayed 1" ICerus ! In change for Bruce we've got a By which we finds we've gained

a loss, The Tories with the Liberal side On that there Bill of his n divide ; The Bill and bloke is both a "do 1" [the two. "Tis hall a "Cross" between (See Cartoon, "The Great 'Trick Act.")

JUNE 24.

OR. PLINSOLL'S Merchant Shipping Bill, whose object was mainly to prevent mischief resulting from overloading, was rejected by 173 against 170.

JUNE 25.

III nz Public Worship Regulation Bill was read a third time in the Lords. On the same day the Supreme Court of Judicature

Bill passed in that assembly. JUNE 30.

R. Berr introduced his motion in favour of Home Rule in Ireland. Dr. Ball on behalf of the Government met it with a direct negative. On the and July the debate took place. Mr. Disraeli in a humorous speech twitted the Irish with their fondness for ealling themselves " s conquered race." " Nothing is to me more extraordinary than the determination of the Irish people to proclaim to the world that they are a subjugated people. I deny that the Irish people are conquered: they are proud of it; I deny that they have any ground for that pride." "England had been sub-

jugated quite as much, but

never boasted of it. The Normans conquered Ireland, but it was after they had conquered England. Cromwell conquered Ireland, but it was after he had conquered England. I am opposed to it" (he added) "for the sake of the Irish people as much as for the sake of the English or for the Scotch, I am opposed to it because I wish to see at the im-



THE GREAT "TRICK ACT."

RING MASTER (Mr. CROSS). "Now, then, Mr. Witten, stand out o' the way!" GLOWN (LITTLE WITTLES). "Oh oh, of corn! Of corn! I gave 'er a leg-up, and challed 'er shore of corns, and of corns I'm to get nothing for it! That's what I call Wittler's allemance!" [Exit, diagnosted.

> portant crisis of the world-that perhaps is nearer arriving than some of us suppose-a united people welded in one nationality; and because I feel that if we sanction this policy, if we do not cleanse the Parliamentary bosom of this perilous stuff, we shall bring about the disintegration of the kingdom and the destruction of the empire."

Mr. Punch said :-

The truths on the subject are disarreesble ones, but they lie in a nut-shell; and Flow's can formulate some of them which Sir Michael Hicks Beach and the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Diseach can not put quite so

plainly. They are these :-Home-Rule means --Rome-rule in School legislation: Peasant-rule in Land legislation : Protectionist-rale in Trade legislation : Job-

rule in Finance legislation : and Mob-rule in all legisla-

tion. It has no real beginning but the desire of separation; no real end but the accomplishment of separation, at the cost of Civil Waz.

Britanaia might, if peace and quietness were all she had to consider, be willing that I reland should go her own way, and be rhankful to cast Irish burdens on Irish backs. But Britannia's duty comes before her peace and quietness—duty to I reland, apart from herself, even more than duty to berself, including Ireland. This is a United Kingdom, and a United Kingdom it must remain. The sooner Fiddy makes up his mind to that conclusion, and acts upon it, the better for him; and the isomer he learns to distrust the Turlismentary orations and Presorgans that self him otherwise, the better for him, them,

organs that tell him otherwise, the better for him, them, and everybody, and everybody, and everybody.

Mr. Buit was an fluent for Home-Rule as he was lend a miles of insecrity to the knowers of the Home-

against Repeal, in the days of O'Connell, but less foecible, because *like* he was talking on the other side—the side of treth and reason. The Marquia of Hartington and Sir Michael Hicks. The Marquia of Hartington and Sir Michael Hicks. Beach wasted much common-tense and an overwhelming amount of statistics in proving what everybody—except the dispos of the Hirsh Agistancy, and the fanalises who

Mr. But we as from brench eyer from berreft, even. Mr. But we as front for Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of the Home-Pade as he was break a viger of aimority to the heavy of t

HOME-(RULE)-OPATHY,

IRRLAND. "Ah, sere, thin, it's creed bod I am, interely; and it's the descent Gentleman here know the strift to do me good!"

DR. BULL. "No, me, Friend BUTT!—None of your mostroma! We saw her well through the "Repail" Fever,—and shi il come out of this all right yet!"

Rule Movement,—is suitified of already—via, that the best hope for lettedad less in her maintaining her position as an integral part of the United Kingdom, under a common Parliament. Mr. Lowe and Mr. Disraeli spent wit and eloquence in enforcing the name foregone cosclusion. On a division Mr. Butt's motion was thrown

out by 458 votes against 61.

(See Cartoon, "Home-(Kule)-Opathy.")

JULY 9.

о-хисит there began the debate in the Commons on the second reading of the

Public Worship Regulation Bill. Mr. Gladstone, who had seldom appeared in the House during this Session, came down expressly to oppose it. He said he had been constrained to quit his retirement to point out the false issue which had been laid before Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone brought forward his "Six Resolutions" embodying "the principles by which legislation on this subject ought to be guided." "Mr. Disraeli" (says Mr. Punch's Introduction), "who had displayed little or no interest in the Bill (until he saw the strong

Protestant feeling of the House) by his speech made it manifest that virtually the Government took the measure up, and meant to make its immediate settlement a vital question.

Mr. Gladstone got little support, even from

his own side, Sir William Vernon Harcourt making a slashing speech against bis old leader. On the 15th the adjourned debate was resumed, and the Bill was read a second time without a division. On the 16th, Mr. Gladstone, yielding to appeals from his own side, withdrew his Resolutions.

"But unto him, as, to his captains tarned, In his red eye the fire of battle burned, Far-sighted Forster and grave Goschen drew, And their wet blankets on Achilles threw,

Thus warned, his weapons to the ground he threw And from the field, with swelling soul, withdrew.

MR.

4Sec Cartone, 14 Second Thoughts are Best,")

The mnch-vanuted Measure, nevertheless, has not at all auswered expectations, and Mr. Gladstone's opposition, generally blamed at the time, is thought by many to have been justified by results.

Aug. 4.

A amendment to the Public Worship Regulation Bill had been made in the Commons providing for an appeal being made to the Archbishop. This produced a conflict between the Lords and the Commons. The



"SECOND THOUGHTS ARE BEST."

Then up he rode to the cosch-window And his six-shooter he popped in: Says the Archbishop, "Sure as eggs is eggs, This is the bold Tur-pin!

"Your Creek or your Life," says the Highway- | But the Archbishop he uncle a smile-"You may smile and think it fun. [man. But that Bill you drop, or else I pop, With my six barrels, every one!

"Stand out o' the way," says he, "And, as for that six-shooter of yours, "Twill do you more harm than me,"

"Necond shoughts are best," quoth the Highway-"There's something in what you say." So he bottled his heag, and he turned his nag, And quietly rode away.

Archbishop consented, but many of the Bishops objected vigorously, q of them voting against it. Lord Salisbury snoke of the threat of possible action by the Commons as "bluster," and the terror of it as a "bngbear." Ultimately the appeal to the Arcbbishop was struck out in the Lords, by 64 to 23. When the Bill got back to the Commons, Mr. Disraeli, whilst advising the Commons to agree to the Lords' Amendments, took occasion to retort upon the Marquis of Salisbury, referring to him as not being "a man who measures his phrases," as "a great master of gibes, and flouts and jeers." He hoped the Commons would not fall into the Marquis's trap, "I hope we shall show my noble friend that we remember some of his manouvres when he was a simple member of the House, and that we are not to be taunted into taking a very indiscreet step, a step ruinous to all our own wishes and expectations, merely to show that we resent the contemptuous phrases of one of my colleagues." Lord Salisbury

afterwards protested that he never used the language attributed to him in the House of Commons by " a person or persons of considerable authority." When he used the terms "bluster" and "bugbear" he referred entirely to what had been said in the House of Lords Ultimately the Lords' Amendments were agreed

Mr. Disraeli In this debate described the Bill as one "intended to put down Ritualism. meaning by Ritualism the practices of a certain portion of the clergy, symbolical, according to their own admission, of doctrines which they were solemnly bound to renounce."

Aug. 7.

DARLIAMENT WAS PROrogued. It had been "a Session of moderate promise and even more meagre performance " (said Mr. Punch's " Essence"), " a Session if not otherwise memorable, perhaps destined to be long remembered as the one to which two Churches may yet have to trace the root of Disestablishment, and in which the anarchy of Her Majesty's Opposition has been reflected in the heedlessness and headlessness of Her Majesty's Government."

Fridge,—The Queen's Speech of Procegation. It says nothing but what everyhody have sal-ready, and so amounts to the usual usum and substance of Queen's Speeches of Procegation and, Sasy—there it one jumps in it worth noting: that pages in it wouth noting: that pages in it wouth noting is that the process of the process

of both sides, Panck dismisses you to the relaxation of your pleasure-places or the retirement and reflection of your homes. "Go"—and next Session do not "do likewise." (See Cartem, "A Real Con-

ternative Revival.")

The Ministerial Whitebait Dinner had been held at Greenwich on the 4th August.

Aug. 10.

MARSHAL BAZAINE effected his escape from the Isle St. Marguerite, where he had been confined since his tr'al.

Ост. 1.

Claimes of ruffiantly violence were rampant at this time, and Mr. Punch suggested that the cat, which had been found so efficacions in the case of the garotters, should be tried upon the "murlis" and wife-beaters.



A REAL CONSERVATIVE REVIVAL

"We keep little or no Fish, Gentlemen; but at last we keep revised that great and Conservative institution, THE MINISTERIAL FISH-DINNER[1]."

A WORD TO THE ROUGH.

You ruffian, you scoundrel, you brutal Yaboo! There's a good time, be sure of it, coming for you. You dail, drunken savage, malignantly mad! You disstard, you blackguard, you criminal end!

Von'll be taught to take care how your fury you wreak,

How you fell the defeaceless and trample the weak.

How in face, mouth, and eyes folk with elenched fist you slog; Knock down, stamp on, and smash them with ren-bound You shall know, you foul sot, you shall feel in your skin,

You shall know, you foul sot, you shall feel in your skin What it is to gonge eyes out, and eith to kick in: Or, in bestial alrea with some wetched comper, To bite off your antagonist's nose or his ear.

Sie you this knotted scoorge of nine though? 'Tis the Cat!' You have feelings which may be appealed to with that,

Demonder Stingle

On garotters, your like, with effect it was tried. And your heart, too, no doubt will be reached through your hide. MR.

your hide. (See Cartoon, " The Demon " Rough.")

OCT. 2.

HERE occurred to-day a disastrous accident on the Regent's Canal, near the Zoological Gardens, caused by an explosion on board the fly-barge "Tilbury," laden with four tons of blasting powder, and six barrels of petroleum. The North Lodge Bridge was blown to pieces, and much damage done to property in the neighbourhood. The Coroner's jury held the Canal Company guilty of gross negligence in permitting fires to be lighted on anch barges, and considered the existing laws inadequate to secure public safety.

OCT. 4.

GREAT surprise was caused by the arrest and prosecution of Harry. Count Von Arnim, lately German Ambassador at Paris, on the charge of retaining State documents in his possession when he had been officially dismissed from the service of the State. "In the course of the proceedings" (says Mr. Punch's Introduction) "the publication of a portion of Prince Bismarck's correspondence on French affairs proved to be more interesting than the litigation itself," Count Arnim was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. It was thought that the amiable but perhaps not very discreet Arnim had in-

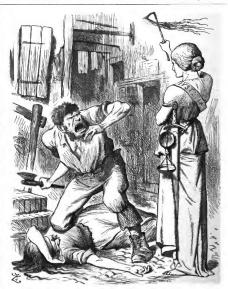
curred the enmity of the implacable Chancellor, and that the latter had resolved upon his ruin.

OCT. 4.

GUIZOT, the distinguished and venerable

• French statesman and historian, died
at Nismes to-day, at the advanced age of 87.

Mr. Punch wrote of him:—



THE DEMON " ROUGH."

JUSTICE, "Look here, you awardly Enflan This has put down Carotters. We shall now have to try if it won't put down YOU!"

GUIZOT.

BORN AT KIMMER, OCTORER 4, 1787; I DIED AT VAL RICHER, SEPTEMER 1, 21, 1874. THE light, so long trimmed by a hand severe, Dies grave and gradual, without flash or flare,— No storm cuts thort the radiance calm and clear, That ne'er showed doubtful but when skies were fair.

Strange irony of Heavenly rule that he Who knew least cloud in creed, least doubt in school,

Least lasity in life, was doomed to be Such People's minister, such Sovereign's tool !

All reverenced the teacher, from whose chair Truth's trampet gave forth no uncertain sound; And when professor's gown for statesman's wear Was changed, men deemed a better time come round.

Ah me, blind hearts of all from woman born !

Ah me, blind hearts of all from woman born! The teacher that we knew so pure, so proud, So strong in his own strength, so full of scorn, For others weakness, mingling with the crowd,

Stooped to their littleness his stately port, Content, to his hands showed

no sordid soil : A mean king's mean grace not too high to court, He stood by silent while

knaves shared their spoil, Decising untempered mortar good enough

For buildings reared on sands of trick and turn ; Till, when the wind rose, and

the sea waved rough, And at the crushling base men gen to spure, It found not strength above, nor

stay below. [down, But all, a rotten rain, toppled Sweeping away, in sudden overthrow, [and Crown. Minister, measures, Cabinet,

And when, stunned and bewildered, he, the chief, Who had misjudged, misordered, things and men,

Struggled back to his feet, he tought relief Where lay his strength, in

thoughts and books and pen, And was again the man of his first fame, [and guide, The father, sage, philosopher For whom each day found its day's work-a name

For reverence, love and honour, far and wide. . Why seek him there, where he

but passed and fell, Emping work for which he was not born?

Look to that other field he tilled so well, Inobly worn. To win the wreath so long and

OCT. 10.

CREMATION, as a sanitary process for disposing of the bodies of the dead, was at this time being strongly advocated. To - day, in conformity with her own previously expressed desire. the body of Lady Dilke was subjected to the process in the furnace of Herr Siemens at Dresden, and in the presence of relatives.

Ост. 10.

O PLIMSOLL was still engaged in his philanthropic efforts to protect our sailors against the perils of unseaworthy ships. On the 28th September, the Duke of Edinburgh had visited Liverpool and had opened a new Seamen's Ornhanaee there, and in his sneech had referred to our want of well trained seamen.

(See Cartoon, " Our Merchant Noon,")



OUR MERCHANT NAVY.

DUKE ALERED. "Really, Mr. PLINSOLL, me're both in the same Boot. You want Semerthy Smire; I want Semert MEN; -and we'll try and get them." See DUKE OF EDINEWHOM'S Speech at Liverpool.

SHIPS AND MEN.

SEAWORTHY ships we need, That's half a truth to tell; Because we lack, indeed, Seaworthy men as well.

Bet will seaworthy men Ships anseaworthy choose! And don't unsafe ships, then, Make unseaworthy crews? Whole truth enforce with tips, And inculcate with pen. Provide seaworthy ships, And have seaworthy men.

OCT. 31.

HE influence of Prince Bismarck in Continental politics and diplomacy, appeared now to be ubiquitous. Punch pictured him as a Teutonic Figaro the Factorum.

(See Cartoon, " The Barber of Berlin,")

SONG BY A CERTAIN PRINCE.

I'm compared to a here whose special vocation Was mowing the chin.

Twas at Seville he exercised his occupation -My shop's at Berlin. I, too, customers shave, but in

my work I deal. You're aware, not precisely with lather and steel; Though, for one thing, through Iron my purpose I win.

I'm the Figure! I am the general factorum

In Europe's affairs-Say the journals at large and the people who quote em. No such nest as a Marc's !

They imagine me gifted with Old Nick's abiquity, Ever plotting all manner of schemes of iniquity, Digging my pitfalls and setting my states.

They detect me in Paris in this intrigue lurking-In that at Madrid :

At Vienna, at Rome, at St. Petersburg working, Getting done what I bid. Be the fact what it may, 'tis no

use to deny That I have a finger in every pie-

Like a snake in the grass white I keep myself bid. 'Tis a shame ; for I never did

might under-handed, I truly may say

I um sure that I always have shown myself canslid-As open as day, Tis my custom to speak the

plain truth with undacity, If diplomatists will disbelieve my veracity-Why, I take that to be the more excellent way.

Nov. 3.

HE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES visited Birmingham, and were entertained by the Mayor, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. This was a name

destined hereafter to be exceedingly prominent as to the rights of the Royal Family. Mr. in the wider political sphere. A Note to Vol. LXVII, says that Birmingham was the great centre of English Radicalism. "They" (the Prince and Princess) "lunched with the Mayor. (Mr. Chamberlain) an advanced politician, who had publicly avowed himself in favour of



THE BARBER OF BERLIN.

BISMARCK (as Figure, sings "Large of Factorare" | 1-** Blackmarck here

Bisrimorck there, Bizsimarck, Biszimarck everywhere!!"

then of little more than local celebrity, but Republican institutions, with certain reservationa Chamberlain was also the author of a recent article in the "Fortnightly Review," entitled "The next Page of the Liberal Programme." Notwithstanding his opinions, Mr. Chamberlain's speeches in proposing the Health of the Queen, and of the Prince and Princess were characterized as "couched in a tone of courteous homage, manly independence and gentlemanly feeling."

OUR BRUMMAGEM LION.

Was ever Radical, "advanced" to that highest of highwater marks Which the Republican top-tirle-line and nothing lower or

shorter marks,

Reduced to such an awkward fix, since fixes upon the card were, As Republican Mr. Chamberlala,

the Mayor of the City of Hardware ! As, first, for a stern contemper

of Courts, their ceremonials, and creatures, Their kotowings, mowings, and

bowings, and other degrading features.

To be cursed with the name of Chamberlain—a word that

Chamberlain—a word that suggests Coart-Monkeyinn, In all it has most abject of goldkeys, back-stairs, and flankeyium I

And then for this high Chamberlain in his stern Republican seal, On Sportan plainness and equal

rights to have to set his heel, And consent to put a chain

cound his neck, and sit in a raised arm-chair, In a gown of office, as, if not a Lord, at least a Brumma-

gew, Mayor I

Next, that it should fall to this

Brummagem Republican

Chamberlain Mayor's lot—

Chamberlain Mayor's lot— Those angels surely can't be "advanced," who manicipal affairs lot—

To have the Prince and Princess of Wales, in his year, visit Packington Hall, Scarce eleven miles from Birmingham — and of course

invited to call !

And worse, that this Prince and
Princess of Wales should be

so cheery and pleasant That they can't come or go, make progress or stay, but they win the hearts of all

present | And instead of rousing Republicanism—the true, or its Beamsuagem antic— Work the other way, in a style

to drive Fortnightly Reviewers frantic l

That this Brummagem Republi-

That this Brummagem Republican Mayor ironical fate should tether With this pleasant Prince and

Princess of Wales in hardware handcuffs together; That this Chamberlain must hide his red cap—not to spenk, as yet, of destroying it,—

And how his how, and speak his address, and feel how his Council's enjoying it I

But Phase's gives credit where credit is due, and if Chamberlain serve put his foot in it, And set up his Tree of Liberty, without first making sure there's a root in it. And talked a great deal of brag and bounce and non-

sense, and written more, [gollantly beer. Dawid owns that Birmingham's homen, in this fix, but Like a gentleman he has comported himself in this glate of the Princely sun; [he ought to have done; Han said just what he ought to have said, and done what YOL. II.

Has put his red cap is his pocket, and sat on his Fortnightly strick, [much as a particle. And of Red Republican claws or teeth displayed not so Nay, this Brommagoo Republican Lion for the natural

Nay, this Reputition cases to recti unpurper not so has ta'en to rota him As gently to any marking dove, or the gentle Princess before him:

In short, has behaved himself less like a Republican than a Chamberlaia Who has worn a gold key all his life, and in maréchalepowder and amber lain;

There's only one little query, which e'en a kind Plonch can't smother— On which side is the electro-plate—the "advanced" face, or the other?

(See Cartoon, " A Brussmagen Lips.")



A BRUMMAGEM LION.

Nov. 21.

Ma. Gladstone (says a Note to Vol. LXVII.) had published "an anti-Papal pamphlet on 'The Vatican Decrees' which caused considerable excitement and elicited numerous replies. In the previous month he had contributed an article to the 'Contemporary Review' on Ritualism, which also had reference to the surprise in some quarters as indignation in modern Ultramontane policy of Rome, and others. occasioned much controversy.

Mr. Gladstone had by certain of his enemies been charged from time to time with cherishing unavowed Romish proclivities, This attack upon Papal dogmas therefore caused as much

(See Cartoon, " An Unexpected Cut,") THE HAWARDEN WOOD-CUTTER. ILLUSTRIOUS Chatham, when the root Vouchsifed him easy days, Bill-book in hand would room about The oaken holts of Hayes,



AN UNEXPECTED CUT.

MR. P. "Go it, GLADSTONN! We didn't expect to find you catting at TRAT Tree, you know," Mr. G. " All right, Mr. Penent I chose my own Trees, and my own Time!"

"Mr. Gladstone has been cutting down Trees at Hawarden."-Morning Paper.

Enforcing Nature's wise decrees, Here lopping, felling there, Where outworn boles from younger trees

Usurped the light and air. So the famed Wisard of the North, Where border skies shone clear,

Maida at heel, would hisple forth, With staunch Tom Purday near, To wander by Tweed's winseling tide, His magic pen flung by, And laid the minstrel's here aside. The Woodman's are to ply.

Then why should Gladstone prompt the joke, In Hawarden's forced leisure If to the are's swing and stroke He fly for health and pleasure?

And for the Senate's care, and coil Of tangled legislation, Find in the woodman's honest toil A wholesome recreation a

Proving that he, too, serves the State

Whose till put to good use is, On over-growth, for estimate, Old trees, for old abuses.

When the stout arm that toppled down The rotten Church of Erin,

Brings low some dead oak's staggy crown, Room for stout saplings clearing, What wonder if, with equal case,

Brain and ave deal their blow, If the same heat in felting trees As fighting Bills he show?

If of no task or toil afraid That can tan strength and skill,

Upon Rome's oak he turn his blade, And smite, come what come will !

(Says a Note to Vol. LXVII.), "had agreed to undertake a new Polar Expedition. Sir Henry Rawlinson was President of the Geographical Society, which body had been active in procuring the consent of the Government." "The North-West Passage" was a picture by Mr. Millais, R.A., exhibited in this year's Royal Academy. The motto to the Cartoon was the motto of the picture.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION. SIR H-Y R-WLINS-N presents his compliments to Mr. Panch, and will feel obliged by his suppressing the

following correspondence:-From Str H-Y R-WLINS-N to Mr. DISRAELL Dear Dizzy, you leaped to your present control Of the country by means of a very high Poll;



" It can be done, and England megies to do it,"

Respectfully dedicated to J. E. MILLAIS, R.A., with Mr. Punch's Apologies for an effort of Memory.

But, if to please all, you yet fain would aspire, We'll find you a Pole that's undoubtedly higher Than any you ever have heard of, by far. Yours faithfully, and to the purpose, H. R.

From Mr. D-SRARLI & SIR H-Y R-WLINS-N. Dear R-wlins-n, thanks for your letter and quip; I won't let a good opportunity slip Of doing what should have been done when the life

Of a Franklin might perhaps have been spared to his The North Pole of more use is to you than to me. But, by Jingo, we'll find it !

Yours trely.

B. D. (See Cartoon, 44 The North-West Payage,")

DEC. 9.

H TRANSIT of Venus took place to-day, Great preparations had been made and several expeditions despatched from various countries to observe il.

THE ASTRONOMER AT HOME.

I not to, whatever Proctor writes, Or Lockyer, or Airy, Out-duor observing, these chill nights, A mare to the unwary.

Long though you gaze into the sky (Not quite, I hope, cigarless),

What chance of seeing meteors fly Through a heaven that hangs starless !

A blazing fire in bright steel bars Best observe, after dining ;

And study—if you must have stars— Those 'neath arched evelrows shining. Transit of Venus snugly watch, With comforts that enhance it :

There is no place like home to catch Your Venus in her transit.

Let who will 'mid Kerguelen's snows, Seek freezing-post and thawing-room,

My Venus one short transit knows-From dining room to drawing room.

+ 1875 +

JAN. 6.

N the last day of 1874 (says the Introduction to Vol. LXVIII) General Campos in the provinces, and the CaptainGeneral at Madrid, suddenly proclaimed the son of Queen Isabella, a youth of seventeen, as King, under the title of Alfonso XII. On the 6th January, King Alfonso left Paris to assume the crown, entering Barcelona on the tath. He was warmly received, and "won favour by his personal conduct and bearing."

The position of the youthful King was, however, a difficult one. The Carlist war still continued, and recognition of the new Royalty was none too ready in some quarters.

(See Cartson, " Between Two First.")



* BETWEEN TWO FIRES:

"Prince Biomarck has indinated to the new Spanish Government that its recognition by Germany assist be conditional on the withdrawal of the suspension the two suppressed Protestant Journals, and the re-opening of the closed Protestans Mering-House." "When the Pope sent his blessing to King Alfonso, and renewed his Nuncio's commission at Madrid, it was under the assurance that the old ecclesiastical and fucational supremacy of the Holy Church would be restored."-Newspoper Correspondence from Spain.

JAN. 13.

R. GLADSTONE, in a letter addressed to Earl Granville, announced his withdrawal from the leadership of the Liberal Party. He described the result in his mind of recent events thus:-

"I see no public advantage in my continuing to act as the leader of the Liberal Party; and at the age of sixty-five and after forty-two years of a laborious public life I think myself entitled to retire on the present opportunity. This retirement is dictated to me by my personal views as to the best method of spending the closing years of my life. I need hardly say that my conduct in Parliament will continue to be governed by the principles on which I have heretofore acted, and whatever arrangements may be made for the treatment of general business and for the advantage or convenience of the Liberal Party, they will have my cordial support. I should perhaps add that I am at pre-

sent, and mean for a short time to be, engaged on a special matter which occupies me closely." Mr. Punch, commenting on this startling event, said :-

FAREWELL ! Can it be that the time has come for that sadded of sad words?

" Ergo sibi dabit ipse radem (si nostra movebum Consilia) et vitæ diversum iter ingredictur Ad pugnam qui rhetorich descendit ab umbek!" Or, if Punch may puraphrase Juvenst, -Will be who, from Llandaduo's calm retreat, Late burst, at once, on buttle and defeat, Will he, though Harcourt gird, and Generille pray, Himself the Lender's trencheon fling away?

Still in his prime of power, unbent by years, Renounce the joy of battle with his peers, Unmoved by Panch's counsel or his prayer, Nor to his realm relinquished name an heir

Can such a transmigration indeed be true-from the luttle of the Benches to the battle of the Books, from Politics to Polemics, MR.

PUNCH's

from Hansard to Homer? Yes! He has chosen-and set us all asking, as Cicero asked Pompey, but without his Irony, " Tam leaus gladister ruden tam cit) accepiati ? "- Can such a fighter take his discharge so soon! With Russell still politically combative and controversial, still sensitive to a party raw, still hot over the memory of a party defeat and proud in the recall of a party triumph, at eighty-three! With Disraeli, only ten years younger, still in the Hend-Master's Chair, still wielding the Head-Master's birchen sceptre over his Tury pupils and subjects-Gladstone throws up the leadership of the Liberals at five years over the three score !

It cannot be true that time has done this, nor can we see in it the force of that destructive "tide in the affairs of men." which has swept away so much good work - washed out all traces of so much gratitude.

Can it he that W. E. G. has found I'en a pleasanter or more potent wenpon then Tongueespable of being used with more leisurelineas in its aim, more precision in its stroke, more profit in the triumphs it secures? But there are so many possible contributors to the Contemporary of translations from Honer, even of translations as bad as W. E. G.'s of the speech of Achilles last year I so many who could have set the Churches lar the ears on the Vatican Decrees, "Winted at will the form downward

which shares between it the

Benches of the House of Commens: so few who can anite in a party-firm men and minds so for apart as Dilke and Aclanda Bright and Granville, Rylands and Lubbook, Playfair and Peter Taylor: so few under whom all that call themselves "Liberal" can be content to serve and sink their differences ; so few we can all be proud of ; so few at whose feet defeated enemies can lov their colours without shame ! But if the retrospect saddens,

what is Proach to say of the prospect? "Follow my Leader" was a game hard enough for some of the livelier Liberals to keep the rules of. But " Choose my

leader" . . ! What are those skittish and skipping spir-ts likely to make of that game? And when our Alexander-even if he have passed his ring to Granville-has made no sum to guide the choice

of his successor ! But that successor must be found, "Le Kei est mort!" Whose name is Provid to couple with his " Vine le Rai !"?

(See Carteen, " Good-Bye!")



" GOOD-BYE / "

DIRECTLE. "Sorry to low you!-I REGAN with Books; you're ending with them. Perhaps you're the winer of the two."

FEB. 3.

Tr now became necessary to select a new Liberal leader in the House of Commons in place of Mr. Gladstone, and to-day a meeting of Liberal Members was held at the Reform Club for this purpose, presided over by Mr. John Bright. The statesmen supposed to be "in the running" were Lord Hartington, eldest as leader in the Commons, Lord Granville

son of the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. W. E. Forster, and Mr. Goschen, some adding the names of Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Robert Lowe. Mr. Forster, however, sent a letter to be read at the meeting declining candidature. The choice of the meeting fell upon the Marquis of Hartington, who was duly initiated assuming leadership in the Lords and chief authority over the party.

ly over the party.

(See Cartoon, " The Bete of Ulrises.")

"THE BOW OF ULYSSES."
"THEN, with a manly pace, he took his stead;
And grasp-d the how, and (wang-d it in his band.

Three times, with beating heart, he made coay; Three times, unequal to the tack, gave way; A modest heldness on his check appear d; And thrice he hoped, and thrice again he fear'd; The fourth had drawn it. The great ice with loy Beheld; I tout with a sign feature the toy. His arbour straight the obelient chief suppress'd, And, artist, know, the cuiter train subdress'd; *Oh, lay the cause on youth yet immature 1
(Thow shall this arm, unequal to the bow,
Retout an insult, or repel a for?
But you I whom heaven with better nerves has bless'd,
Accept the Irial, and the prize contest."

**POPE's Olyazop, Book xxi.

187B.



THE BOW OF ULYSSES.

⁴⁴ Who now can bend Ulyser's how, and wing The well-aim d arrow through the distant ring?" Our Russian friends won't again catch us there. Spain's latest toos, you see, has "Head" come down.

FEB. 5.

PARLIAMENT was opened by Commission.

The Lord Chancellor performed the part of Quow "for this occasion only." He would have performed Polarius. The Speech in his month was "seell spoken, with good explains and good discretion." Still spoken, former would have had a better chance of giving his world with effect, had they been thrown into a more rhythmic and pointed form—any something in this fashions— "Mid perce abenual, properping at home,

Gladly once more to the Old House we come! Brussels' War Conferences were a snare, Poor Sysia may well be thankful for a Crown!
Ska'vy, once durinels, to keep in dohis we mean.
Japan and Chion near a levels have been.
Look out fice annothes when they come to jar—
But Wade (wise leafer) came Cwiss them and sac.
Our Colonies are well as well on the Good Count, Natili, and, lear, not lean, 'Pili,
Gold Count, Natili, and, lear, not lean, 'Pili,
Colonius 's planes, and thin's so mall affair.
In Julia with familiae we have striven,
And coopererful, thank stoot hearts and kind Heaven!

MY WORTHY COMMONS,

Our hasking-book need give you no concern.
Some bils we have to settly, but so usual,
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the

We ask leave to keep cats-cats with nine tails :

Then Public Prosecutors named shall be, Till not a crime unwhipped of

law on free. This, with what little you can find to do For Trade Offences, and Farm

Tenants too, Will, I think, make a programme that looks well-How 'twiff work out, that let the Semion tell !

The Liberal Party at this time, discouraged by recent defeat, divided in counsel, and further disorganized by the loss of its old leader, was by no means in a bappy or flourishing condition. The jeer, "leaders who do not lead and followers who will not follow," seemed more than ever to strike home, and it was felt that the task of the new leader. Lord Hartington, though he had been unanimously chosen. and enjoyed in particular the valuable support of Mr. John Bright, was by no means an easy or a thankful

THE MARQUIS BO-PEEP AND THE LIBERAL SHEEP.

THE Marquis Bo-Peep Herds the Liberal sheep-If he only knew where to find Will they ever come home,

And-please Home Rule and Rome--Bring their Irish tails behind

(See Cartoon, " The New Shephend.")

FEB. 6.

HE first Cabman's Shelter or "Rest" in London was to-day set up at the stand in Acacia Road, St. John's Wood (" Annals of Our Time.")

THE CARRANG

SHELTER. (Philanthropist sings.)

O REST thee, my Cabby, this cold and wet night ; Thy coffee is hot, and thy gas-stove burns bright. Where's the tavern or pothosne a shelter could be So cosy, at once, and so harmless for thee I O rest thee, my Cabby; may soon the time come When you all will be wenned from your gin, beer, and no So rest thee, my Cabby, from cold, rain, and sleet, And may no Mrs. Produces invade thy retreat,



THE NEW SHEPHERD.

HARTINGTON (new hand, just taken on). " Her, but Measter!-WHERE W. THE SHEEP?"

FEB. 16.

JOHN MITCHELL, anescaped convict, was elected Member of Parliament for Tipperary. He had been sentenced to transportation for life for being implicated in the rebellion of 1848, but had escaped to America. He was a Home-

On the same day was elected for Stoke-upon-

Trent the notorious Dr. Kenealy, late counsel for the Claimant in the Tichborne Case. His violent and unscrupulous advocacy in that case had exposed him to severe rebuke from the Bench, and he had later on been disbenched, disbarred and removed from the list of Queen's Counsel. He had loudly boasted of what he would achieve when he entered the House of

Commons, Mr. Punch's
"Essence of Parliameni"
thus recorded these
events:—

Therefore,—A day and to be marked with n white stone in the Farlianentary Register, for it brought news of the return of Dr. Kenealy thall we say, as the Englishman says, the great and good I) for Stoke-spon-Treat, and of John Mitchell, the escaped convict of 852, for Tipperary. The ill-news was soon bazared through the lobbies,

"And M.P.'s word damb, Or whispered with white lop., "The flue; they come, they come !" Thursday.—Very full House,

and nll agog for the opraing of Kenealy Act of the evening's sensation drama. The vessel which the Stoke Potters have so strangely (subioned to honour has rowits place in St. Stephen's. The Dater mirabilis was at-

tended to the door of the House by his usual escort of tag-rag and bob-tail. Let us hope he will remember that at that door he leaves them.

The first question is how to

The first question is flow t describe the Doctor.

We know what he appears to one Englishman-the Englishman edited by Dr. Kenealy-as at once great and good; a mixture of Cromwell, Mikon, Chathans, Mirsbenu, and a Rangymede Baron - the profoundest lawyer, purest patriot, and finest grator of his time t who is shortly to shrive! Diseaseli and Gladstone into nothinguess by his acorching eloquence and scathing contempt, and then to step into both their shoes, and lead a mighty Party to wield at will the fierce democracy. What he appears to the Englishmen of the House of Commons, we may judge from the fact that he could not find two of them to introduce him to the Speaker. At the suggestion of Mr. Dis-

and in suggestion of the Revision of February 33, 1658, which requires next sponsorship, was the identification of the Member, and as there could be no possible ministe mhout Dr. Kenzaly—who stood absolutely alone in every sense of the word—the House walvod its starding cover, and Dr. Kenzaly was allowed to take the online and allowed to take the online and has place, without a goldstaber.

When Mr. Distracti morred, that John Mitchell, having heat titled and convicted of tresco-feloup in takk, and having notiber received the Royal parlow, nor servel his sentence,—remains a facto, and is, therefore, incapable of sixting in Parliament, probodily few burt barriers Mr. F. vo and have antidipated the boars or azimated legal hair-spikting before the House. Utalexhly the lawyers knew the hist was there, and determined after their kind to have it out. So Six H. James salced the Atteneys-General there questions—by way of lake-off-



A NICE DISTINCTION,

Dr. Kenelle. "Very surry, my dear Mr. Mitterell, I show't have the pleasure of your company in the House. But we most draw the line somewhere, you know. We draw it—at Convicts."

and the Altering General amounted them—by may of kilch-lank—and then followed in living. "more or "scrimmage," in which most of the leading lawyers of the House took part. In this cheered lattic game the real business in hand theretened to be quite toot sight of, till Mr. Diracel remoinded the plares has what they and then and there to settle was not, whether Mr. Muchell could will be made to were out the uneepired term of his sentence, but whether he could sig in that House, and instited that the House could not should write that

point at once, and without a Committee. Reason being clearly with Mr. Dismell, and law being the perfection of reason, we see no reason to doubt that the House was right in deciding, by 269 to 102, that John Mitchell, convicted felon, having escaped before exparition of huterin, and attacking unpurdosed, is incapacitated from sitting in the House of Commons.

(See Cartoon, "A Nice Distinction.")

MARCH 15.

HE POPE created six new Cardinals. Archbishop Manning was one of them. He took possession of his titular throne in the Church of San Gregorio, Rome, on the 28th March. (" Annals of Our Time.")

A RED STUDY.

Too bitter for blessing, too happy for banning, e where, Red Hat on keer, muses Cardinal Manning.

For coolness of head 'tie high climbing that tries man : Ouery, in his new Hot, will this new man prove who man?

What's his thought? Has Rome reached the long sought opportunity-To re-knit a long-lost Apostolic

community? Will a mightier than Breakspere * yet put innce in eest, To make Angliese Church and Dissent vail their crest?

Will his band and his crook be the ones to lead home -St. Augustine's stray sheep to the safe fold of Rome?

Will be break John Bull in to brook Ked Hats, nor roar, When Bulls of Rome venture to land on his share?

Is that a tiara before him he Solid-seeming as that Scarlet Hat on his knees?-

Was he mining or dozing, that, when he awoke, It took shape in the fire: will it

vanish in smoke? " Non Anglised angel?-Popes" wood are we: What a Breakspere bath been,

why should Manning not be? If a Cardinal could on such theme pun by planning, Peter's barque never, sure, had

more sore need of Manning. " Pope Adrian an interdict put upon Rome. Why couldn't I do as much here,

nearer home? He fought Emperor Frederic, and Sicily's King-Why Bismarck and Döllinger

should not I fling? " He brought Arnold of Brescia down to the dist-Garibakti, in Monk's frock, in-

stead of red shirt ; With Church-terrors he made Rome's democracy shake, That they cheered, as he lad, round their chief at the stake, " St. Peter's catholes he shifted at will.

To Orvieto's scarped rock, and Anagni's bare hill : Why should I not convey that infallible chair Out of Roman unalaria to Malta's fine air?

 Nicholas liyak-pere, the one English Pops, elected 1154, under the tole of Adrian the Fourth. VOL. IL.



(WHAT CARDINAL MANNING SAW IN THE FIRE)

"The Guardia notife's blue-mouldy blood. Why should not I deah wish the old port-wine flood Of our Howards and Petres-and-convertites true, Of our Ripons and Butes-whose blood blends gold with

" Ves, there's much to be said for an Auglican Pope, And I'm ready to face those who cry, "Give him repe!" Tis not vulgar ambition that out of the fire Builds up that tiers that keeps rising higher.

"What if a mild poke at the coals I essayed?

To try 'omen or phantom' -- here goes -- marred or made!" So saying, the poker the Cardinal thrust Twist the bars-the smoke swelled-sank-the vision

had-best !

(See Carteen, " A Fed Study.")

APRIL 13.

A Stater Committee had been appointed to inquire into the conditions of certain loans raised by South American States, particularly Honduras, in which many persons in this country had misplaced their confidence. While the Committee was still sitting, a curious question of privilege arose.

Mr. C. Lewis moved that the Times and Daily News have been guilty of a breach of privilege in reporting a letter from Mr. Herran (Hondum Minister at Paris) to the Chairman of the Foreign Loans Committee, read before the Committee but not reported to the House, Mr. Lewis explained that he took this step because this letter contained a libel on a Member of Parliament. Mr. Herran's letter was read by the clerk. Then followed a curious scene, seemed, for a white, as if Mr. Lewis could find no backer, But a backer was at last found-Biggar could hardly have been desired. Then Mr. Torrens tried to draw Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Lowe would not be drawn. Then there was a fight between Ayes and Noes, and Noes all but had it ; but Biggar stood in the breach for the Aves, and ere the three-minete-glass ran out, the Ayes railied, and "had it" over the Noes

Then came Mr. C. Lewis's Rider, "That the prioters of the Timer and Daviy News be brought before the last of the House."

This was more perious. No.

body had the presence of mind to more the previous question.

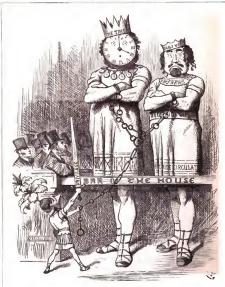
Mr. Disraeli repeated Mr. Torrene's attempt to draw Mr. Lowe—with the same lack of success. The Marquis of Hartington declared Mr. Lowe would

aot be drawn.

Why, asked Mr. Watkin Williams, try to cripple the Foreign
Loans Committee from behind
the Times and Daily News?

Then Sir W. Harcourt dashed into the m/lle "n big rough stone "—the ugly word "lobbying." Thereupon followed contains worse-confounded. In

spite of Mr. Reight's warning of the abound position the House would put itself in by calling it evous expans of publicity to its bar on a charge of hiving used the speakingtrumpers supplied them by the House's earn hand, Mr. Dixneli was ill-stricted exough to vote with Mr. Levis, and the citation of the Time to the hour of the House was voted by 20q to 153, of the Daily New by 1993 to 155. There must be more in the matter than most the eye of the outsider—for to that organ it seems as if the House had oppose the evering in making as an



TOM THUMB THE GREAT!

AS REPRESENTED BY MR. C. LEWIS IN THE RECENT "EXTRAVAGANZA" AT THE THEATRE-ROYAL, ST. STEPHEN'S, (BUT THEY ROBBED HIM OF HIS GIANTS, AFTER ALL.)

of itself. There, let them call Mr. Ponch to the Bar for that—if they like. "Me, we advan qui feci, in me convertite ferrum."

(See Cartoon, " Tom Thumb the Great.")

On the matter coming up again for discussion, however, Mr. Disraeli moved that the order commanding the attendance of the printers

should be read and discharged, which was agreed to.

Alas, when Tom Thumb brought his Giants to Bar,
The House had resolved Tommy's triumph to mar.
So is snobbed the small here, and cut his cock's comb,
And it said to the Giants—"You'd better gn home.
It was all a mistake; what we wished you to tell,
We can cet at without wow, we find, inst as well."

APRIL 15.

THE CHANCELLOS OF THE EXCHROUGH, Sir Stafford Northcote, introduced the Budget.

Mr. Punch's "Essence of Parliament " said :--

Sir Stafford Northcote get the languid attention of the thinnest Home that ever listened to a Budget Speech to the emptiest Budget ever brought forwardwhereof the sense and substance is-in effect-

No Surplus p No Taxes to be taken off;

No Taxes to be put on. No Surplus, we say, for what

is £600,000 surplus on an income of £75,000,000 but only not a deficit? And what is £60,000 Licence-duty taken off the little licwers, but only not absolute flow ene of taxation?

Having nothing to say about the Budget peoper, Sir Stafford occapied his two bours and a half by developing a plan for paying off the National Debt. He proposes that, from two years hence, £28,000,000 shall be annually devoted to the Debt. By this means, he calculates that, is thirty years, with the little belps of casual suspluses and terminable annuities, as at present, we may extinguish (21 5,000,000 of debt ! Sanguine Sir Stafford! All French can say Is, May Sir Stafford live to see it, and may /lunck be there to clap him on the shoulder t

MAY 10.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA arrived at Berlin on a visit to the Emperor of Germany. There were rumours just now of disturbed relations between Continental Powers, which for a time created a was scare in this country as well as in the rest of Eurone (In. troduction, Vol. LXVIII.). "A military party at Berlin affected alarm at a French law which had been passed for the organisation of the Army. It was pretended that the French were preparing for an immediate war,

and that it was necessary

to anticipate their designs before they were fully ready for the struggle. The crisis was sufficiently menacing to justify diplomatic remonstrances on the part of the English Government, and the personal intervention of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, who paid a visit to Berlin," (Times Annual Summary.) (Mr. Punch's " Essence of Parliament " said :-



"O. LOVELY PEACE,"-HANDEL

BISMARCK (the Bear-Leader). "My Bear always donors to the gentestest of tames."-Goldstette

(Commons-Morning Sitting.) Mr. Bourke, in answer to Sir C. Dilke, said that the Government had that morning received from Berlin assurances of a thoroughly satisfactory character, and that the Government was of opinion that there was no further cause for apprehension as to the maintenance of peace in Europe

The ugly fact remains that there has been such cause. All the more thanks to our Bear, who has danced "to the genterlest of tunes" this time. Perhaps, - indeed Prooch thinks very probably-Bismarck played to him,

and he has recorded his belief accordingly. But whichever made the music. Care or Chancellor, the right tune seems to have been hit upon.

(Sec Carteen, " O, Levely Fears,")

MAY 29.

6 o-DAY the New Arctic Expedition started, the "Alert" (Captain Nares) and the "Discovery" (Captain Stephenson) Jeaving Portsmouth Harbour for the North.

NORTHWARD, HO! A God shood to the Auctic Extedition.

VET once again the Sea kings'

blood [brood ; Stirs in the adventurous island Yet once again our peaked prows Point northward gaily. And, rising from the Solent shore,

In as right hearty British roar As e'er did English echoes rouse, Sounds forth our Vale! Yet not as sad or last farewell.

Whose sound is like a parting knell, But as a jubilant God-speed

Our "good-bye" follows The lessening hulks, whose hoped-for roal

Is the ice-girded Arctic pole, And thence when plack has won its meed. Back, like the swallows.

Southward again, and safe, we hope (slope, "o see your ships' white pinions Helped by a happy homeward becce,

That secret bearing [hold. Which still the chill grey warders Spite of all seekers, stout and bold, [sens

Whom yet the far and frozen Have fired with during.

Hurrah ! The cry is " Northwant Ho !" I flor-Chill-washing wave, and frozen Are cheerly challenged once again By brain and muscle

Of British breed; and now not aught [thought That Science's fore-reaching Can shape, there lacks to arm the twain

For Titue toucle We know the North has taken

tithe [blitbe Of English blood ere now; yet Is every beart that dozes and shares

The strife, the glory On then ! for, hap what happen may, laway. -

This chance shall not be cast To write our names with callant In English story! [Nares Where stainless Franklin strove and fell, [well;

To die were surely more than And if expricious fortune crown A kindred merit,- {then Though later yet, not greater,-There is no fear that history's pen Will miss or mar the fair renown

> We shall inherit God speed! may England's parting cheers Ring high and hopeful in your cars, 'Midst all the unknown frets and fears Before you lying.

God speed ! We wish you bravely back, Safe from the froren Polar pack, Leaving our British Union Jack O'er the pole flying !



THE INDIGNANT BYSTANDER,

Mr. GLADSTONE. "Don't you see, Sir, they're doing you? You MUST lost!-Really, the Police aught to interfere!" Dizzy (a Simple Countryman!) " Don't mind Him, Sir! It's all his spite! He once hef' a Table himself!"

JUNE 8.

OR. GLADSTONE'S Amendment to the Government proposal for reducing the National Debt was rejected by 189 to 122 votes.

(Commons.)-Another Financial Debate on the best way of reducing the National Debt. A good deal like the discussion in Great Experiations between Ply and his friend over the "reduction of their liabilities." Besides the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Sinking Fund and Mr. Gladstone's Terminable Annuities, Mr. Hubbard now comes forward with a third counce, which Sie Stafford Northcote declares has all the defects of Termitable Annuities with none of the advantages of the Ministerial Sinking Fund. Mesors. Childen and Lowe can't think how a Chancellor of the Exchequer without a surplus can have the impudence to propose paying debts at all. No more can Mr. Gladstone -- unless you can manage it in Air way-Terminable Annuities. On a division. Mr. Gladstone was besten by 67.

(See Cartoon, " The Indignant Bystander.

JUNE 9.

GIESULTAN OF ZANZIBAA arrived in London on a torring visit to this country. He was received at Westminster landing by Sir Bartle Frere, who some time before had been sent on a special mission to Zanzibar to negotiate a treaty for the suppression of African Slavery in the Sultan's domnitions.

(See Carteen, 41 More Slaveries than One.")

JUNE 24.

a. DISBARLI moved the second reading of the Agricultural Holdings Bill.

Agricultural Hoblings, Bill introduced to the Commons in a tame speech by Mr. Disraeli. Grand fight, à proper of the Bill, between the "Mays" and the "Musts," the advocates of permissive and compulsory legislation. Rather oddly arrayed-Liberal Opposition on the side of "Must," Conservatives of " May." Any landlord may contract himself out of the Bill. All landfords will do so, says Mr. Knatchbull-Hugemen. Yet he objects to the Bill because It is not compulsory. So does Mr. Lowe, though all for freedom of contract. What chance would it have had with the landlords if it And been? Mr. McCombie speaking for

the Land of Lensex, pithily described the Bill as one of the most isnocent ever introduced into the House of Commons. It gave nothing to the tenathermens and would take nothing from them. He forgets the difference between South Gillen and English tenants at will—as a valle, Panch is glad to think, at good will.

On the whole, Government

On the whole, Government seems to my of the Bill, as Sophomisis unid of her wound in Thompson's tragedy—

Our Bill's so great, because it

is so small."

To which the Opposition seems disposed to reply with Thomp-

son's pit-critic.—

"Then 'twould be greater were there none at all."

The Government has, since the Bill passed the Lords,

agreed to strike out what Lord Hartington calls its "keystone"—the calculation of compensation on the basis of increase in letting value.

The tenant's compensation is now to be deterwined by what he has spent—the fairest basis. Mr. Knight, the contraction Manufact for Wannesteading has forced

what he has spent—the fairest basis. Mr. Knight, the out-spoken Member for West Worcesterakire, has forced that change upon Mr. Diaraeli. So modified, no doubt, the Bill will pass. What good it will work is an open question. It may work better than the Opposition are



MORE SLAVERIES THAN ONE.

RESET HOL. B. D. "New that your Highests has some the binnings of Freedom, I trust too may rely upon your streamout help in parting down Sciency".

SULVER SETTIO BERSIASIE. "Ab, yet! Certainly! But remember, O SHESSER BEST DISET, COMMENTATIVE PARTY VERY STRONG IN Zensible"!

SETTIO BARMAAIN. "Ab, 3011 Cortainly! But remember, O SHEHKE BEN DIEET, CONSERVATIVE PARTY VEGT STROM "

willing to admit. But if it effects no good, it can hardly do the harm they peoplessy. As yet, Planck is bound to say they have not made out a good case against it. JUNE 28.

" Ca. Cross's Employers and Workmen Bill read a second time to a general chorus of commendation. Never did performer in the

Legislative "ground and lofty line" make his bow amid a more brilliant blaze of triumph. Appreciating the difficulty of getting the Lamb

of Labour and the Lion of Capital—or should the brates and attributes be counterchanged? to lie down together and honouring good intentions—particularly when they escape consignment to the paving department "down-stairs." Punch is proud to present Mr. Cross his compliments with a cartoon." ("Essence of Parliament")

(See Cartoon, " A Blase of Triumph ! ! ")

JULY 1.

H insurrection broke out in the province of Herzegovina, in European Turkey, "which" (says Introduction to Vol. LXIX.) "was the beginning of troubles which led to an act of quasi-bankruptey on the part of Turkey, and to the revival of the portentous Eastern Question. Local grievances were the origin of the rebellion. The provocation was given by the oppressive conduct of the Mahomedan landowners, following a deficient harvest.

JULY. 16.

Gins day was the fiftyfirst anniversary of the funeral of Lord Byron. A meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, presided over by Mr. Disraeli, with a view to raising funds for a national monument to the poet. Mr. Punch wrote :-"CREDE BYRON."

" I desire that my body may be buried in the wault of the garden mony or burial arrange whatever, and that no emerption, save my name and age, he writes on the tomb or tablet, "—Bruces's Well (See "Temer," July 14.) What perils posthumous environ

The mighty Poet's radiant Which fools and scoffers sought to shame!

The Charchmen, prejudiced and shabby. Denied him entrance to the Abbeys

And wherefore so? Because, forsooth. In Days of Sham he wrote

the Truth-Weste it with keen, indignant

In letters of eternal fire : "Crede Bykon!"

Clay mingled with his strength of iron : But he was greater far than they Who dare to call him wholly clay If England wishes something done For her last Age's strongest son, Be it his statue, calm and grand, By the first sculptor of the land, Touch not his homely churchyard stone-" My Monument my name alone : " "Crede Bynox !"



A "BLAZE OF TRIUMPH" // (With Mr. PUNCH's Compliments to Mr. CROSS.)

JULY 22.

60-DAY there was an unusual and exciting scene in the House of Commons. Mr. Disraeli announced that it was not the intention of Government to proceed further this year with their Merchant Shipping Bill, Mr.

ment of the philanthropic object which he had been ardently pursuing for so long, lost control of himself, and used language which, natural in the circumstances, was a defiance of the rules of the House, shouting, "I will unmask the villains who have sent brave men to death," plainly implying that Plimsoll, indignant at a yet further postpone- the words had reference to Members of the

House, and declining to withdraw the terms when called npon to do so. Mr. Primsoil subsequently apologised for this violation of the rules of the House. A temporary Bill which it was said "reflected more of the spirit of the Member for Derby than of the Government Bill "was prepared, brought forward by the President of the Board to file Board of the Boar

of Trade and passed.

The popular view of the incident was reflected in the fullowing lines of Mr.

Punch:

A PLEA FOR PLIMSOLL.
WHAT though the passion in

WHAT though the passion is him tore away The dams and dykes of sens-

torial phrase? What though the words that spoke his mind outweigh

The weights of Parliamentary dispease? What though, beain wrong by stress of ruth and rare.

And sudden-haffled hope of help, long nurses, Against all rules of the St.

Stephen's stage Forth in accusing earnest wrath he buest--

Of greed that, ghout-like, feeds from watery graves, Of homes and hearts that desolate abide,

desolate abide,

Of beave men's lives forestoomed
for gain of knaves—

And, so denouncing, flung his

charges wide,

And gave his enemies a scoff
and boast,

"Lo! you, the Sailors' cham-

pion!" Through their meers, Still let his bitter cry ring in our

"They drown by hundreds round our England's coast!"

See Cartoon, " Doing Penance.")

JULY 27.

Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's, one of the most sagacious and liberalminded of Anglican ecclesiastics, died to-day at the age of 78.

JULY 31.

Tell HAT was known as the "Slave Circular" agitation was now raging. The Admiralty had issued "Instructions with reference to the question how far officers in command of Her Majesty's ships are justified in receiving on board Fugitive Slaves, who, casening from their

masters, may claim the protection of the British Flag." Commanders of the Queen's ships were directed not only to refuse an asylam to slaves in foreign waters, but to surrender, on their return to port, fugitives who might have come on board on the high reas. This, when it became known, excited an outburst of popular indignation before which the Government had to bow.

The objectionable circular was suspended, and later in the year another was issued less open to criticism.

(See Carteen, p. 312, " The Flag of Freedom.")

(See Cartoon, p. 312, "The Flag of Freedom."

BRITANNIA OBJECTS—

To the Admiralty Circular, of July 31st, to Captains of H.M. Ships, on the subject of jugitive Slaves. "Eh! what!" cries Britannia, robbing her eyes,



" DOING PENANCE."

With a look of exceedingly startled surprise, ** * Supplementary Slave-

Trade Instructions? I thought I had settled that little affair. II declare! A pretty posteription, my Lords, But I don't see my countersign set anywhere, [ductions. To this newest of naval pro-

"My will, I conceived, was made clear to the world, That, wherever my Union Jack

That, wherever my Union Jack was anfurled, The Slave should find freedom thereuteler.

That's a fair and square rule which all quibbles should quell,

quell,

But, as for this roundahout

'Circular,'—well,

It would tax a Set-lawyer its

bearings to tell:
One thing, though, is plain,
—it's a blunder!

"No need for tall talk about ruling the waves,

But, at least, my 'broad rule' does not recognise Slaves, Whether stretched o'er green land or blue ocens.

A legalised Serf on a free British ship [to grip. Is a novel conception not easy Re-rivet the chains he has

managed to slip ?

I rather rebel at the notion !

"With Slave-owning powers my

"With Slave-owning powers my Sea-dogs and I Will find it stiff work to keep terms.—if we try.

We hold them in scorn, and they hate us.

O! I fancy I see a Committee of Jacks On a fugitive wretch coolly

turning their backs, Or holding palaver, like shoregoing quacks, With a view to 'determine his status'!

"Let them leok to their 'chattels!' my craft were not made To play any part in the Slave

snatching trade.

I have spent blood and bullion to burk it.

My stand has been taken, and

if it should lead
To some trifle of trouble,—as
well may succeed

well may succeed
When Honest Intent counters
Villanous Greed.—
It is not my intention to shirk
it.

"What philianthropists fought

for, and legist confirm, Shall not be evaded by wriggle and aquirm, Nice qolibble, or politic paltering. My Law is writ large for all Nations to see,— Albert or affair, 'moth' my Faz all are Free! That's a very plain rule, and you'll reckon with me If you think it requires any altering!

Aug. 13.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued by Commission.



31st of Inft."

[South Real. "Give 'im up, yer Howard! As well order me to hand down that there Flag at once, Sir!!!"

Aug. 24.

O APTAIN MATTHEW WERR to-day achieved the remarkable feat of swimming across the Channel. He started from Dover a few minutes before i r.M., and isnded at Calais Harbour shortly after half-past ten in the morning, having remained in the water "without even touching the boat" for 324 bours.

SEPT. 1.

On this day, while the Channel Fleet was crusting off the coast of Wicklow, two of its large iron-clad men-of-war, the "Vanquard" and the "Iron Dike," came into collision in the fog, when the "Vanquard" was sunk, but happily without loss of life (Introduction to Vol. LXIX.) A "Court Martial held on the

captain and officers of the "Vanguard," imputed blame to Vice-Admiral Tarleton in command of the Fleet, dismissed Captain Dawkins, and reprimanded the other superior officers. An Admiralty Minute subsequently exonerated the Admiral from blame, but the public confidence in the management of our Navy was considerably shaken by the incident.

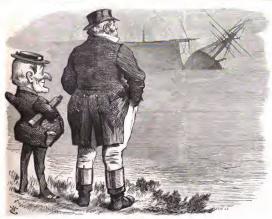
(See Carteen, " Loss and Gain,")

SEPT. 27.

6 o-par was held at Darlington the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Stockton

and Darlington Railway, the first one constructed.

The Lord Mayors of London and York, as well as the Mayors of Berwick, Ripon, and many other northern towns, attended the celebration, which comprised the unweiling, by the Duke of



LOSS AND GAIN.

Jour Butz, " Haly a Million of Money gone to the bottom at once!!!"

MR. PUNCH. "Yes, my dear John, it's an expensive experiment! But no lives were last, and now we know what we've get to trust to!"

Cleveland, of a statue erected to the memory of Joseph Pease, a banquet, and a display of illuminations and fireworks.

A GIANT'S JUBILEE.

(Fiftish Assistence of the decising of the first Patencer-Railman, Destrington, Soft, 72, 1825).

"Now, my last, I will sell you that I think you will live to see the day, though I may not live to long, when railways will come no imperated rainout all other modes of conveyance in the country—here and coactive will go by railway, and rainoutd will become the great highway for the King and all this majore. The time in coming both in will be echapter for a weeking-man to travel on a railway that to walk on force, I kinge that there were yet and admission impromoutable.

YOL. IL.

difficulties that will have to be encountered, but what I have said will come to pass as sure as we live."—Sternsmon a post-praedial prophecy.

O, a flourishing becod are our latter-day Titans, The children colossal of Iron and Seeam ; Though as black as Old Nov., and as ugly as Sheltans, These posmising pets of Britannia may seem.

One streeous babe, spite of croaking and snarling,
His Jabilee reaches, still crescent and stoot,
And so they at Darlington drink to their darling.
Whom Stephenson daadled, and Hackworth brought

He seemed but a rickety bairs to his gossips, His shape was uncouth, and his action but slow Would be flourish or fada? Twas the merest of tous-apa,
The quidnancs opined, fifty autumns ago.
But his sponsors had faith in their black visaged bantling.

And now, though a youth, as these Titans count years, He beats ancient Beortes in stature and scantling, Briarcus in grasp, and in speed has no peers.

Fifty years! Men are grey who first saw him at play; If is sponsors are dead, his detractors are dumb; And he, to the sprawling young geome of that day,

Seems as huge Harlothrumie to Hop-o'-my-Thannb! Fifty years! and "Owd Neddy," who took him in tow, This swart "Paffing Billy" he fostered might fail To detect in the iron-thewed Titan no know,

Our Hercules-Puck, with the thousand-leagued trail!

Oar good-natured gizzt, he's patient and pliant Will fetch and will carry at anyone's hest.

A glutton at toil, of fatigue he's defiant, A steepless Colomus who

never needs rest. No henchman so stout for so homble a hire works,

What wonder men cheer at his Jubilee flie! And toest him in wine with

rhetorical feeworks. Our sturdiest, steadiest Servant of State !

Ver giants we know have their wenknesses ever. Go soft in the orgat, or weak at the knees,

And our young Colossus, though potent and clever. Plays cantrips at times little

likely to please. Though our huge fron-tionse is not vicious or idle, Vet to make him run straight,

and steer clear of a spill, He needs a stoot rein, a strong hand on the bridle. And brain!-the Bonessus!to guide his good will.

Small blame to the javenile Titan, but trainers Who boast of their favourite's power and pace,

If they hope of the "National Stakes" to be gainers, Must learn that good jockeyship counts in the race.

This sturdiest servent of civilisa-May stay to the end if they hardle him well :

But we want fewer "spills" ere n satisfied nation Claps hands to this chorus of whistle and bell.

We may drink to the health of our Giant of Fifty-Proud empties his bumperyet gladly would find His trainers of tall-talk a trifle

more thrifty. While yet in the race Matter handicaps Mind. Brute force is not all, nor material

rogress ; While soul's at a stand, stoutest sincus are vain,

And Civilisation an iron-toothed Onr Titans may toll for, but

cannot sustain. (See Cartoon, " The Golden

Wedding.")



(Mr. Panch's present to Vulcan and Vapour on the 50th Anniversary of their happy Union.) Mz. P. "Left here, we dear Friends, that before the next Anniversary you'll have brought Black and Brake both to perfection."

OCT. 11.

UR PRINCE OF WALES left England for a tour in India, He reached Brindisi on the 16th, and proceeded on his journey in the "Serapis," specially equipped for the voyage, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Bartle Frere, Dr. William

Russell the celebrated correspondent, and others.

Nov. 2.

HE new High Court of Judicature was opened in Westminster Hall. After many delays the union of Law and Equity was effected.

THE WEDDING OF LAW AND EQUITY. "This first of November England witnesses their union of Lew and Equity," - Towers. Union of Equity and Law !

Who such a union ever saw? Such fasion oust confusion mean? Can no Queen's Proctor intervene, Show the plan, ere 'tis born, miscarried-Being divorced, they can't be married.

This happy union, people say,

Was fitly fixed for All Saints'
Day,
Ye warriors of the Devil's Own,
Was such a blumler ever known?

Ye who in Hall cut legal disners, Is there no feast that's named All Sinners?

Picture tha bridal | Bridegroom gruff, Made of the very sternest stuff;

No smile o'er that grim visage flits; His wedding coal in lined with

His wedding coat is lined with writs. His honeymoon, no doubt, he

Would spend in happy Chancery Lane.

But O sweet Equity, the hride!

A creature to be defined—

A creature to be defined—

With perfect justice in her eye,

She cannot cheat, she cannot lie:

Behold her, dressed in virgin

white, An angel of serene delight.

They're wedded! Wonders never cease: War in due time will marry

Peace; To seek a hunband Truth will

And find him on the Stock Exchange; Religion, jilting Controversy—

Her follower long—will wed with Mercy.

When Law and Equity receive

Their guests, one hardly can believe That he, of tyrants quite the

sternest, Will take her counsel in good carnest.

But Plant A the union won't disparage,
And drinks their long and happy matriage.

(See Cartoon, "Settled at Last.")

Nov. 8.

The Paince of Wales
arrived at Bombay,
where he was received in
State by the Governor of
Bombay, the Commanderin-Chief Justice, and upwards
of seventy native princes,
chiefs, and sirdars, in glittering Oriental costumes.

(" Annals of Our Time.")

The Prince laid the foundation stone of the new wet docks.

The 9th of November, being the Prince's birthday, was kept at Bombay with abundant manifestations of loyalty and good-will. On

manifestations of toyalty and good-will. On the 12th the Prince, accompanied by a party of 400 ladies and gentlemen, visited the cares of Elephanta; and, later, joined in a



SETTLED AT LAST!

HYMM. "Bless you, my Children! You heren't 'Married in Haste;" the less likely to "Repent at Leisure"!"

grand procession of elephants, which paraded through the native city to the old palace, where the prince was a spectator of wrestlings, fights between rams, buffaloes, rhinoceroses and elephants, and other scenes in the arena.

The Prince was everywhere well received, and the account of his Eastern travels was read with keen interest in this country.

Nov. 20.

Monax another accident befet the ironclade "Iron Dake," during the trial of her machinery in the Channel. The water rushed into her stokehole to such an extent that the signal "Sinking" was made to the flagship. The "Iron Duke" righted and returned to harbour without aid; but these repeated disasters

to our armour-clad fleet caused intense dissatisfaction in the mind of the public, and a strong desire to know with certainty who was in fault.

> (See Carteen, "Neptune's Warning.")

ADMIRALTY GUIDE.

THERA appears to have been considerable misupprehession among officers of the Royal Nasy as to the line of conduct to he adopted under certain circumstances. All dombes, however, on these points must have been commored by the decision of a recent Court-Martial, and the Admirthy misute threeupone.

For the benefit of the Service we give a short summary of the instructions which appear to be conveyed.

For Admirals. Admirals in command of a

aquation will regulate the speed of the ships composing it, but will not be responsible for accidents which may arise from the rate of speed being improper.

On the approach of forg, a gun may be fared from the fingship; care being however taken that the gun used is not heavy enough to be heard by the other ships of the squalteron. (Suitable pieces of ordnance for this purpose may be obtained at the Model Duckyard in the Strand-).

For Captains commanding Ironclads in Squadron.

No alteration of speed or course most under any circumstances be made on the Captain's own authority.

Should a vessel be unformately discovered across the bows, the Admiral ment he signalled to, and his directions awaited. If, however, the vessel in danger he the Admiralty packs, earying their Leedhilgs, the Capstain of the Irectiold may, on his own responsibility, order fife-buops to be got ready; that intended for the First Loed being at once decorated with red cloth.

In the event of fog coming on,

steem is immediately to be shat
off from the whistle, or it might
instructedly be sounded, thus
giving notice of your whereabout
to some other ship, and enabling
her to get out of your way, or
perhaps to ram you ji in which case, of course, you

would be held responsible for the disaster. Should this however occur, the diver belonging to the ship will immediately assume his dress and descend to

inspect the leak.

On his return he will prepare a written seport of its size, &c., and upon this report, countersigued by the Captain, the necessary quantity of oakum, spare sails, and haumnocks will be handed to the Carpenter, in order that he may at once arrest the influx of water.



NEPTUNE'S WARNING.

FATHER Net. "Look here, my Land. You used to "Rule the Wores;" but if you Mix-BULE 'em, as posite done lately, by lings there'll be a restill"

BRITANNIA. "I'm sure I don't know who's to blove, Papa dear!"

FATHER NET. "Don't know!!! Then Pipe all Hands, and find out!!!"

Should all endersooms be unstailing, and the skip continue to tettle down, the effects to are been are no ascounts to cause; but when the skip commerces her faul plange, and the docks begin to hunt up, hors' crees large, and the docks begin to hunt up, hors' crees may be piped away and the loans lowered. The men must not, however, he allowed to get into them still the water is level with the humanock notings. It must be strictly home in most that the preservation of the crees is easily a minor consideration. Non may be had at my then at the usual rate of pure, but modern versue, of war. cost both time and money, and the loss of one may even cause the addition of a halfpenny to the Income-Tax.

The above instructions have special reference to ships getting into a fog, and by inducing a corresponding state of mind with those in command, may be of the utmost practical stilling.

Nov. 20.

6 HR Herzegovina insurrection and its consequences had (says the Introduction to

Vol. LXIX.) "caused a drain on the Turkish Exchequer (already impoverished) so exhausting, that a collapse of the Empire seemed imminent, to the grave danger of the peace of Europe. But the Great Powers showed themselves sincerely desirous to avert such a perilous crisis-

and agreed upon a course of Diplomatic action which it was hoped would result in the pacification of the insurgent districts still in active revolution."

(See Carteon, " Disinterested Advisors.")

Nov. 20.

G-par, at Myddleton Hall, Islington, under the auspices of Sir Andrew Lusk, M.P., and Mr. Samuel Waddy, M.P., was introduced an American pastime called a "Spelling Bee" ("Annals of Our Time.") The new game became



DISINTERESTED ADVISERS.

BRUNN. " You MUST feel, dear TURKEY, our ONLY Object is your Good?"

popular for a season, and allusions to it are plentiful in the literature of the time.

Nov. 25.

Twas announced to-day that the British Government had purchased from the Khedive of Egypt the 127,000 shares held by him in the Sues Canal, for the sum of 4,000,000. The policy of this great financial operation, supposed to have been made at the instigation of Mr. Dirarell himself, was much discussed now and hereafter.

MONEY'S WORTH FOR THE MONEY.

"Egyption Government sold to English Government Soer Canal shares for f4,000,000 sterlish. Minister in authorised to draw on Rothschilds in sight."—Priods of Telegrams.

shares for £4,000,000 sterling. Misister is authorised to draw on Rothschild in sight."—Friday's Tolegram.

As our Indian door-key we mean to hold fast,

Britannia's will she has now found a way for; On our shop-keeping intrincts contempt let them cast, But who'll take what we've forked out four millions to pay for?

Such a sum if it suit John Bull's int'evet to pay, It is clear it suits Egypt's 'cute Chief to receive. Now Khedive upon Rothschild may draw any day, We must take care that nobody draws on Khedive,

Nov. 27.

III fits was a very rainy year, and at this season floods and inundations were very prevalent. It was felt that adequate precautions against such disasters were not taken, and Mr. Punch, as usual, gave expression to the public opinion.

THE NEW DELUGE.

Tis the old, old story over again,

We are shower-bath'd now with perpetual rain. Thames, Severn, and Trent conspire, and fain Would drown our manicipalities. To the Patriarch Nosh we'd say, "Ah, no!" But the Sun won't come, and the rain won't go, And the Summerless year begins

to grow
A mass of dismal realities.
Now, can u fellow be jolly and

gay, And pretty things to his aweetheart say,

When "the rain it raineth every day" With a vicious regularity? Can you gladden at wit from a

Lady's lip, When the sound outside is, Drip, drip, drip t And stitting both you on the bio

And scintics hath you on the hip And a gleam of the Sun's a rurity? Why, where's the fun of a merry

hunch?

(As well mere bread and bacon munch.)

And where a the radiance of Mr.

Panel /*

(As well rend Doctor Kenesly!)

East wind making your fibres throb.

Rain tike a school-girl's sulky sob,— You drink mulled claret, and sit by your bob, And feel like a martyr,

really.
" Rivers, arise!" So Milton said.†

Fain would we have them keep their bed, And down to the sea he malely

But they bring us all the shivers—

And we cry, "O Member for Greenwich, please,

Greenwich, please, Having disestablished Churches and trees, Bring us a little quiet and case

By disestablishing rivers."

(See Cartoon, "A Foice from
the Clouds.")

DEC. 4.

Mo-Day being the eighttieth hirthday of Thomas Carlyle, an address in honour of the occasion was presented to the venerable "writer of books," signed by upwards of one hundred distinguished representatives of literature, science and art.



A VOICE FROM THE CLOUDS.

JUSTICE PIEVES. "Store your Floris, and Embank your Rivers; and this misery would prove a blessing!"

DEG. 11.

6 HE purchase by the British Government of the Suez Canal Shares was still the subject of much discussion and many conflicting

* Always there. O rhymer Read Punch, and dely min and all other mineries of human life.

1 College Vacation Exercise: Anne estatis underigints.

opinions both here and abroad. The Khedive had first attempted to sell his shares to a French Financial Company, and on the failure of this negotiation had offered to transfer them to the British Government. The promptness with which Mr. Disraeli, aided by the Messra. Rothschild, accepted, and made his great financial coup, whilst it excited admiration and extilations.

tion in some quarters, aroused Jeslousy and anger In others. The coshy was in this country generally regarded as clever, though perhaps a little à la Tuire. Mr. Purels, in a memorable Cartoon, gave pointed expression to this opinion. The Suez Canal had been called "The Key of India." A LOCAL CRITIC.

The Sphins She wiaks

At Dizzy's cowe .
"Yes," thinks

The Sphinx,
"I think 'twill do."

(See Carteen, " Mes. in

Egino!!!")
WHAT THEY (AND WE)

SAY ABOUT IT.

of England the periodicus.

That England is accessomed

to the changing of coats.

That the Freech Government
has neglected to do its duty.

That an angry note should

have been sent from l'aris to the Court of St. James. That if this had been done England would have trembled,

and the transaction would have been repudiated. That a further proof has just been given that England is

merely a nation of shop keepers.

That all Englishmen are cowards.

That all Frenchmen are beroes.

That in spite of everything,

the incident only increases the glory of France.

In Germany.—That England may (with the kind consent of the Emperor of Germany), do

what she pleases in this matter. That Germany, on account of the relationship existing between the two peoples, will not interfere.

fere.

Tha' Germany acknowledges
the judicious good feeling displayed by England by disappointing the wisbes of that ex-grand
nation—the Ferench.

That Germany congentulates England apon having gained the consent of Prince Von Bismarck to the completion of the arrange-

In Austria.—That England, as an Asiatic power, of secondrate importance, may do what she likes with Feynt.

she likes with Egypt.

That Austria is, of course, far too great a country to concern herself with the petty longuists of a nation of cheese-selliar.

islanders.
That England need fear no
Austrian invasion at present.
That Englishmen should be

chighted to hear this piece of good news.

In Kurria,—That England ia this emergency has done winely

in at last obeying the directions of the late Emperor Nicholas.

That the transaction is worthy of the Stock Ex-

change, and is consequently characteristic of the Beitish Nation.

That, perhaps, under all the circumstances of the case Russia will defer the annexation of India until next

That England should be very thankful to Russia for this display of friendly moderation.



- MOSE IN EGITTOTT

In England.—That Englishmen are not afraid of Frenchisen, Prassians, Austrians, or Russians.

That people living outside the British Empire unay say and think what they please.

That the purchase of the interest in the Suez Canal was carried out without the advice, much less the consent, of any foreigner.

That England, if she requires full, free, and unconfused statement of facts. For control of the Canal for her own imperial purposes, has no duce this announcement.

wish or intention to exclude any other nation from the same advantages.

That England, having got a hold on the Suez Canal,

and paid for it, knows how to keep it, and means to keep it, all people and potentates to the contrary notwithstandless.

N.B.—What is said in England, Mr. Pawel begs to remark, happens in the present instance to be an accurate statement of facts. Foreign papers are invited to reproduce this announcement. DEC. 18.

A scheme for the army" (says a Note to Vol. LXIX.), "had recently been put forth by the War Office. It was designed to supply deficiencies in the system originated by Mr. Cardwell when Secretary for War. Mobilisation had been defined as 'a set of regulations intended to provide for the conversion of the military material of the country into an army as soon as ever it may be required for action.' In the Cartoon the Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy as Secretary for War, are explaining a new scheme to Britannia." It is typified by the German "Krieg'sspiel," or War Game.

(See Cartoon, 4 Our Krieg's-Spiel.")

DEC. 22.

III at training-ship "Goliath," which was lying In the Thames off Grays, was this day destroyed by fire. Fifteen of the boys lost their lives; but the excellent behaviour of many amongst those rescued, as well as of the captain, officers and sailors of the "Goliath," excited public admiration. Mr. Panch wrote:—

As long as English workhouse lads
Work up to such good stuff,
Britannia still will rule the

waves—
Though here and there a mufi
At Whitehall or affont may
make
Old John Ball cut up rough !



OUR KRIEG'S-SPIEL.

THE SOCKETHEN FOR W.ER. "Only me has beautifully it Movee!"
BESTANCEA, "Beautifully!"—On Paper."

DEC. 23.

GHE PRINCE OF WALES, whose tour in India was a series of brilliant ceremonies and exciting incidents, who had already visited Bombay, Goa, Ceylon, Madras and other places in our Eastern empire, arrived to-day at Cal-

cutta. He was received by the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Bishop, the Chlef-Justice, the Members of the Council, the Judges, as well as by Scindiah and Holkar, the Rajaha of Cashmere and Jeypore, and many other native princes and chiefs. The Prince, attended to Government House, A was conducted to Government House, A

round of ceremonies and receptions ensued.

On Christmas Day the Prince went to a State Dinner given by the Viceroy in his honour at Barrackpore, after attending service in the Cathedral at Calentta.

[ENG OF VOLUME IL.]

Delenius Grogle